

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



MADHYA PRADESH

PANNA

**MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT
GAZETTEERS**



PANNA

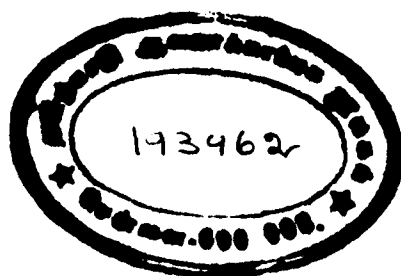


**DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
1994**

First Edition, 1994
Price Rs. 379.00

Copies can be had from :-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Assistant Controller,
Printing & Stationery,
Ibrahimpura, Bhopal. | 4. Assistant Controller,
Govt. Regional Press
Rajnandgaon |
| 2. Assistant Controller,
Printing & Stationery,
Gorkhi Mahal, Laskar
Gwalior. | 5. Assistant Controller,
Printing & Stationery,
Jabalpur. |
| 3. Deputy Controller,
Government Regional Press,
Malharganj, Indore | 6. Assistant Controller,
Printing & Stationery,
Rewa. |



V 22543
N 22

PUBLISHED BY

DIRECTOR
DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH,
BHOPAL

Printed by Government Regional Press, Gwalior

PREFACE

Panna District of today has been carved mainly out of former Panna and Ajaigarh States, although some villages have also been merged from former Chhatarpur, Bijawar, Charkhari and United Provinces. It was formed on the merger of Princely States into Vindhya Pradesh. The place was originally a Gond Settlement upto the thirteenth century. It was raised to importance by Raja Chhatrasal Bundela who made it his Capital.

From explorations, it is proved that the District was inhabited by primitive man in the earliest pre-historic period. These primitive people left their paintings in the rock shelters near Brijpur. The rock shelters, locally known as Brahaspati Kund are situated on the Vindhyan range near Panna. The paintings depict scenes of hunting, dancing and royal processions, portraying human and animal figures, including *Giraff*. During the Ramayana period the Panna region seems to have been included in the great Dandakaranya. In the time of Gautam Buddha, the Panchals held a vast territory, between Gwalior and the Ken river. It seems that, while the major portion of the District was with the Chedis a portion to the north of the District was held by the Vatsas. Subsequently, the District was part of the vast empires successively ruled by the Mauryas, the Shungas and the Imperial Guptas.

Before the Chandellas got a firm footing in the area around Panna, the Kalchuris of Chedi might have held some political sway in the area. The Chandella Dynasty carved out a large Kingdom between the Yamuna and the Narmada and conquered Kalinjar and Gwalior forts. From the middle of the 10th century A.D. to the second half of the 13th century, the Chandella Kingdom always included Khajuraho, Kalinjar and Ajaigarh. Khajuraho with its magnificent temples, Kalinjar with its strong fortress and Ajaigarh with its palace are usually regarded as the religious, military and civil capitals of the Chandellas. The Chandellas continued to rule with diminished authority till 13th century when the Bundelas after whom this area came to be known as Bundelkhand, began to assume prominence. Champat Rai raised the banner of revolt against the Mughal authority in the second quarter of the 17th century. After the tragic end of Champat Rai, his valiant son Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela waged a life-long struggle against the Mughal dominance. Ultimately Chhatrasal's struggle was crowned with glory and he was able to free the greater part of Bundelkhand, bounded by the Yamuna in the north and the Narmada in the South and by the Chambal in the west and the Tons in the east. Chhatrasal belongs to the galaxy of great warriors and his place in history as one of the most valiant generals is secure. An important event occurred at this juncture. Chhatrasal while on a hunting expedition in the forest, happened to meet Swami Prannath, the second guru of Pranami Sampradaya. He gave Chhatrasal the information regarding Diamond Mines of Panna and thus strengthened his financial position. He also persuaded Chhatrasal to make Panna his capital and arranged his coronation there. Afterwards, Panna passed in to the hands of Chhatrasal's son Hirdeshah and Ajaigarh in to the hands of Jagat Raj who came to be known as the Raja of Jaipur.

In the course of the Great Revolt, the Raja of Panna remained the most faithful ally of the British Government in Bundelkhand. But, the widow Rani of Jaitpur rebelled and occupied many places, including Simaria at the very

commencement of the Revolt in June 1857. While the District was ruled by its respective rulers of Panna and Ajaigarh under the overlordship of the British Government, the current of the Nationalist Movement started influencing the people of the District. After Independence, a new union of the Princely States of BundelKhand was inaugurated in April 1948. Later on, the Government of India took over Vindhya Pradesh on 1st January, 1950 as a centrally administered area as a part 'c' State. Subsequently in 1956, due to reorganization of States, Vindhya Pradesh became a part of new Madhya Pradesh with Panna as one of its districts in the Rewa Division and later the District became the part of Sagar Division in 1973.

Panna is famous for its diamond mines located in a belt of about 80km, across the town. At present the diamond mining is assigned to a Government of India Undertaking, National Mineral Development Corporation.

Panna District is entirely dependent on roads for transport. Railways are conspicuous by their absence. The headquarters of District Panna is picturesque place, lying strategically in a valley amidst forest covered by lofty hills. There are many large buildings at Panna, constructed mostly of local stone, that gives them a clean substantial appearance. The most important buildings of Panna are the Palace, the temples of Jugal Kishore, Shri Baldeoji, Govindji, Padmavati, Ram Janki and of Prannath, Jagdish Swami, etc.

This is the first District Gazetteer of Panna. Of course Panna and Ajaigarh State Gazetteers were published in 1907. Information contained in it, is now obsolete. The preliminary draft of Panna District Gazetteer was finalized by the then Director Shri A.M. Sinha and was approved by the Government of India in 1976. Yet for unavoidable reasons it could be placed before the State Advisory Board in October 1993. During this long period of seventeen years there has been considerable development in various fields in the district and to bridge up this gap, all latest statistical figures upto 1991 and even more have been added to this volume in the shape of Appendix 'C'. Two more tahsils i.e. Gunor and Shahnagar were created during this period.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the learned members of State Advisory Board for their scholarly suggestions which helped us in enriching the Gazetteer. Our thanks are also due to Dr. P.N. Chopra and his fellow Officers of the Central Gazetteer Unit, Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India for their valuable suggestions.

This Gazetteer is the result of strenuous and sustained effort of a team of Officers. Besides the four former Directors, namely, Sarvashri S.D. Guru, P.K. Bhatnagar, M.P. Dubey, and K.R.R.C. Nair, the following Officers also contributed to its, making at different stages of drafting, editing and printing. Shri Vishnu Sharan, former Joint Director, Sarvashri R.R. Jain, R.K. Shrivastava, Smt. Namita Sen, Dr. R.C. Gupta, S.M. Rastogi and K.S. Sharma, all former Deputy Directors; Shri R.K. Nayak, former Assistant Director; Sarvashri Vijay Jain, A.M. Sharma, Nawal Kishore and S.C. Chaturvedi, Deputy Directors, and Sarvashri S.S.C. Kerketta, Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha, Smt. Vandana Pandey, Dr. Suresh Tiwari and Shri H.R. Ahirwar, all Assistant Directors. I am thankful to all of them.

The Central Archaeology Department was kind enough to supply necessary photographs. Few photographs and maps were prepared departmentally by Shri Yaduraj Singh. Artist. Smt. Vandana Pandey prepared the Index. Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha did his best as Press Officer for printing the Gazetteer. The entire Office Staff also extended all cooperation for completing this work. The Deputy Controller, Government Regional Press, Gwalior, took special interest in seeing the printing work through. I am thankful to all of them.

Bhopal,
July, 25, 1994

Dr. N.P. Pandey
Director

GAZETTEERS STATE ADVISORY BOARD
(1993)

CHAIRMAN

1. Advisor to Governor/Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

VICE-CHAIRMAN

2. Shri N.S. Sethi, I.A.S. Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

MEMBERS

3. Shri S. Mishra, I.A.S., Secretary, Culture Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
4. Pt. Sunderlal Tripathi, Bastar
5. Shri S.D.Guru, Bhopal
6. Dr. A.A. Abbasi, Indore
7. Dr. A.C. Minocha, Bhopal
8. Dr. V.D. Jha, Sagar
9. Dr. D.P. Sharma, Bhopal
10. Dr. R.K. Sharma, Jabalpur
11. Dr. I.S. Chauhan, Bhopal
12. Dr. S.S. Dave, Raipur
13. Director, Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
14. Collector, Panna (Ex-officio)

CONVENER

15. Dr. N.P. Pandey, Director, Gazetteers, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
-

CONTENTS

Page Nos.

CHAPTER I - GENERAL

1-29

Origin of the Name, Location and Boundaries, Area and Population 1; Sub-Divisions, Tahsils and Thanas, 3; Topography 4; River System 5; Water Falls 8; Tanks and Reservoirs, Hydrogeology 9; Geology, Ground Water Survey 10; Vindhyan super-group 12; Economic Geology, Diamond 13; Seismicity, Flora 16; Types of Forests 17; Shrubs and Herbs, Grasses, Climbers 21; Flowering Trees and Herbs 22; Celebrations, Game Laws and Preservation of Wild Life 24; Fauna, Rodents 26; Climate, Rainfall 27; Temperature, Humidity, Cloudiness 28; Wind, Special Weather Phenomena 29.

CHAPTER II - HISTORY

30-73

Pre and Proto History 30; Early History 31; The Nandas and Mauryas, The Sungas 32; The Kushanas, The Gupta Vakatakas 33; The Parivrajakas and the Uchchakalpas, The Early Kalachuris 35; The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, 36; The Gurjara Pratiharas 37; The Kalachuris, The Chandellas, Nannuka and Vakpati 38; Jayasakti and Vijayasakti, Rahila, Harsha 39; Yasovarman, Dhanga 40; Ganda, Vidhyadhara 41; Vijayapala 42; Devavarman, Kirtivarman, Saltaksavarman 43; Jaya Varman, and Prithvi Varman, Madan Varman 44; Yasovarman, Paramardideva 45; Trailokyavarman, Viravarman, Hammiravarman 46; Rudrapratap 47; Bhartichand, Madhukar Shah 48; Jujhar Singh 49; Champat Rai 51; Chhatrasal 54; Hirde Shah and Sabha Singh, Aman Singh and Hindupat 65; Invasion from Oudh, Anirudh Singh 66; Civil War 67; Ali Bahadur, Sanads to the Chiefs of Bundelkhand 68; Bundelkhand under the British 69; Sanad for the Panna Chief 70; The Great Revolt of 1857, 71.

CHAPTER - III PEOPLE

74-108

Population, Growth of Population 74; Density 77; Sex-Ratio 78; Migration 79; Rural Urban Composition 80; Drift Towards Towns 81; Displaced Persons, Language 82; Religion and Caste 84; Hindus 86; Muslims 87; Jains, Sikhs, Christians, 88; Scheduled Castes 89; Scheduled Tribes 90; Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs 92; Disposal of the Dead, New Religious Leaders and Movements 94; Social Life, Property and Inheritance 95; Marriage and Morals 96; Dowry 97; Civil Marriage 98; Marriage of Widows, Divorce, Economic Dependence of Women and their Place in

Society 99; Prostitution and Traffic in Women, Drinking, Gambling 101; Home Life, Types of Dwellings, Furniture and Decorations, Dress 102; Ornaments, Food, Amusements 103; Festivals 104; Communal Life, Pilgrim Centres and Jatras 105; Communal Dances and Festivities, Public Games 107; Economic and Professional Groups and Classes 108.

CHAPTER IV - AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

109-142

Land Utilization 110; Forest 111; Culturable Waste 112; Net Sown Area 113; Irrigation 114; Devendranagar Canal Scheme 116; Minor Irrigation, Soil Erosion 118; Soil 119; Crops 120; Wheat 121; Gram, Barley, Kodon-Kutki 122; Paddy, Jowar 123; Pulses, Vegetables, Fruits, Spices, etc. 124; Sugarcane, Oil Seeds 125; Progress of Scientific Agriculture, Agricultural Implements, Seed 126; Fertilizers, Manure 127; Rotation of Crops, Activities of the Agriculture Department 128; Agricultural Pests and Diseases 130; Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Livestock Population 131; Cattle and Dairy Farming 132; Animal Diseases, Veterinary Hospitals 133; Measures to Improve the Breed 134; Poultry Farming 135; Fisheries 136; Forestry 138; State Assistance to Agriculture 140; Famine 141.

CHAPTER V - INDUSTRIES

143-164

Population Dependent on Industries 143; Old Time Industry 144; Power 145; Rural Electrification and Energisation of Power Pumps 146; Industries and Manufactures, Mines and Minerals, Diamond Mining 147; Majhgawan Mining Project 149; Ramkhiria Mining Project 150; Pre and Post-Independence Industrial Development 151; Small Scale Industries 152; Other Industries 153; Industrial Estates, Cottage and Household Industries 154; Financial Aid to Industries, Industrial Training 155; Ladies Training Centre, Panna, Industrial Cooperative 156; Industrial Arts, Industrial Potentialities 157; Large and Medium Scale Sector, Small Scale Industries 158; Agro-Based Industries 159; Live Stock Based Units, Forest Based Industries 160; Mineral Based Units, Labour and Employer's Organisations 161; Welfare of Industrial Labour 162.

CHAPTER VI - BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

165-187

Banking and Finance 165; History of Indigenous Banking, Indebtedness 166; General Credit Facilities Available, Money Lenders 167; Joint Stock Banks 168; Spread of Banking 169; Finances to Priority

Sectors 170; Lead Bank Scheme, District Credit Plan (1974-79) 171; Cooperative Credit, Primary Cooperative Credit Societies, Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies 172; Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Society, Panna District Central Cooperative Bank, Panna 173; District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Panna 175; Other Financial Institutions 176; Currency and Coinage 177; Trade and Commerce, Trade in the Erstwhile Ajaigarh State 178; Trade in the Erstwhile Panna State, Present Day Trade 179; Regulated Markets 181; Centres of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Fairs and Melas 182; Rural Marketing Centres, Cooperative Marketing Societies 183; Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores, The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Panna 185; State Trading, Merchants Association 186; Weights and Measures 187.

CHAPTER VII - COMMUNICATIONS

188-204

History of Road Construction 189; Road Development After Independence 190; Road Classification 193; State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads 194; Forest Roads, Vehicles and Conveyance 196; Public Transport 198; State Transport, Water Transport, Air Transport, Travel and Tourist Facilities 200; Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones 202; Telegraph Offices 203; Telephone 204.

CHAPTER VIII - MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

205-212

Public Administration 205; Learned Professions, Teaching 206; Medical and Health 207; Religious and Welfare Services, Legal Services, Engineers, Architects, etc. 208; Writers, Journalists, Musicians and Others, Accountants, Book Keepers, Community Services 209; Recreation, Sales Workers 210; Personal Services, Hotels, Restaurants, etc., Private-Secretaries, Tutors, etc., Domestic Servants 211; Laundry, Hair Dressing 212.

CHAPTER IX - ECONOMIC TRENDS

213-231

Census of 1961 213; Census of 1971 217; Prices 218; Wages 221; Standard of Living 224; Income of Agricultural Labour Families 225; 20-Point Economic Programme, General Level of Employment 226; Employment Exchange 228; Community Development Programme 229.

CHAPTER X - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

232-238

Collectorate, Land Revenue and Land Records 233; Law and Order, Development 234; District Planning Board

235, Statutory Powers of the Collector, Excise, Treasury, Registration, Food and Civil Supplies, Nazul Office 236; Other District Level Offices 237, Postal Department 238.	
CHAPTER XI - REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	239-252
Early History, Panna State 239; Settlement of 1916-22, Ajaigarh State 240; Settlement Operations in other Areas 241; Cesses and Siwai Income, Land Reforms, Relations between Landlord and Tenant 244; Land Reforms After 1956, 246; Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings 247; Bhoodan Movement 248; Impact of Land Reforms, Other Sources of Revenue - Central and State 249; Central Sales Tax, Income Tax and Estate Duty, Union Excise Duty, State Revenue, State Excise 250; Stamps, Forests, Registration, Taxes on Motor Vehicles, Sales Tax 251; Entertainment Tax 252.	
CHAPTER XII - LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE	253-267
Panna State 253, Ajaigarh State, In Vindhya Pradesh 254; Separation of Judiciary from Executive, Incidence of Crimes 255; Theft Cases, Organization of Police Force 257; Home Guards 258; Jails and Lock-ups, Welfare of Prisoners, Treatment of Special Class of Prisoners 259; Navjeevan Shivir, Organization of Courts 261; Cases handled by Courts 262; Civil Suits 264; Nyaya Panchayats 266; Legal Profession and Bar Associations 267.	
CHAPTER XIII - OTHER DEPARTMENTS	268-273
Agriculture Department, Social Conservation, Cooperative Department 268; Diamond Office, Education Department, Employment Exchange, 269; Forest Department, Fisheries Department, Ground Water Survey Department, Home Guards 270; Irrigation Department, Industries Department, Public Works Department 271; Public Health Department, Family Welfare, Public Health Engineering Department, Panchayat and Social Welfare Department 272; Publicity Department, Tribal Welfare Department, Veterinary Department 273.	
CHAPTER XIV - LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT	274-284
Municipalities 274; Municipal Committee, Panna 276; Village Panchayats 278; Panchayati Raj, Gram Panchayat 279; Janpada Panchayats, Zila Panchayats, Functions :- Village Panchayats, Janpada Panchayats 280; Zila Panchayats, Financial Resources 281; Income and Expenditure, Achievements 283; Other Developmental Activities, Nyaya Panchayats 284.	

CHAPTER XV - EDUCATION AND CULTURE	285-316
Historical Background 285; Beginning of Western Education 286; Literacy 291; Educational Standards 293; Spread of Education Among Women 294; spread of Education Among Backward Classes and Tribes 295; General Education - Pre-Primary, Compulsory Primary Education 300; Primary Schools 301; Basic Education 303; Middle Schools 304; High/ Higher Secondary Schools 305; College Education 307; Professional and Technical Education 309; Schools for the Cultivation of Fine Arts 310; Oriental Schools and Colleges 311; Education for the Handicapped, Adult Literacy and Social Education 312; Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies - Zila Hindi Sahitya Sammellan, Panna, Shri Arvind Society 314; Theosophical Society, Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals, Libraries, Museums, Botanical and Zoological Gardens - Public Library, Ajaigarh 315; Shri Yadavendra District Library, Panna 316.	
CHAPTER XVI - MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	317-345
Vital Statistics, Present Set-up 322; Births and Deaths 323; Causes of Mortality 324; Infant Mortality 326; Diseases Common to the District, Cholera 327; Smallpox 328; Plague, Malaria 330; Filaria 332, Tuberculosis 333; Eye Diseases, National Trachoma Control Programme, Bowel Complaints 334; Other Diseases 335; Hospitals and Dispensaries 336; Primary Health Centres 338; Maternity and Child Welfare Centres 340; Ayurvedic Dispensaries 341; Family Welfare 342; Sanitation 344; Water Supply; Drainage and Slum Clearance 345.	
CHAPTER XVII - OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	346-355
Labour Welfare (Non Industrial) 346; Prohibition 347; Control by Imposition of Heavy Duties, Hemp Drugs, Opium 348; Anti Drink Movements, Excise Acts and Offences 349; Advancement of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Other Backward Classes 350; Abolition of Untouchability, Health and Hygiene 351; Cooperative Societies, Agricultural Subsidies and Loans 352; Industrial Aid, Assistance to Fresh Law Graduates, Assistance in Securing Employment 353; Legal Aid, Reservations in Services and Representations 354, Debt Relief, Public Trusts 355	
CHAPTER XVIII - PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	356-367
Public Life, Representation of the District in Union Legislature 356; Representation in State Legislature	

357; Political Parties - The Indian National Congress 359; Bhartiya Jana Sangh 361; Socialist Party 363; Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party, Praja Socialist Party 364; Communist Party of India, Newspapers 365; Voluntary Social Service Organisations, Manhar Mahila Samiti, Panna 366.

CHAPTER XIX - PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajaigarh 368; Amanganj, Dharampur 370; Ganj, Jhinna 371; Mahewa, Mandla, Nachna or Kuthara 372; Naiagaon 374; Paharikheda (Itwa), Panna 375; Pawai 377; Sarang (Sarangpur), Simariyagarh (Semariya) 378; Singora or Singhora 379.

APPENDICES (STATISTICAL TABLES)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDEX

ILLUSTRATIONS

MAPS

368-379

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Front spiece: Statue of Mahabali Chatrasal, Panna

1. Hindupat Mahal, Panna
 2. Maheshwari, 7th Century, Panna
 3. Tripurantak Shiva, 7th Century, Panna
 4. Parbati, 7th Century, Panna
 5. Narsimha, 7th Century, Panna
 6. Uma-Maheshwar, 7th Century, Panna
 7. Mansa-Devi, 7th Century, Panna
 8. Main Gate of Rajendra Park, Panna
 9. Chumukha Mahadev Nachana
 10. Parvati temple, Nachana
 11. Temple at Ajaigarh
-

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of the Name

The District derives its name from the headquarters town Panna. The town is named after the word *Panna* (emerald), gem with greenish hue, which is found in a belt of about 80 km. across the town. The place was originally a Gond settlement upto the thirteenth century. It was raised to importance by Raja Chhatrasal Bundela who made it his capital. The Panna mines mentioned in Ain-I-Akbari had fallen to disuse and were reopened in 1742 at the instance of Pran Nath, a preacher and a religious leader.

Maharaja Chhatrasal has mentioned the name of this tract as *Parna* in one of his letters. It is surmised, therefore, that this area was known as *Parna* and hence also the town. But some people hold that *Parna* means a camp in Bundelkhandi dialect. As he had his military camp at the place, the word *Parna* was used.

Some people hold that the name of the tract was originally *Padma*, after the name of *Padmavati devi*, enshrined in an old temple on the banks of the *Kilkila* stream which flows close to the town. Some say that the name of this area was *Aparna* or *Parna*, the name given to *Parvati* when she was penancing without food, forsaking even leaves (*Parna*).

Location and Boundaries

Panna District is located in the north-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It forms the northern district of Sagar Commissioner's Division. The District extends from 23° 48' 35"N to 25° 'N' and from 79° 48'E to 80° 41'E.

The shape of the District is roughly triangular, tapering to the north but the narrowest portion falling at the latitude of Panna town.

The District is bounded by Banda district of Uttar Pradesh in the north, Satna in the east, Jabalpur in the south, and Damoh and Chhatarpur districts in the west.

Area and Population

Panna is one of the small Districts of the State. It has an area of 7,122 sq.km. only. In the size of population also it is a small District, the total population being 4,29,077 in 1971.¹ It is the 31st district in area and the 41st in Population, out of 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh.²

Statue of Mahabali Chhatrasal, Panna.

1. Census of India, 1971, Madhya Pradesh At a Glance, p.7.

2. For latest figures see Appendix 'C'.

1974. And a separate Harijan Kalyan Thana at Panna in 1975, now there are 15 Police Thanas in the District.

TOPOGRAPHY

The whole District lies on the Vindhyaçal plateau with an average height of 350 metres. Among the prominent features are the Kymore Range and the Panna Range which traverse across the southern part and the north-eastern part, respectively. Between the two is the Upper valley of the Ken, which after cutting across the Panna Range flows along the north-western boundary. Thus the District can broadly be divided into four physiographic divisions in a sequence from south to north. They are :-

1. The Southern Plateau on the Kymore Range
2. The Upper Ken Valley
3. The Panna Range and
4. The Lower Ken Valley

The Southern Plateau or Kymore Range

The Kymore Range is the north-eastern extension of Vindhyaçal. Its southern edge scarps southeast in Jabalpur District, along the boundaries of Damoh, Panna and Satna. The Range widens into an elongated plateau in the southern part of Panna District, i.e., most of Pawai tahsil. It also forms a northern scarp, with a fall of about 100 metres, along the Gurne and in the Upper Ken Valley. The highest of the hills lie in the eastern part of the tract, e.g., Jheria (2136') and Mowhadol (1874'). Amua (2120'), Tikarwara (1927') and Jukehi (1947') on the southern scarps and Benra (1748') on the northern scarp near Pawai are other high peaks. The plateau slopes towards the north and is cut up by a number of rivers flowing through deep channels. Important among them is the Ken and its tributaries, the Bearma, the Bagni, the Patna, the Simarda, the Gorneh and the Sersebahra.

The Panna Range

The Panna Range is one of the northern folds of the Vindhyaçal, running parallel to it in a south-west to north-east direction. It traverses the northern part of Sagar, southern part of Chhatarpur and central part of Panna District and converges into Chitrakut hills in the northern part of Satna district. The hill range forms a plateau, 10 to 20 kilometres wide, with steeper sides on the northern as well as the southern edges. The southern edge, resting on a higher plateau, is less steep, than the

northern edge but it is by crowned by higher hills dotted with small hillocks all over and traversed by small streams flowing in several directions. It presents an uneven topography with hard and poor soil. The main forests of the District also lie on this range. About 10 km. east of Panna, the Range bifurcates longitudinally; giving way in between to the narrow syncline of the upper Baghain *na/a* in this District, and the Paisuni *na/a* in Satna district. As a general rule, all over India, the Vindhyan Plateaux have alignments of high peaks along the scarps, and this comes true to the hills of Panna Range also. Sukuha hill is the highest along the southern scarp where as Maria marks only 1510 ft. on the northern face. Ajaigarh town lies at an elevation of 1400 feet in the north and Panna at 1557 feet on the northern scarp.

What is remarkable about the range is that it separates the upper Bundelkhand Plateau in the south from the lower one in the north. It also marks the northern extension of the Vindhyan Rock formations which meet the lower and older strata of Bundelkhand gneisses in the north.

The Ken Valley (Upper and Lower)

The Ken Valley is divided into two parts in this District. The Upper Valley lies between the Kymore and Panna Ranges in the Central Part. The Lower Valley lies to the northwest of the Panna Range. The Panna Range forms the waterdivide between the two valleys. While the Upper Valley drains to the west, the lower (northern), valley slopes along the river towards the north-east. Though wider, the former is studded with low hills. The lower valley is more level but narrow. It is also irrigated by the Ken Canal.

RIVER SYSTEM

The whole District lies in the Ganga Drainage System. Most of it drains into the Yamuna through the Ken. The north eastern part of the District also flows into the Yamuna through the Baghain. A very small area around Devendranagar flows to the east and feeds the Ganga through the Satna and the Tons. The drainage is an established one, developed on a dendritic pattern. The secondary water-divide between the waters of the Ken and the Baghain is marked by the Ajaigarh ridge of Panna Range which extends to the north-northeast. The main Panna Range also divides the waters of the upper feeders and the lower streams of the Ken itself, the two sets flowing to the south-east and north-west, respectively. All streams of the District are seasonal and turbulent during the

rains. In summer, they are dry or mere threads between the wide sandy bed. The channels are deep in the hilly areas.

The Ken

The Ken rises at Muwar near Rithi Railway Station, on Bina-Katni section of the Central Railway in Jabalpur district, above the southern scarps of the Kymore. It enters Panna within 7 km. and flows to the north among the hills for 40 km. It receives the streams of Aloni, Sumidra and Gurne on its right bank in this part. Immediately after entering the upper plateau, (*Ghatia Upar*), it turns to the west and flows upto Tighraghat where it is crossed by Panna-Hatta Road. Patna, a tributary from the southern hills, joins it at Chandanpur, on Pawai Road. After the river has taken a north-westerly trend, to make a groove across the Panna Range, it is met with by the Sonar river on the left bank. The Sonar also brings the waters of the Bearma which marks the western boundary for about 40 km. The Mirhasan, which collects the waters of the southern slopes of the Panna Range joins the right bank below Singora.

The course of the Ken for 35 km., while crossing the Panna Range is very narrow. It lies between the banks from 100 to 150 metres high. Below the confluence of the Mirhasan, about 5 km. north, the height of the bank measures 260 ft. The vertical wall of the banks expose the succession of geological formations of the Panna Range. The horizontal layers of the massive sandstones and shales of Vindhyan formations are explained even to a layman by their mere sight, and later the layers of breccias and Bijawar limestones. The hill tops provide picturesque sceneries where they are still covered with forests. It is marked by several rapids and falls below the hard rocks, and pools above a rocky ledge. From here onwards the Ken determines the boundary between the Chhatarpur and Panna Districts, until it leaves below Bira. Near the vicinity of Khami and Patharpur villages, there are two falls of 48 metres and 45 metres, respectively, in succession. The fall at Rameh near Narayanpur is 25 metres. Where the river leaves the hills, it has been dammed at village Nonapanji. Due to the vicinity of village Gangau, the reservoir is named after it. The waters extend upto 5 km. up streams. In the lower plain the Ken has also been worked for another ware at Bariarpur from where along the right bank, the Ken canal provides irrigation to Panna in Madhya Pradesh and Banda district in Uttar Pradesh.

Below Nonapanji, the Ken turns to the north-east and washes the edge of the Panna Range upto the road crossing at Mara. Further, it enters the lower plateau, (*Ghatia Niche*) and meanders along the north-western boundary. Its valley in

Ajaigarh tahsil is narrow as compared to its span in Chhatarpur and Banda districts. There are rocky outcrops along the banks from Nonapanji to Marla and the occurrence of midstream islands continues in the Lower Bundelkhand plateau also. To mention the large ones, they are at the confluence of Banne, above Lalar, near Kaneri, below Pipar tola, west of Nahari, near Baghora, near Salaiya, below Bariarpur and Dhogwa, above Mowhari and near Mohano.

During the princely rule, the ownership of these islands was a point of dispute between the State of Chhatarpur on the left side and Panna and Ajaigarh on the right. It was resolved by floating a lighted lamp down the river, the lamps track being taken as the inter-state boundary. The lower course of the Ken in Panna and Banda districts meanders through an alluvial tract, which is affected by ravine formations at several places. The Ken joins the Yamuna at Chilla, a place on the Banda Fatehpur road. The Bame, the Kunti, the Kusiar and the Kali are other feeders of the Ken which join it in Chhatarpur district. The Chandrawal joins the left bank in Banda district. Banda and Pailam are the only important settlements on the right bank of the lower valley. The Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Central Railway crosses the river at the outskirts of Banda.

The boatmen of Chhatarpur and Panna Districts offer bangles and *mahawar* (a red colour prepared to decorate married women's feet) to propitiate the River Ken before launching their boats. This is done in memory of a lovelorn Ahir girl, whose father has sacrificed a Kurmi youth, suspecting his intimacy with his daughter. The Ahir was the owner of a field whence gushed forth a stream. Having failed to dam the stream, he was advised by a Brahman to offer a human sacrifice at the dam's foundation. However, the new dam too collapsed when the Ahir girl rushed to the spot protesting her innocence and praying to see her lover, and was washed away by the currents alongwith the dead body which was buried.

The Sonar

The Sonar is the principal affluent of the Ken. It rises from the low trappean hills in the south-western Sagar district and flows to the north-east. It flows through the fertile Heveli tract and forms the principal stream of Damoh. The principal affluents of the Sonar are the Kopra and the Bearma on the right bank and the Bewas on the left. The river forms western boundary of Pawai tahsil for 5 km. and joins the Ken about 11 km. further down. The total length of the river is about 187 km.

The Bearma

The Bearma, also rising from the Vindhyan Range in Sagar district, flows towards the north-east through the hills of Kaimur. For a long course, it has a narrow and deep channel, until it comes out in the plains of Damoh Haveli. The fall in its course is 1.1 metre per kilometre. Its velocity in flood times is, therefore, considerable. Its greatest width is about 320 metres at Mahue, below the crossing of Hatta-Panna Road. The Bearma forms the western boundary with Hatta tahsil of Damoh for about 33 km. and meets the Sonar.

The Baghain

The Baghain is a small tributary of the Yamuna which rises above Ukri, the eastern bifurcating point of the Panna Range, 13 km. north-east of the District headquarters. The Baghain flows to the north-east and drains between the two branches of the Range in this District. After 15 km, it flows through Banda district in Uttar Pradesh and meets the Yamuna.

The Ranj

The Ranj is the other stream of some significance rising about 5 km. north of Panna. It flows through the first and western bifurcation of Panna Range and meets the Baghain in the north in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh.

The Satna

The name of the Satna is believed to be a modification of *Sutikshna* river, known after the epic Rishi Sutikshna whose *ashram* it is popularly held, was located about 1.6 km. from the modern Sarangpur and 18 km. east of Panna town. Physically, the sources of the river are located in the hills above Rampura village. The stream flows to the south-east for 10 km. in Panna and takes an easterly course in Satna, in which district it is an important stream. In Satna district it meets the Tons or Tamasa on its left bank.

The Kursar

It rises from the Kaimur hills in the eastern extremity of Pawal tahsil. The hilly stream drains a small area and meets the Tons in Satna district.

Water Falls

Apart from the water falls in the course of the Ken, described before there are a few falls on the seasonal feeder streams of the Ken. A few kilometres south of Pipar tola (24° 38' N. by 79° 58' E) the scarp of the Panna Range measures 51 metres across a hill stream. Within a hundred metres close by another feeder stream has a fall of 42 metres. The fall at Majgama measures 63 metres and the other at Barour is 60 metres.

The waters of these falls combine in a stream that joins the Ken near the Chhatrapur-Panna road crossing. Close to this road is a picturesque fall in the stream of Balachor chold. Local sources¹ inform about the Bera Pandawa fall on the Ken at Sehor-Amargar, Chhota Pandwa on the Sambhua nala 20 km. west on Khajuraho road, Kaurash on the Kikilnala, Panch fall on the Ken near village Kudul, and three others on ways to Majgawan mines, Shahnagar and Ramdaria mines (Brihaspati Kund), respectively.

Tanks and Reservoirs

Among the old tanks, Dharasagar at the foot of Madartunga hill near Panna may be mentioned. Old tanks are also mentioned to be at villages Guara, Banda and Panwari. In addition mention may be made of Beni Sagar, Lokpal Sagar, Singh Sagar, Kamala Bai tal, Muheraj Sagar, Dube tal, Nripati Sagar, Bhattha tal, Gunaura, Intwa, Brijpur, Ramital, Sunahra, Barachha, Jharkua, Pagara, Mahewa, Shahnagar, Pawal, Ajaigarh, Madania, Adhar tal, Jharkua and Adhar tal. In the recent years, a number of irrigation works have been constructed which are dealt with in chapter IV - Agriculture and Irrigation, of this volume.

Hydrogeology

The District forms part of the Yamuna and the Son basins. The geological formations met with in the District are the consolidated granites and gneisses of the Archaean age. Unconsolidated sediments of the Quaternary age come next in extent in District, which comprises gravels, clays, silt and sand. Of these, consolidated rocks occupy about 70 percent of total area. These rocks are characterised by their compactness, resulting in poor yields of groundwater. Only jointed and weathered zones in these sandstones play an important role in the occurrence of groundwater. In case of granites and gneisses groundwater is mostly confined to weathered mantle. Thicker the weathered mantle and coarser the underlying bouldery horizon of shered gneisses, richer will be the groundwater. It is confined to the jointed, weathered and fractured zones of these consolidated formations, and usually occurs under water table conditions.

Groundwater occurs at a depth of 7 to 8 metres in these formations, where the thickness of the saturated zone varies from 0.15 to 2.5 m. Seasonal fluctuation is about 2 to 3 metres. The yields from open wells are poor to moderate with

1. Madan Mohan Misra, *Hirson ki Dharti - Panna*, Nagar Palika, Panna, 1975, pp. 13-14.

discharges of 20 to 40 kilolitre per hour (klpd). Very poor yields are noticed when the formation is compact and not weathered.

Loose unconsolidated alluvial formation of Quarternary age is by far the most important formation for groundwater development. Groundwater occurs in them in granular zones, comprising medium to coarse grained sands, gravels, pebbles and boulders.

The coarser the formation and more equigranular it is, the larger will be the storage of groundwater in it. Groundwater occurs under both water table and confined conditions. Shallow unconfined aquifer tapped in large diameter open wells located in the low grounds is capable of yielding 500 klpd.

Detailed hydrogeological studies are yet to be undertaken in this District, and hence the data on groundwater regimen is rather meagre to suggest areas for groundwater development.

GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the Panna District belong to the Bundelkhand granitoids. The Bijawars are found mainly towards the west. The Vindhyan and Bijawar rocks are laid down on the undulating surface of the granitoids and associated rocks, which have caused uneven disposition of the beds in some parts of the District. There are certain basic rocks and kimberlite diatremes which are found intrusive into the Vindhyan. These are younger than some of the Vindhyan through which they have cut across but are older than the succeeding Vindhyan Formation.

Ground Water Survey

This unit started in this district on 23rd January, 1972 by the Divisional unit at Sagar. It worked wef. 1972 to 1976 at Panna and transferred to district Ambikapur in 1977. During this period the work of this district was taken up by Chhatarpur & Damoh units. In 1988-89, unit of Panna District came in force again as unit No. 23.

By this unit samples of water levels of 60 Hydrograph stations in different villages of five blocks of the district for monitoring of ground water and this work is repeated on three weathers (Pre, Post & Rabimansoon). Twenty five visits of permanent wells and selection-work of one well at District level are under study month-wise. All the samples have been tested by Chemical Laboratory, Sagar & Bhopal. As per geological survey 38 cases are in force on 1st April 1992, and 140

cases have been taken up under survey. The Block-wise positions are as under. Ajaigarh - 14, Gunor - 68, Panna - 40, Pawai - 10 & Shahnagar - 8 and in total 140.

Archaeans

The oldest rocks in this District belong to the Bundelkhand granite, under which are grouped suits of various types of granites, gneisses, pegmatites and intrusive quartz reefs, dolerite and other dykes. These occupy the low ground to the north of Panna Range. These rocks were subjected to erosions for a long period and developed highly uneven and irregular surfaces. In a very small part of the District are found schistose phyllites and quartz-schist which are tentatively referable to the Dharwars.

Bundelkhand granites form a vast outcrop in the area and have been considered as of metastomatic origin. The granites are intruded by quartz-reefs which form prominent linear hills. The basic dykes which cut through the granites are roughly at right angle to the reefs.

Granites are generally of three types : (1) Greyish white, fine to medium grained leucocratic granites, (2) Grey to dark grey, medium to coarse grained granites, and (3) Pink porphyritic granites. The first variety is fine to medium grained in texture and is initially composed of grey white feldspars and quartz. It is deficient in dark ferromagnesium minerals and highly weathered and never seen occurring in the higher grounds. The grey to dark grey medium to coarse grained granite is sporadic in the occurrence and is seen exposed in the area north of Pandwa Fall. The quartz and grey feldspars are the main constituents. It is closely jointed, sheared at places and is fairly weathered. The pink porphyritic granite consists of large crystals of feldspars together with quartz and ferromagnesium minerals in subordinate quantity. The rock is closely jointed and sheared. The shear zones are generally followed by both acid and basic intrusives. The rock is hard and massive and is more resistant to weathering and forms hills and mounds.

The dykes cutting through the granite show that they are of gabbroic, doleritic and ultra-basic composition. Some metasediments exposed in a narrow outcrop in the Pandwafall gorge comprising quartz-muscovite-schists, schistose-phyllites are found associated with the granite. These have been referred as Dharwars.

Bijawar Group

The main Bijawar basin is developed in Chhatarpur and Sagar districts. However, a few exposures of some sandstones are found in isolation in the Panna

District. These isolated occurrences described here appear to have been exposed due to erosion of overlying Vindhyan rocks. The Bijawars consist of grey coloured hard massive thickly bedded sandstone. It is traversed by quartz veins.

Vindhyan Supergroup

The Bijawars and Bundelkhand granite are overlain by rocks of Vindhyan Supergroup represented by Semri, Kaimur and Rewa.

Semri Group

The rocks of the Semri Group comprise Pandwafai Sandstones and Kajrahat Limestones. Pandwafai Sandstone is generally light grey and dirty-white in colour, medium-grained and thick bedded, and grades downwards into a glauconitic sandstone horizon. The sandstone below the glauconitic formations are somewhat calcareous. The quartz grains of sandstones are generally well rounded.

The Pandwafai sandstone is directly overlain by Ken Limestone along the Baghai river. The limestones are made of pelites and siltites of calcareous and cherty material. The limestone is somewhat impersistent. Palkawan Shale is the most persistent and prominent formation of the Semri Group. The formation consists of different types of sandy and argillaceous shales and porcellanous bands along with breccia and brachioid chert, generally light grey to green in colour, soft and mostly fragmented. The porcellanous shales and porcellanite generally occur in the lower part of the formation. The shales are almost black near Pipartola and contain pyrite nodules.

Kaimur Group

In Panna District Kaimur Group is represented by Pipartola conglomerate and Dhandraul Quartzite.

Pipartola conglomerate occurs only in a small part of the area and assumes a maximum thickness of about 15 m. The main constituents of this conglomerate are subangular to rounded pebbles of variously coloured jaspers, with quartz, sandstone and hematite occurring in subordinate amounts, with siliceous matrix. It abruptly thins out when followed eastwards.

Beghai Sandstone is massive, compact, thick-bedded and generally fine-grained. The colour is mostly white. Individual beds attain a thickness of 1.25 m. The quartz grains seem to have been welded together by authigenic growth of silica.

*The lower part of this formation at some places consists of a somewhat laminated arkosic to sub-arkosic sandstone.

Rewa Group

Rewa Group has been divided into Palsuni Formation, Panna Shales, Itwah Sandstone, Jhiri Shales and Gahadra Sandstone. About the slightly eroded surface of the Beghai Sandstone, a succession of beds of flaggy limestone, shales and thin bedded glauconitic sandstone has been designated as Palsuni Formation.

Panna Shales are composed mainly of shales with inter bedded bands of siltstones and sandstones. The shales are generally of green colour and on the surface they look red due to oxidation. The shales are quite soft and highly fragmented. The intercalated siltstones are generally composed of fine-grained quartz. The sandstone intercalations are very thin and appear to some sort of sub-grey-wacks.

Itwah Sandstone, very much limited in thickness, occurs sandwiched between the underlying Panna Shales and overlying Jhiri Shales. Since the sandstone is very hard and massive wherever it crops out it tends to make a platform. This formation pinches out rapidly westwards. The sandstones in the upper part are thin-bedded pinkish to purplish, flaggy quartz arenite with thin bands of calcite and ferruginous matter. Thin bands of diamond bearing conglomerate are found at places at several levels in the formation. The lower beds of the Itwah Sandstone are generally chloritic.

Itwah Sandstones are overlain by Jhiri Shales which are identical in lithology with those of Panna Shales. Discontinuous patches of diamond-bearing conglomerate occur at the base of Jhiri Shale at Panna. Sometimes it is seen resting directly on the top of Dhandraul Quartzites. A notable feature is that this conglomerate is found at the base of Jhiri Shales in the areas where Panna Shales are not present.

Gahadra Sandstone is massive fine-grained, generally white in colour on freshly broken surface but purplish to brownish on the weathered surface. The diamond-bearing conglomerate, associated with the Gahadra Sandstone, occur towards the top of this formation.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY ¹

Diamond

The Panna diamonds occur in a conglomerate, intercalated with Panna

1. Para 1 from Geological Survey of India and the remaining account was kindly supplied by the Diamond Officer, Panna, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

shales, the lowest bed among the Lower Rewah series of Vindhyan formations. Diamond is the only economically significant mineral which is found in this District. At present diamond mining is carried out in Majhgawan ($24^{\circ} 38' 30'' : 80^{\circ} 2' : 63 D/2$) areas. Other occurrences from which diamond have been reported are : Bajarla ($24^{\circ} 44' 40'' : 80^{\circ} 15' 45'' : 63 D/16$), Manour ($24^{\circ} 43' : 80^{\circ} 7' 45'' : 63 D/2$), Kallanpur ($24^{\circ} 44' 30'' : 80^{\circ} 14' 45'' : 63 D/2$), Binota etc. won't do collect and give details, as Panna is the only place in India now yielding diamond.

All the diamonds known in ancient times were obtained from Indian mines. The Indian Lapidaries were the first to realise that the diamond could be ground with its-own power and so were the pioneers in the art of cutting and polishing this gem stone. India enjoyed monopoly of supplying the world's diamonds upto the discovery of this mineral in Brazil in 1725.

Diamonds have been known to occur in the former Panna State for several centuries. There are records to show that the Panna Diamond Mines were worked in the latter part of the 16th Century. But the Mines fell into disuse and even their location was completely forgotten. The re-opening of the Mines in 1742 is attributed to the efforts of Pran Nath a preacher and religious leader.

Mode of Occurance of Diamonds

Diamonds Occur in the following three formations.

1. In alluvial gravel
2. In beds of conglomerates, and
3. In the agglomeratic pipe

The diamondiferous gravel, known locally as *Kakru* is generally found on the surface and is widespread in the area, but it is often covered by sand, silt, or clay. The gravels are composed of pebbles of quartzite, jasper, sandstone, and vein-quartz, derived from the original conglomerate, mixed with laterite pebbles occurring in the soil. The thickness may be taken to be about 0.3 metre. The gravel is occasionally found in the cracks and crevices of the underlying sandstone, and therefore has to be exposed by breaking up the superficial sandstone bed.

The diamondiferous conglomerate bed, known locally as *Mudda*, is found in two horizons, one occupying a position between the Kaimur Sandstone and the Jhiri shales, and the other in the upper Rewah Sandstone. The Jhiri conglomerate is very hard and tough, and consists usually of pebbles of quartzite, Jasper, vein-

quartz, hematite and limonite, cemented together by a siliceous matrix. At times the conglomerate is very coarse, and the yield of diamond is supposed to be better in such a coarse rock.

The third mode of occurrence of diamond is in a basic volcanic agglomeratic tuff which is found in the form of a pipe at Majhgawan about 19 km. to the south-west of Panna, which is worked by National Mineral Development Corporation. "Deep" workings are those in which the diamondiferous conglomerate lying underneath the Jhiri Shales is worked. The Shahidan area affords typical examples of such mines. The depth of the pits may be 7.5 metres and above, the maximum depth reached being about 22 metres.

"Shallow" workings, known locally as *Chhila* workings, are those in which the diamondiferous gravel or conglomerate occur at a depth of 1.5 to 3.2 metres below the surface. The diamondiferous material is removed by surface excavations.

During the year 1975 a total number of 4,175 *pattas* (licences) were issued for shallow diamond working and out of these a total number of 817 diamonds weighing 781.94 Carats were collected. In the auction conducted in the month of October and November, 1975 a total 637.80 Carats of diamonds were auctioned for Rs. 8.99 lacs.

Security

In the shallow mines where the State Diamond Office issues *pattas*, the working and recovery of diamonds is supervised by the Sepoys and Inspectors. Diamonds recovered are deposited by the owners through the Security staff in the Diamond Office and then in sealed packets after valuation in the Treasury. The recovery of diamonds in the Government of India's undertaking is supervised by the Central Security staff. Weight and price of large diamonds found in shallow mines since 1961, annual production of diamonds in shallow mines and N.M.D.C. mines, their value and sale prices are given in Appendices. They have also been discussed, alongwith the cutting and polishing industry in Chapter V - Industries.

Occurrence of Other Minerals

Minor mineral found in the District are listed below.

Name of Mineral	Location	Remarks
Fireclay	Sungarh Karondia tah. Pawai	
Ochres & white earth	V. Jaunabla & Samaria tah. Panna	Not assessed
Limestone	V. Jhalar Khamaria tah. Panna	
White clay	V. Lahar tah. Panna	
Flagstone (sandstone for building & road purposes,	Jor., Chanda, Karmuria Birha, Pukhri, Saleha, Hardua, Jamunhai, Blantar Tara, Umrayan etc.	Each quarry of 2 Hectares
Clay	Quarry lease of clay for manufacturing standard size bricks is granted around Panna	
Native Sulphur	Kauhari	Traces in Box Work

Seismicity

The District falls on Seismic Zone II. The earthquakes experienced in the region and likely to have been felt in the District are tabulated below.

S. No.	Date	Time (GMT)			Epicentre		Magnitude
		H.	M.	S.	N ⁰	E ⁰	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1927, June 02	16	37	24	24.0	82.3	6.5
2.	1957, Aug. 25	21	04	50	22.0	80.0	-
3.	1957, Oct. 17	05	10	05	21.5	79.0	4
4.	1969, Mar. 26	18	00	54	22.6	78.1	4.2

FLORA

An area of 3,097.73 sq. km., i.e., about 43.5 percent of the area of the District is covered under the Government forests. Administratively, the forests are divided

into two Divisions and 14 Ranges. For operational purposes, the bulk of the forests are given the legal status of Protected Forests which, given times, will be converted into Reserved Forests. So far only 10 percent of the forests have been brought under the Reserves. The Range wise area of the forests is given in the following table.

Table No. I - 1

Range-wise area of Reserved and Protected Forests

(In Sq.km)

Range	Reserved	Protected	Range	Reserved	Protected
1. Hinota	279.70	1.13	1. Shahnagar	10.41	338.59
2. Madla	50.99	6.09	2. Mohandra	-	305.84
3. Panna	2.23	342.06	3. Raipura	-	209.74
4. Devendr- anagar	-	246.38	4. Pawai	-	352.26
5. Bislamganj	-	221.05	5. Kalda	-	384.51
6. Dharampur	6.08	95.78	6. Amanganj	-	273.48
7. Ajaigarh	-	130.14	7. Saleha	-	187.60
North Panna Division	339.00	1042.63	South Panna Division	10.41	2055.10 2052.02

The forests of the District extend primarily into two belts; the first along the Kaimur Range are extensive and continuous or close together. The South Division is marked into 52 blocks only, whereas the North Division is parcelled out into 107 blocks of small areas.

Types of Forests

The forests of the District have been classified mainly under Teak and Mixed types of the Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. Other types of forests are either over-lapping over these or they exist in limited areas due to variations in the climatic conditions, soil, past treatment, altitude, slope and their aspect. The types of forests and their extent in the two divisions are given in the following table.

Table No. 1 - 2

Types of Forests and Area under them *

Type	Sub-Type	(Hectares)	
		Area In North Division	Area In South Division
1. Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous	(i) Teak	97,587	27,702
2. Dry Deciduous Scrub	(ii) Mixed	35,494	1,80,983.5
3. Palas (<i>Anogeissus Pendula</i>)	-	-	-
4. Palas (<i>Anogeissus Pendula</i>) Scrub	-	-	-
5. Salai (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>)	-	9,226	-

* For latest figures see Appendix 'C'.

Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous (Teak) Forests

The Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests develop well on deep soils on Deccan Trap, shales, granite, sandstone and laterite. They flourish the best on deep riverine deposits adjoining the Ken and the Bearma in the western parts of the District, especially in the North Forest Division. The quality decreases gradually with less favourable environments towards the east. Also the forests of the South Panna Division exhibit a lesser quality of forest than those of the North Division in their corresponding longitudinal sections. Thus, the Teak forests stand in three groups of different qualities. The Western part of Hinota range and Madla and Ajaigarh Ranges of North Division have the richest teak forests classed as quality III. The forests cover an area of 16,987 hectares. Here the proportion of teak reaches up to 70 percent of the growing stock. Corresponding to this are the patches of teak forests on alluvium in the western parts of Amanganj, Mohendra and Raipura Ranges of South Panna Division.

Moving east, one finds a gradual change in the quality, class and composition of forest. In the eastern parts of Ajaigarh, Madla and Hinota Ranges and Western

parts of Panna and Bishramganj Ranges, covering an area of 9,500 hectares, the quality of teak forests comes down to IV-a, with the percentage of the species ranging between 40 to 60 in the tree stock. A large area of Amanganj, Mohendra and Raipura Ranges (south Division) also fall in this category.

Further east in eastern parts of Ajaigarh and Bishrampur Ranges and adjoining parts of Dharmpur Range in the North, and eastern part of Amanganj, central parts of Mohendra and Raipura Ranges and some patches in all parts of South Panna Division carry IV-b quality of teak forests where the percentage of teak varies between 20 to 30.

Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests

East of the Teak forests, the proportion of teak decreases as compared to other species but the quality of the crop increases due to higher water-retaining capacity of the soil. The miscellaneous species get proper opportunity to grow upto class III on deep soil. The best of Mixed forests occur in patches and account for 2720 hectares largely in North Panna Division, and in Kalda Pathar of South Division, where they are in pole stage with the least pressures of cattle and axe.

The general span of Mixed forests east of the teak belt bears IV - a in central parts of Dharmpur and eastern parts of Bishramganj and Panna Ranges. The area under mixed forests of IV-a quality is 25,000 hectares in North Division. They also occur in the Pawai and Shahnagar Ranges of South Division.

An area of 33,000 hectares in Devendranagar and Dharmpur Ranges bear Class IV-b quality forests. In the South Division this corresponds to the hilly areas of Kalda, and eastern parts of Shahnagar and Pawai Ranges.

Dry Deciduous Scrub Forests

Occasional stunted and crooked trees amidst the scrubs and bushy growth are found in northern parts of Ajaigarh, and Dharmpur Ranges and southern parts of Panna, and Devendranagar in North Division and outer parts of Saleha (northern parts) and Shahnagar (southern parts) Ranges of South Panna Division. Originally falling in Dry Deciduous Teak or Mixed types, these forests have been converted to this stage due to maltreatment, hacking and excessive grazing.

Kardhai (*Anogeissus Pendula*) Forest

Kardhai forests are limited to a long narrow strip in the foothills of Panna Range along the Ken River in Hinota and Madla Ranges and in another strip in Pawai block. The species is found growing on rocky ground with shallow soil. Its growth is gregarious where biotic interference is minimum. Teak avoids such areas but it is trying to establish itself in these belts also, where the growth is poor.

Kardhai forests have been connected to Kardhai scrub forests in southeastern parts of Devendranagar Range, and invariably around towns and big villages all over the District. The depletion is the result of heavy fellings, and grazing.

Salai (*Boswellia Berrata*) Forests

The species out-survives others on dry conditions and shallow soil particularly on ridges, flat rocky grounds and narrow strips on tops of ridges. Patches of Salai forests are found all over the District. The proportion of Salai varies between 20 and 80 percent. The density of the crop varies between 0.3 and 0.7. The composition of Salai forests is distinct from the general Dry Deciduous forests, in so far as the associate species are concerned. Apart from the top canopy and middle storey, the shrubs and grasses also contain the xyrophilic species.

General Composition of Forests

The botanical types in Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests are as under:-

To canopy :- Teak (*Tectona grandis*), dhaora (*Anogeissus latifolia*), tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*) seja (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), gurjan (*Lannea coromandelica*), salai (*Boswellia serrata*), muhua (*Madhuca Indica*), bija (*Pterocarpus marsumpium*), bahera (*Terminalia balerica*), rohan (*Soyimida febrifuga*) safod siris (*Albozzia procera*), kala siris (*Albizziababek*), semal (*Salmalia malabarica*), kusum (*Schleicheraolasm*), ghont (*Schrebera swieteniodes*), kaim (*Mitragyna parviflora*), baranga (*Kydia calycina*), and along nalaskoha (*Terminalia arjuna*).

Middle Storey

Ghnot (*Zizyphus xylopyra*), achar (*Bchanania lanzan*), anola (*Embellica officinalis*), Jamrasi (*Elaeodendron glaucum*), Papra (*Gardenia latifolia*), khair (*Accacia catechu*), kari (*Miliusa tomentosa*), tinsa (*Ougenia oojenensis*), dhaman (*Grewia tellaefolia*), bilsona (*Limonia acidissima*), dudhi (*Holorrhena*

antidysentrica), gabdi (*Cochlospermum religiosum*), thuar (*Euphorbia nerifolia*), and Mandua (*Erythrina suberosa*) occur on ridges and shallow rocky soils. Palas (*Butea monosperma*), baikaa (*Mcytenus emerginata*) and kala phetara (*Randia oliginosa*) are found on foot hills and out-skirts of forests where soil is clayey. Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) occurs on slopes.

Shrubs and Herbs

Sihru (*Nyctanthes arbotistis*), ainthi (*Helectares isora*), dhawai (*Woodfordia fruticosa*), karonda (*Carrisa opaca*), thuar (*Euphorbia nerifolia*), baikal (*Maytenus emerginate*), gulchitari (*Lantana camara*), nirgundi (*Vitex negundo*), gokhru (*Tribulus terrestris*), gursakari (*Grewia hirsata*), bantulsi (*Erenthenum purporescions*), chlrchinda (*Achyranthes aspara*), kareta (*Sida acuta*) and tarota (*Cassiatora*).

Grasses

Bhurbhusi (*Eragrostis tenella*), lampa (*Heteropogon contortus*), gunher (*Themda quadri valvis*), phuli (*Apluda*) aristata sain (*Sehlma nervosum*) and kans (*Sachcharum spontanum*).

Climbers

Makoi (*Zizyphus ocnoplia*), dudhibel (*Velvaris solanacea*), keotibel (*Ventilago calyculata*), dhimarbel (*Ichnocapus frutescens*), gunja (*Abrus precattorius*), Lokarbel (*Vitis carnosia*), gurar (*Acacia caesia*), gurbel (*Tinosoora cardifolia*) and agitha kand (*Dioscorea spp*).

In *Boswellia serrata* forests gunja (*Lannea coromandelica*), saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), dhawa (*Anogeissus latifolia*), tendu (*Diospyrus melanoxylon*), gabeli (*Cochlospermum religiosum*), hadua (*Erythrina varigatta*), kullu (*sterculia urenus*), seja (*Lagerstromia parviflora*), bel (*Aegle marmelos*), kathumer (*Ficus hispida*) etc. are found as associates in top story.

In the middle story ghont (*Zizyphus xylopyra*), papra (*Gardenia latifolia*), thuar (*Euphorbia neriflora*) and khair (*Acacia catechu*) are found. Siharu (*Nyetat thus arbotistis*), gurar (*Acacia cassia*) and ainthi (*Helecteres isora*) are the shrubs and herbs of this type of forests.

Lampa (*Andropogon contrortus*), bhond (*Themeda quadrivalvis*), bhanjari (*Aplud aristate*) and bharbhushi (*Eragrostis tenella*) are the grasses and makoi (*Zizyphus oenoplia*) and nasbel (*Butea superba*) are the main climbers of this area.

Flowering Trees and Herbs

The following flowering trees are found in this District .

1. <i>Kachnar (Bauhinia variegata)</i>	Flowering season March - April
2. <i>Palas (Butea monosperma)</i>	April - May
3. <i>Amaltas (Cassia fistula)</i>	May-June
4. <i>Semal (Salmalia malabarica)</i>	April - May
5. <i>Gabdi (Cochlospermum religiosum)</i>	April - May
6. <i>Tinsa (Ougenia oogenensis)</i>	April - May
7. <i>Safed Phetara</i>	April - May
8. <i>Dhawal (Woodfordia fruticosa)</i>	April - May
9. <i>Kadamb (Anthosyphus kadamba)</i>	June - July
10. <i>Alnhi (Malecteres isora)</i>	May - June

The following fruit bearing trees are found in this District

1. *Tendu (Diospros melanoxylon)*
2. *Mahua (Madhuca indica)*
3. *Bahera (Terminalia balerica)*
4. *Achar (Bauhinia lanzan)*
5. *Amala (Embllica officinalis)*
6. *Jamum (Syzygium cumini)*
7. *Bel (Aegle marmelos)*

Other products of forest trees are :

1. *Bidi* leaves from *tendu* trees and plants
2. *Katha* from *khair* trees
3. Gums from *dhaura*, *kullu* and *khair* trees
4. Flosses from *semal* trees
5. Medicinal plants

History of Working and Their Results

The forests of former Ajaigarh State were governed by Ajaigarh Forests Act 1937, and rules framed thereunder. The Panna State Forest Act and Shikar Rules, 1945 were in force in most of the forests of this District. In other States legal position

of forests were not well defined. On the formation of Vindhya Pradesh the V.P. Application of Laws and Ordinance (IV of 1948) made the Rewa Darbar Order 124 of 8th Feb. 1937 applicable to this area. The Rewa Forest Act provided the status of Protected Forests to the forests of this District. It was replaced by the Indian Forest Act, Part C States (Laws) Act 1950. Survey and demarcation was carried out from 1950-51 to 1966-67. In all, 108 Forest Blocks (1650-49 Sq.km) in North Panna Forest Division and 53 Blocks (208, 685 hectares) in south-Panna Division were carved out. By the end of 1976, only 339 Sq.km. of North Division and 10.45 Sq.km. of South Division have been declared reserved. The areas left out of demarcation were transferred to Revenue Department. During the princely rule certain privileges were allowed to villagers under the V.P. Grazing, Nistar and other Rules 1954, but no rights were recognised. Now grazing is regulated by the M.P. Grazing Rules, 1974, and Nistar is allowed under Government Instructions of 1975.

In the princely states the forests were not managed on any scientific lines. They were worked mainly to earn more revenue. Selective working and overfelling were too common. Protection and improvement aspect was ignored. The villagers extracted wood and other forest produce liberally. With the result, on their transfer to the Vindhya Pradesh administration the trees were found malformed, stunted, unsound and unevenaged with large blank areas. From 1948 to 1962 the forests were worked on coppice-with-standards system on adhoc basis.

The Working Schemes

Since 1962 the forests of the District have been worked under three working schemes. It was felt that the whole area should be worked to improve the growing stock within the shortest period. With this end in view the Working Scheme of 1962-63 prescribed 26 regular and 11 provisional felling series for improvement fellings in timber and fuel producing forests. Cultural operations and 10th year thinnings were also prescribed. A rotation of 20 years was prescribed which was adopted in the two subsequent working schemes also. Four felling series for *khair* on 15 years' rotation and 22 bamboo fellings series on four years' rotation and soft wood working circle on 30 years' rotation were also framed with suitable felling rules. The first scheme covered the then Panna and Ajaigarh ranges & 26,176 acres of present Amanganj range of South Panna Division.

In 1965-66, the second working scheme with similar prescriptions of improvement fellings was introduced mainly covering Devendranagar Range of

North Panna Division, and 93.891 acres of Soleha, Kalda, Pawai and Amanganj ranges of South Panna Division. One teak improvement felling series in Ajaigarh Range, and 4 timber, 1 Khair, 1 Softwood and 3 Bamboo felling series in Devendranagar Range were framed.

After two years, in 1967-68 Third Working scheme was introduced which framed two improvement felling series for the areas left over from the previous working scheme in North Division, and in 86,455 acres in Shahnagar, Mahendra and Raipura ranges of South Panna Division.

Apart from the improvement working felling series, teak improvement felling series, selection-cum-improvement felling series, teak improvement F.S., selection-cum-improvement felling cycle, coppice-with reserve felling cycle and improvement working cycle were also framed.

As a result of these workings, the early worked coupes have come up with straight good quality pole stage forests. But due to maltreatment during the princely states regime, the forests are likely to take much longer time to rebuild the lost vigour and healthy condition of flora and soil conditions.

Celebrations

Van Mahotsava is celebrated every year in the month of July. Vanya Prani Sanrakshan Saptah (Wild Life Protection Week) is celebrated in the month of August. Meetings are held, posters exhibited and pamphlets distributed to highlight the importance of conserving trees and protecting the wild life. To mark the beginning of forest conservancy in Central Provinces, the southern component unit of Madhya Pradesh, the Centenary of Forest Conservancy was celebrated in 1962. One more working scheme was introduced in an area of 19,412 hectares for regular scientific management.

Game Laws and Preservation of Wild Life

The latest and most effective steps to protect the wild life was taken up by the State Government, by the imposition of complete ban on shooting of a large number of wild animals and birds for a period of two years, under the provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act 1912 (No. VIII of 1912) Section 2. The order published on 11 November, 1971 issued three lists of carnivorous animals, birds and herbivorous animals, respectively, excluding only a few species declared vermins. The effect of the order was realised and extended twice for two years and

one year, respectively, in 1973 and 1975. The contents of the order were later revised and the list of protected wild life enlarged under the Ban on Shooting Act 1975.

These orders converged into the Act of 1975, have provided the best protection to the wild life, not only by the complete stoppage of shooting permits, but also by the provisions of deterrant rigorous imprisonment and pecuniary punishments simultaneously to the poachers and illicit dealers in skin, etc of wild life are required to seek Government permits and report regularly the details of their working, sales, purchases, etc. The Government has also strengthened its detecting staff, in number and by equipments like search light, guns and jeeps.

Going back in the history, the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act of 1887 (Central) was the first step in checking the indiscriminate extinction of Wild Life. This was replaced by more comprehensive one, the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act 1912. The former Princely States of this District had enforced a rigid ban on the shooting by the general public and the exclusive privilege of shooting was vested only on the Ruling Princes and their kith and kins. After the abolition of Princely States, the villagers indulged in rampant shooting and destroyed the fauna, taking advantage of the transition period. After the Reorganisation of States, the Acts and Rules prevalent in old Madhya Pradesh were also extended in this District. The Central Provinces Game Act of 1935 and the Central Provinces Shooting Rules contained in Appendix VII of C.P. Forest Manual, Vol. II 1951 were enforced in this District also. The Reserved forests are divided into a number of Shooting Blocks and those opened for shooting are declared every year by the Conservator of Forests, Rewa. The Shooting permits are issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, the Collector or the Chief Wild Life Warden on the receipt of application with due fees, specifying the type of fauna, time limit and shooting block desired in the permit.

Game sanctuaries notified from time to time are given in the following table.

S.No.	Name of Game sanctuary	Range	Area of Sanctuary in sq.km.	Notification No. & Date
1.	Sivi	Amanganj	15.73	No. Dm/10386 dated 26.9.66 M.P.Gazette of 9 June, 1967.
2.	Talgaon	"	42.73	-do-
3.	Shyamgiri	Kalda	124.50	M.P.Gazette No.Dm/124 dated 31.10.67 of 5.1.68

In addition to these sanctuaries, the following Game sanctuaries were notified for Ex-Rulers prior to abolition of concession given to Ex Rulers.

1.	Muturu	Saleha	18.83
2.	Shahpur	Pawal	67.30
		Sahnagar	"
3.	Judo Mahera	Pawal	16.57

Since 1971 these three sanctuaries were not notified.

FAUNA

The herbivorous animals found in the forests of this District are barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*), chital (*Axis axis*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), slothbear (*Melursus ursinus*), wild pig (*Sus scrota*), common Indian hare (*Rufus caudatus*), langour (*Samnopytheus antellus*), long-tailed monkey, and sahi (*Hystrix leucours*).

The carnivorous animals found are tiger (*Panthera tigris*), leopard or panther (*Panthera pardus*), hyaena (*Hyaena-hyaena*), pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), wild dog (*Cyon alpinus*), wild cats, wolf, jackal (*Canis aureus*) and foxes.

Rodents

Mice, rats, voles, fruit bats and squirrels are the rodents found commonly in the District.

Sparrow, bucks, fly-catchers, common crow, geese, sparrow, hawks, blue-birds, parrots, barn-owls, bustard quails, crested doves, falcons, flamingoes, hombills, domestic and spurfowl, owls, partridges, blue-rock-pigeons, quails, snipes, mountain quail, kites, parrots, and peafowl, are common birds found in the villages, open grounds, bira, gardens and jungles of this District.

Large falcons, eagles, barn owls, fly catchers, hawks, owls, jungle and common crows are common scavengers in this District.

Guinea fowls, country fowls, partridges, parrots, ducks, and geese are the domestic birds. Ducks, fish-catchers, storks, and teal are water birds.

Siberian ducks and white cranes visit in winters and are seen in Ganga Dam Sanctuary.

Parrots and partridges are pet wild birds, barking deer and chitals are sometimes kept by villagers. Sloth bear and monkeys are also captured by professionals for earning through their shows.

Pythons, crabs, cobras, scorpions and watersnakes, and stinging bees are common harmful insects of this district.

CLIMATE

The climate of this District is characterised by general dryness except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from about the middle of November to February is the cold season. The hot season which follows lasts upto about the middle of June. The southwest monsoon season is from the middle of June to the end of September. October and the first half of November constitute the postmonsoon or transition season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for five stations for periods ranging from 18 to 70 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average rainfall in the District is 1134.0 mm. The rainfall in the District varies from 974.9 mm (38.38") at Shahpur (Pawal) to 1246.2 mm (49.07") at Dharmpur. About 91 percent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the southwest monsoon months, June to September the rainiest months being July and August. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the 50-year period, 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall amounting to 156 percent of the normal occurred in 1919. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 49 percent of the normal occurred in 1905. The annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 percent of the normal in 12 years, three of them being consecutive. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred thrice at Ajalgarh and twice at Panna. Three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once each at Panna and Ajalgarh. It will be seen from Appendix A, table 2 that the annual rainfall in the District was between 900 and 1400 mm. in 31 years out of 50.

On an average there are 52 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. 10 cents. or more) in a year in the District. This number varies from 49 at Dharmpur and Simariya to 58 at Panna.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 365.3 mm. at Panna on August 8, 1919. The figures of rainfall for latest few years are given in the Appendix 'C'.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the District. The description which follows is mainly based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring District where similar condition exist. There is a continuous increase in temperature from March till May, which is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41° C. and the mean daily minimum at about 27° C. The weather is oppressively hot in summer and on individual days during May and the early part of June, the day temperature sometimes go upto about 46° C or over. Nights are slightly hotter in June than in May. Afternoon thundershowers, which occur on some days bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon in the District by about the middle of June, there is an appreciable drop in the day temperature and the weather becomes more bearable. In general, night temperatures during the monsoon season are about as high as during the latter part of the summer. Due to the increased moisture of the monsoon air, the weather is often uncomfortable in between the rains. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September or early in October, the day temperatures increase a little, but the nights become progressively cooler. Day temperature also decrease after October. January is generally the coldest month with a mean daily maximum temperature of about 24° C. Cold waves affect the District in the year of passing western disturbances during the winter season and the minimum temperature drops down occasionally to a degree or so above the freezing point of water. The figures of temperature for the latest few years are given in the Appendix 'C'.

Humidity

The relative humidity is high during the southwest monsoon season. During the rest of the year the air is dry over the District.

Cloudiness

During the southwest monsoon season the skies are mostly heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year clear or lightly clouded conditions prevail.

Wind

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the summer and monsoon months. In the post-monsoon and winter season the winds blow mostly from directions between north-east and north-west. Westerly and north-westerly winds predominate in the summer seasons. In the monsoon season, winds are predominantly from the west or south-west.

Special Weather Phenomena

Depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon season move in a westerly to north-westerly direction and pass through or in the neighbourhood of the District causing heavy rain and widespread gusty winds. During October, occasionally storms due to passing depressions from the Bay of Bengal affect the weather over the District. In the cold season western disturbances passing across northern India affect the weather over the District. Thunderstorms and occasional duststorms occur during the summer season. Rain during the south-west monsoon season is also often accompanied with thunder.

CHAPTER - II

HISTORY

Pre and Proto History

During an exploration in the river valleys of Panna, Satna and a number of other districts in 1957-58, several sites yielding Stone Age tools of various categories were discovered. At Barliarpur on the Ken off Panna developed bifacial tools of the Madras handaxe culture, along with those made on large rounded quartzite pebbles were picked up. They had no specific typological relationship with the Early Sohan. On the other hand, it is revealed from their stages of fabrication that there was gradual typological evolution from the unspecialised core to the bifacial handaxe. It points to the fact of a diffusion and mutual impact of the Sohan and Madras cultures in Central and upper India. The handaxes, etc. were seen in the highest terrace of the Ken, while a flake point scraper industry on chert and jasper, similar to series II of the Narmada-Godavari Valleys was discovered at a lower level.¹ In 1961-62 tools of Early Stone Age were picked up from the bed of a *nullah* near the Saduwa bridge on the Navgaon-Panna road. A section of the *nullah* revealed an over one metre thick implementiferous conglomerate deposit.²

Short stone tools of mesolithic Period have been noticed at Chorhat and Jamuni - Pahadi in 1957.³ Several other sites around Pandava Prapata yielded tools of lower and middle stone Age during the explorations of middle Son Valley Survey conducted in 1974,⁴ and 1980.⁵

These discoveries prove beyond doubt that the District was inhabited by the primitive man in the earliest prehistoric period. These primitive people left their paintings in the rock shelters near Brijpur. The rock shelters, locally known as Brahaspati-kund are situated in the Vindhyan range, on the bank of the river Baghan, about 40 km. north-east of Panna. The paintings depict scenes of hunting, dancing and royal processions, portraying human and animal figures, including giraff. Red, yellow and green pigments are used for colouring. Some of these painting betray

super imposition over an earlier layer.¹

Another rock shelter with numerous rock paintings depicting man, animals and birds in bright ochre colour has recently been located in a dense forest near village Barach, about 20 km. from Panna. A man on a horse back with sword in one hand and shield in another and a group of people performing community dance, are two most interesting scenes depicted in the rock-shelter. One more rock shelter with paintings has also been discovered in Lalpahadi area, near Itama village in the District.

Early History

The region was within the Chedi country during the early Vedic period. It formed parts of Karusa and Mekala in the Epic period. The Mekla was adjacent to the Karusa country. According to the description of the Ramayana, the abode of the Karusa was the region which lies presently between the river Son and the Ganges.²

The Karusa has not been referred to in the Buddhist and Jain texts. The elephants of the Karusa have been described in Arthashastra.³ The Harshacharita mentions Dahdra as the King of Karusa.⁴

In the time of Gautam Buddha, when the northern India was held by sixteen Mahajanapadas, the Panchalas held a vast territory between Gwalior and the Ken river. To its east were the Vatsas of Kausambi and further east was the Chedi country. It seems that, while the major portion of the District was with the Chedis, a portion to the north of the District was held by the Vatsas. The country of the Vatsas was very rich and prosperous, producing high quality cotton fabrics. Its King, Udayana was a powerful monarch. A number of legends are told about his rivalry with King Pradyota of Avant, whose daughter Vasavadatta was eloped and married by him. He was made a devotee of the Buddha by Pindola, a famous member of the Buddhist order. During the same period the Chedis were the masters of both Nepal as well as Bundelkhand.⁵ According to old authorities the Chedi country lay near the Yamuna. Sothivatinagar, probably identified with Suktimati, was its capital. A general supremacy seems to have been

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1957-58, pp. 25-26.

2. *Ibid*, 1961-62, p. 100.

3. Vidula Jaiswal, Palaeo history of India, Delhi, 1978, pp 97-99.

4. H.D.Saubele, Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan, Poona, 1974, p. 185.

5. G.P.Sharma and J.D.Clark (ed.) Palaeo Environments and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Allahabad, 1983, p.31.

1. Indian Archaeological A Review, 1961-62, p.99.

2. Valmiki Ramayana, 1.23.16 - 21.

3. Kautilya, Arthashastra, 2.2.

4. Banabhatta, Harshacharita, p.199.

5. The Age of Imperial Unity, p.9.

exercised over all these territories by the Kosalas of Savatthi (Shravasthi) of northern Kosala. ¹ The Jatakas speak of a long drawn rivalry between Kasi and Kosala for supremacy. Ultimately, under the leadership of Prasenjit, Kosala emerged victorious and became a very powerful kingdom. Prasenjit was a great admirer of the Buddha. It is stated in Buddhist text books that there were many conversations between them.

The Nandas and Mauryas

In the 4th century B.C. a Nanda king, probably Mahapadma Nanda exterminated the Vitihotras of the Chedi country and founded an empire embracing most of the northern India, the table land of Malwa, the Kalinga coast and probably a good portion of the Godavari. ² He is referred to as the destroyer of all *kshatriyas* (*Sarva-Kshatrantaka*) and the sole monarch of the earth (*ekarat*). The District may, thus, be conveniently placed in the Nanda empire.

The Nandas were ousted by Chandragupta Maurya about 313 B.C. He conquered for himself an empire, extending approximately from modern Afghanistan to Mysore. His son Bindusara (c.300-273) and grandson Asoka (c.273-236 B.C.) extended it further. Asoka's inscriptions at Gujarra, (in Datia district), Panguraria (in Sehore district), Rupnath (in Jabalpur district), and Sanchi (in Raisen district) reveal a close affinity of this region with the great Mauryan emperor. According to the Buddhist Pali literature Asoka's first wife Devi came from Vidisha. Asoka himself was, when a crown-prince, Viceroy at Ujjain. The region was, thus, a part of the vast Mauryan empire.

The Sungas

The Mauryan empire started disintegrating under the weak rule of his successors. The last of the Mauryan emperors, Brihadratha, was killed by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Sunga in C.184 B.C. and the Sunga royal dynasty was founded. The Sunga monarchs ruled over a diminished area. They held sway over the central portion of the Mauryan empire, which included Vatsa, Chedi and Avantl (Bundelkhand and Malwa). ³ Panna region was, thus, ruled by the Sungas. Pushyamitra Sunga's son, Agnimitra is the hero of Kalidasa's drama

1. Eastern States Gazetteer, Vol. VI. A (Text).

2. K.A. Nilkanta Sastri, The Age of the Nandas and the Mauryas, p.260; H.C. Ray choudhuri, Political History of Ancient India, pp.233-34, The Age of Imperial Unity, pp. 1,9,32-33.

3. The Age of Imperial Unity, p.95.

Malavikagnimitram, according to which Agnimitra married Malavika, a princess from Vidarbha. Vidisha became the second capital of the Sunga dynasty. According to *puranic* evidence some of the members of this family were Jyesthamitra, Vasumitra, Andhraka, Bhadraka, Pulindaka and probably Vajramitra. Bhadraka might have been Bhadraka (Kasiputra), at whose court Hellodors, the ambassador of the Greek King Antialkidos came. Hellodoros embraced Vaisnavism and erected the celebrated *garudadhwa*, locally known as Khambaba, in front of a Vishnu temple at Beshnagara (Vidisha). The 10th ruler of the Sunga dynasty was Devabhuti or Devabhumi. He was killed by his minister Vasudeva Kanva in 75 B.C. and the Sunga kingdom passed on to the Kanva dynasty (75-30 B.C.).

The Kushanas

According to some historians, nearly the whole of Northern India came under the Kushanas towards the end of the first century A.D. The Kushana emperor who established this vast empire was Kanishka I. ¹ If that is true, part of Panna District might have come under the Kushana rule. It is interesting to note that a hoard of 757 copper coins of the Kushanas were picked up in the nearby Shahdol district ² which is beyond the Panna District. During the second century A.D. probably the Magha Kings of Kausambi, who originally belonged to the Bandhogarh fort of Shahdol district, might have held some portion of this District towards its northern border. Rudradamana I, the mighty Saka Ksatrapa ruler had his hold over Panna.

The Gupta Vakatakas

Two inscriptions of King Vyaghra were found at Nachna and Ganj (both in the Panna District). Some historians opine that he was a vassal of Maharaja Prithvisena of the Vakataka dynasty. If this is true the District might have been held by the Vakataka monarchs. According to some scholars the original home of the Vakatakas was Vakata, identified with Baghat (in Tikamgarh district). Others have objected to this identification. According to their view the nucleus of the original Vakataka principality was somewhere in the eastern Madhya Pradesh or in Berar. ³ No details are available about Vyaghra, except that he was a Vassal of the Vakatakas.

1. H.C. Ray Chaudhuri, Political History of Ancient India, p.473.

2. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1964-65, p.10.

3. Yazdani, The Early History of the Deccan, pp. 154-55.

The Balaghat Copper Plate of the Line of Prithvisena II speak that his father Narendra Sena was the Lord of Kosala, Mekala and Malava.¹ Panna fell within Mekala. Moreover, according to the Puranas, the Kilakila Country was the original home of the Vakatas. Kilakila has been identified with the Kilakila river flowing through Panna district.² The region around the river Kilakila was denominated as Kilakila a country.

Some historians believe that he was identical with Vyaghraraja of the Mahakantara but others oppose the view.³

The Puranas mention Vindhyaśakti as the founder of the dynasty, as well as the ruler of Vidisha. According to the same source his son, Pravarasena I, performed four *asvamedha* sacrifices and assumed the title of *samrat*. His capital was located at Purika. Pravarasena I's grandson, Rudrasena I, ruled over the greater part of the old Central Provinces.⁴

In the Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta there is no mention of the Vakatakas. He might have deprived Rudrasena the eastern part of his territory between the Jamuna and Vidisha, but he did not usurp the central and western part of the Vakataka empire. On the other hand he seems to have accepted them as a strong ally and married his grand daughter-Prabhavati (Chandragupta II's daughter) to Rudrasena's grandson Rudrasena II. During the reign of Budhagupta, however, Surasmichandra was ruling over an area between the Yamuna and the Narmada as a local Gupta governor in A.D. 484.⁵ He might therefore, have held some territory in Panna District also. The Parvati temple of Nachna and the Shiva temple of Bhurha (on the border of Satna), probably built earlier than A.D.500 in purely Gupta style of architecture, reveal the great effect of Gupta culture in this region.

The Bamhni Copper Plate (district Rewa) of the line of Pandavavarasi Bharatabala,⁶ indicates that the said Pandavavarasi had their hold on some parts of Panna district during the 9th century A.D.

1. Epigraphia India, IV.

2. Kilakila has been identified with Kimikala or Kipikika of the Buddhist texts, Bharat Singh Upadhyay, Bouddh Kalin Bhartiya, Bhoogol, Prayag, 1961, pp. 431-32.

3. R.C.Majumdar and A.S.Altakar, The Vakataka Gupta Age, pp.100, 109, 146; R.K.Mookerji, The Gupta Empire p.7; Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry, Vol.I, p.228.

4. R.K.Mookerji, Op.Cit., p.96; Inscriptions in C.P. and Berar, p.47.

5. Fleet, C.I.I., Vol.III, pp.88-90; Hiralal, Inscriptions in C.P. and Berar, p.47.

6. Epigraphia Indica, XXV, pp. 132 - 145.

The Parivrajakas and the Uchchakalpas

During the 5th and 6th centuries A.D., the Parivrajakas and the Uchchakalpas flourished in Bundelkhand area to the east of the territory of Susarmichandra.¹ Inscriptions of the Parivrajaka rulers have been found in the Satna and Panna Districts. In the copper plate inscriptions of the Parivrajaka Kings Hastin (A.D. 475-517), and Sankshobha (A.D.528) reference to the Gupta sovereignty is made. It is revealed in their Khoh grants that the dynasty was enjoying regal power under the grace of the Gupta Kings. These rulers belonged to the *Bharadwaja gotra* and the dynasty was known thus, because the founder member was the kingly ascetic *Susarmana*. Other members of the dynasty were *Devedhya*, *Prabhanjana* and *Damodara*. The Uchchakalpa kingdom was contiguous to the Parivrajaka kingdom and the rulers were their contemporaries. Their capital was located at Uchchakalpa, modern Unchchara in the Nagod tahsil of the adjoining district Satna. According to the Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta, he vanquished Vyaghraraja of Mahakantara (great forest). Vyaghraraja's son Jayanatha was a ruler of Uchchakalpa dynasty. Seven copper plate grants of Jayanatha and Sarvanatha of this dynasty from Khoh (Satna district) and Karitajai (Jabalpur district) are dated probably in the Gupta year 174, (A.D.493) 177 (A.D.496), 193 (A.D.516) and 197 (A.D.533).² These kings too might have owed nominal allegiance to the Gupta monarchs.

The Early Kalachuris

In the later part of the 6th century A.D. Krishnaraja, a member of the Early Kalachuris flourished at Mahishmati. They claimed their descent from the Haihaya King Sahasrarjuna Kartaviraja of the Thousand Arms. Traditionally, the establishment of their positions in the eastern area of M.P. is connected with the capture of the Kalanjar fort (the famous fort in the Banda district of Uttar Pradesh, just beyond the northern border of Panna District), where an evil minded raja practised cannibalism. Krishna Chedi killed him. It is interesting to note that the first known member of the Early Kalachuris was Krishnaraja and all the rulers of this dynasty were known as the Lord of Kalanjar (*Kalanjarapura Varadhishvara*),

1. R.C. Majumdar and A.S. Altakar, Op. Cit., P. 188.

2. Scholars differ in opinion about the era of these grants, see Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIX, p.127 and XXII, p.125 and V.V.Mirashi, Studies in Indology, Vol. I, p.19.

Krishnaraja, thus, seems to be the same Krishna Chedi who conquered Kalanjar. As per epigraphic record, Krishnaraja's son was Sankaragana (c. A.D. 575-600), who seems to have subdued the monarch of Mandsaur alongwith many others and acquired a vast kingdom. His son Buddharaja (A.D. 600) issued his charters from his victorious camp at Ujjain and his Vadner grant from Vidisha. He was defeated by the Chalukya King, Mangalesha (c.A.D. 597-611) of Badami and lost his territory to the Southern conqueror. These rulers were devotees of Siva and they used an era, starting from A.D. 248-49, later known as the Kalachuri era. Lying so close to the fort of Kalanjar, this area must have come under the rule of these early Kalachuris.

Gradually the Kalachuris of Mahishmati were driven eastward and after the overthrow of the Chalukyas by the Rastrakutas they carved out a principality in the Dahal territory, which included Tripuri (modern Jabalpur), parts of Rewa, Nagod, Maihar and the region from where the Narmada originates. Afterwards the region came to be known as Chedi country with Tripuri or modern Tewar as their capital. Before they could hold a firm footing in this area, the Rashtrakuta monarch Dantidurga (c.A.D. 733-738) conquered Kalanjar and the modern Madhya-Pradesh, Vidarbha and Gujarata. The northern rivals of the Rashtrakutas, the Gurjara Pratihara too, most probably had their political sway over the District as both Nagabhata II and Bhoja Pratihara held the same Kalanjar fort.¹

The Chinese Pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang

Before this area came under the sway of the Rashtrakutas and the Gurjara-Pratihara, the region was held by a Brahmana ruler as an independent monarch. According to Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim who visited India in A.D. 630-644 Bundelkhand, then known as Jejakabhukti or Jajhoti and called as Chih-chi. To by the traveller was an independent state. It was ruled by a Brahmana monarch who had strong faith in Buddhism. He encouraged men of merit, so learned scholars from other lands collected there in numbers. The majority of his subjects were non-Buddhists, but the Chinese pilgrim saw in his capital city some tens of monasteries and above ten deva temples. The soil was rich, the crops were abundant and pulses and wheat were the main products.²

1. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, pp. 27-29.

2. Thomas Watters, On Hiuen Tsang's Travels in India, Vol. II, p. 25.

The Gurjara Pratihara

The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty came into prominence in the second quarter of the 8th century A.D., when its founder King Nagabhata I offered a successful resistance to the Arab (Mlechchha) king and saved Ujjain (Ujjain), thereby saving north India from the Muslim occupation. He is believed to have incorporated in his dominion many principalities over-run by them. It may be conjectured that the Pratihara empire extended from Gujarat in the west to northern Bengal in the east.¹ There was a tripartite struggle among the Rashtrakutas, the Palas and the Gurjara Pratihara for about one-and a half centuries, for supremacy in north India. The region under review must have suffered all the vicissitudes of these wars and changes of sovereignty. The first great conqueror of this tripartite struggle was Dantidurga, the Rashtrakuta king, who became the master of the major parts of the modern Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha.² The vanquished Pratihara King was Nagabhata, I.

The successors of Nagabhata were Vatsaraja, Nagabhata II, Bhoja and Mahendrapala, who extended the Pratihara dominion to a very great extent, vying even the great Gupta Empire. During the regime of Vatsaraja, the Rashtrakuta monarch Dhruva, Nirupama collected a strong force, crossed the Narmada and gave such a crushing defeat to the King of Kanauj that he withdrew from his capital. Nagabhata II met the invading army of the next Rashtrakuta monarch Govind II, probably in Bundelkhand.³ Nagabhata II fled and Govinda established himself in a befitting manner in the capital city, at the foot of the Vindhya and constructed temples there.⁴ Nagabhata seems to have defeated the Pala King Dharmapala at Monghyr. The next important Pratihara King Bhoja probably lost the whole of Kathiawar Peninsula to his southern contemporary Krishna II. But his dominion extended from the Punjab to the west of Gorakhpur in the east, including obviously Panna District. The Chandellas too acknowledged his overlordship.⁵ King Devapala of Bengal (A.D. 836-85) seems to have defeated him. During the reign of Pratihara Mahendrapala I (A.D. 893-907-8), Magadha and Gauda came under the sway of the Pratihara. The District remained a part of the Pratihara empire till the Chandellas asserted their complete independence.

1. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. XXIV.

2. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 2, Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, p. 252.

3. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 7.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid., p. 32.

The Kalachuris

Before the Chandellas got a firm footing in the area around Panna, the Kalachuris of Chedi might have held some political sway in the area. Vamaraja of the early Kalachuri dynasty overran modern Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and established himself at Kalanjara. He assumed the Imperial titles *Paramabhataraka Maharajadhiraja* and *Parameshwara*. He seems to have transferred his capital from Mahishmati to Tripuri.¹ Probably he came into power by the end of the 7th century A.D. He was succeeded by Sankaragana I, Lakshmanaraja, Kokalla I (A.D. 850-885), etc. on the throne of Tripuri. But there is no direct evidence of them in association with the District or with the fort of Kalanjar.

The Chandellas

In the first quarter of the 9th century A.D. when Nagabhatta II was the Pratihara emperor, Nannuka founded the Chandella dynasty in Bundelkhand. At that time the Pratihara empire extended upto Kalanjar. From the middle of the 10th century A.D. to the second half of the 13th century, the Chandella kingdom always included Khajuraho, Kalanjar and Ajaigarh. Khajuraho with its magnificent temples, Kalanjar with its strong fortress and Ajaigarh with its palace are usually regarded as the religious, military and civil capitals of the Chandellas.² These three places and Mahoba comprised the vital centres of the Chandella kingdom.

The Origin of the Chandellas

The Chandella rulers, who began their career as vassals of the Pratiharas in the early stage, trace their origin from the unusual union of the celestial moon with Hemavati, the beautiful widowed daughter of the royal priest. According to their version a son was born out of this mating. He was named Chandravarman after his father and founded the Chandella dynasty. To atone for the sin, associated with his birth, he is said to have built 85 temples and performed a great *yajna* at Khajuraho. In their epigraphic records, the Chandellas adopted "Chandratreya" as their clan name.

Nannuka (c.A.D. 825-840) and Vakpati (c. 845-885)

In some inscriptions from Khajuraho Nannuka, the earliest prince of the

Chandella dynasty, is referred to as *nripa* and *mahapati*, while his son Vakpati is referred to as *Kshatipati* (the lord of the country) and *Janananda-Sundarah-Sriman* (the most favourite among his subjects). He was known for his military abilities as well as for his wisdom and oratory. The Vindhya hill is said to be his pleasure house, indicating probably, that there he fought many battles with Bhoja Pratihara, Devapala of Bengal and Kokalla I Chedi of Tripuri, in the later part of the 9th century A.D.¹

Jayasakti and Vijayasakti (c. A.D. 885-885)

According to the Khajuraho inscription of A.D.954, Vakpati had two sons, namely Jayasakti and Vijayasakti. Jayasakti or Jejjaka or Jeja succeeded his father and gave his name to the country as Jejakabhukti, where the Chandellas ruled. It corresponds roughly to modern Bundelkhand, including the District of Panna.

It is stated in the same epigraph that Vijayasakti followed his brother to the Chandella throne. He subdued the neighbouring countries and like Ram reached the southern point of India, in course of his military expedition. He might have undertaken this journey in company with the Pala King, Devapala in his war against Bhoja Pratihara. After Bhoja's defeat, Devapala might have rewarded him with the sovereignty of some territory around Khajuraho-Panna region under his vassalage.²

Rahila (c. A.D. 885-905)

Rahila came to the Chandella throne after Vijayasakti. There is a village named Rahilya near Mahoba (a town in the Hamipur district of Uttar Pradesh). Again by tradition a ruined temple and a tank, named Rahilyasagara are ascribed to one Rahila Verma. If he is identical with this Chandella King, his dominion must have extended upto Mahoba.

Harsha (c. 905-925)

Then came Harsha (c. A.D. 900-925) the son and successor of Rahila. During his time the Chandellas came into great political power, as it is stated in a Khajuraho inscription that Harsha established Kshatipaladeva evidently Pratihara Mahipala I, on the throne of Kanauj in opposition to his brother or half brother, Bhoja II. During his

1. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p.82.

2. N.S.Bose, History of the Chandellas, pp. 18-19.

1. V.V.Mirashi, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV, Part I, pp. XVIII, LXX.

2. Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXXVII, p.132.

time the Rashtrakuta King Indra III sacked the Pratihara capital about A.D. 914. After his departure Harsha helped his overlord to recover his throne.

Yasovarman (c.A.D. 925-950)

Harsha's son Yasovarman became king in (c. A.D. 925). He took advantage of the disintegration of the Pratihara empire under Mahendrapala's successor Devapala and defied the authority of the Pratiharas, who were till then their overlord. He conquered Kalanjar from them and pushed the northern boundary of his dominion upto the Yamuna. He fought successfully with the Paramara ruler Siyaka of Malwa and the Kalachuri Chedi King Yuvarajadeva I and extended the southern boundary of his kingdom upto Dahala and Malwa. The Somavamsi King of Kosala, likewise, was defeated by him. Yasovarman settled terms with his overlord, the Pala King Devapala and continued to acknowledge a nominal allegiance. He received a priceless idol of Vishnu from Devapala, which his father Herambapala obtained from the Kira or Kangra King Sahl. The latter got it from the lord of Bhota or Tibet. Yasovarman built a magnificent Vishnu temple at Khajuraho and installed the image therein. A beautiful tank was also excavated by him near the temple now known as Chaturbhuj temples.

Dhanga (c. A.D. 950-1008)

Dhanga succeeded his father, Yasovarman, on the Chandella throne and increased his power rapidly. According to a Khajuraho inscription, dated V.S.1011 (A.D.953-54) the two strategic forts of northern India, viz., the Kalanjar and the Gwalior fort or Gopadri were under the possession of the Chandellas. It is also assumed from the record that the Chandella dominion took the shape of a triangle, with the Gwalior fort occupying the upper angle, while the two base angles were represented by Vidisha (Bhasvat) and the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna (Kalindi).¹

After this achievement Dhanga was able to declare independence from the Pratihara subjugation. He assumed the title of *Maharajadhiraja*. None of his successors seems to have owed allegiance to their former overlords.² Afterwards he launched on a campaign against the Pala King of Anga (Bhagalpur), the Sura

1. S.K.Mitra, Early Rulers of Khajuraho, p.57.

2. Ibid

King of Radha (West Bengal) and the rulers of Southern Kosala, Andhra and Kuntala. The Khajuraho inscription gives him credit, possibly hyperbolic, for defeating the Kings of Kratha (Yeotmal district in Vidarbha), Simhala and Kanchi.¹ A fragmentary record reads that, by the strength of his arms Dhanga "equalled even the powerful Hamvira". Evidently he was none other than the Yamini King Amir (Subuktgin or his illustrious son, Mahmud of Gazni).²

According to Firishta the Raja of Kalanjar (must be King Dhanga) joined the confederacy of Indian princes under the Bhatinda ruler Jayapala, to fight the invasions of Subuktgin. The confederacy was, however, worsted near Lamghan in A.D. 989.³

Dhanga (c. A.D. 950-1008) died at a ripe old age of more than a hundred years after voluntarily drowning himself in the sacred waters, at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna.⁴ His chief minister was Prabhasa. A few temples were constructed at Khajuraho during the reign of Dhanga.

Ganda. (c. A.D. 1008-1017)

Dhanga's son and successor Ganda was among those Hindu princes, who fought under Anandapala's standard against Muhmud's fourth expedition at Peshawar.⁵ During Ganda's time Muhmud of Gazni invaded the fort of Kalanjar. Ganda fought against the invader with a large force but was defeated. He concluded a treaty with the Muslim invader and reoccupied the fort. During the next invasion of the same Muslim monarch Ganda pacified him with a present of 300 elephants and a large amount of cash. Mahmud then left Kalanjar for Gwalior.

Vidhyadhara (c. A.D. 1017-1029)

According to an inscription of the time of Kirtivarman (a later Chandella King) Ganda was succeeded by his son Vidyadhara. He was the most powerful monarch of his time. During his reign the Chandella power rose to its zenith. He came into

1. R.C.Majumdar, Ancient India, p.290.

2. S.K.Mitra, Op.Cit., p.86.

3. The Age of Imperial Kanauj p.86.

4. S.K.Mitra, Op.Cit., p.61, R.C.Majumdar, Ancient India, p.291.

5. According to a copper plate inscription of King Vidyadhara found recently at Tikamgarh district, Dhanga was succeeded by his grandson Vidyadhara.

conflict with Sultan Mahmud. The event is regarded as a memorable episode in the history of north-western India of that period. The detailed account of the clash is recorded by several Muslim historians. One of them, viz., Ibn-ul-Athir describes how in 409 A.H. (A.D. 1019) Yamin-ul-Daulah (Sultan Mahmud) undertook expedition towards India and defeated Raj (Rajyapala), the King of Kanauj, who according to the same source accepted Mahmud as his overlord. This action of Raj enraged Bida, the King of Khajuraho, who had the largest army. Bida rebuked Raj for his most ignoble act and a fight ensued between them, in which Raj was killed and most of his soldiers perished.

Bida's fame spread throughout India. It attracted Mahmud's attention and he invaded the Chandella Kingdom in A.D. 1019. A fierce fight was fought, in which a large number of Chandella soldiers were killed and Bida escaped alone. Yamin-ud-Daulah returned victorious to Gazni. Muslim historians, like Nizamuddin, Gardizi and Ferishta refer to the Chandella King not as Bida but as Nanda. While Bida evidently means Vidyadhara some historians opine that as Nanda represents Ganda. Sultan Mahmud invaded the Chandella Kingdom during the reign of Ganda. An inscription, however, of a Kacchapagatha ruler, Vikramasimha dated V.S. 1145 (A.D. 1088) and set-up at Dubkund (near Gwalior) supports the account of Ibn-ul-Athir and Bida. The Muslim victory undermined the prestige of the Chandella dynasty. It was further aggravated during the rule of Vijayapala and Deva Varman.

Vijayapala (c. A.D. 1030-50)

According to the Mau stone inscription of the time of Madanavarman Vijayapala succeeded his father Vidyadhara sometime after A.D. 1022. As the Nanyaura plate of his son Devavarman was issued in V.S. 1107 (A.D. 1051) his reign must have come to an end before that date. According to the fragmentary Mahoba inscription he came into a devastating conflict with the Kalachuri King Gangeyadeva and lost a considerable portion of his estate, including Banaras. It is stated in the Plawan rock inscription of the time of Gangeyadeva as well as the Jabalpur copper plate of the Kalachuri King Yashkarna that, Gangeyadeva settled down in his old age under the holy fig tree at Prayaga.¹ It is interesting to note that Gangeyadeva, who worsted the Chandella ruler began his career as a feudatory of the Chandellas. Tarik-i-Balhaqui recorded that, when the governor of the Punjab, Ahmad Niyaltigin invaded this area in 424 A.H. (A.D. 1033) it was held by Gangeyadeva.²

1. Hitzler, Op.Cit. p.25, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV, pt.IV, p.261.

2. Tarikh-i-Balhaqui, Ed. by Morley, 497-Elliot, Vol.II, p.123.

During the same time probably the Chandellas lost control over the Kacchapagathas of Gwalior.

Devavarman (c. 1050-1060)

Devavarman, an equally weak son of Vijayapala succeeded him on the throne of Ajalgarh. In most of the genealogical records his name does not occur at all. But he is known from his own Nanyaura (dated V.S. 1107 i.e., A.D. 1051) and Charkhar (dated V.S. 1108, i.e. A.D. 1052) records. Though he was mentioned as the Lord of Kalanjar according to literary evidence his period is narrated as a dark one. The Kalachuri King Lakshmi Karna inflicted on him a crushing defeat in A.D. 1051, reducing him almost to a position of a feudatory of the Kalachuris.

Kirtivarman (c. A.D. 1060-1100)

Devavarman's brother Kirtivarman, who followed him on the Chandella throne, was a distinguished member of his dynasty. He revived the lost glory of his house to a considerable extent with the help of his vasa! Gopala. He was victorious over the Kalachuri King Lakshmi Karna who worsted his brother Devavarman. The victory is recorded in the Ajalgarh rock inscription of Viravarman, dated V.S. 1317 and the Mahoba inscription. It is echoed in Krishna Mishra's *Prabodha-Chandrodyā*, an allegorical drama in honour of Vedanta philosophy. Kirtivarman signalled his victory over the Kalachuris by issuing a series of coins, which his son Sallaksanavarman continued.¹

Kirtivarman seems to have a band of able ministers to help him in the administration of his kingdom. Vatsaraja was the chief councillor, while a Aranta was an important minister. Gopala, who directed Kirtivarman's army against the Kalachuri monarch Lakshmi Karnadeva and achieved singular success, was in charge of the feudatory chiefs and their forces.

Sallaksanavarman (c. A.D. 1100-c. A.D. 1115)

The next Chandella King was Sallaksana Varman. It is stated in the Mau Stone inscription of the time of Madana Varman that Sallaksanavarman effectively carried out the work of Kantaka- sodhana, that is cleansing of thorns (anti-corruption drive). He was immensely helped by his able ministers in his efforts. He thus tried to establish

1. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XXV, p.247.

peace and order in his realm by uprooting all corrupt elements. According to an Ajaigarh inscription he took away the fortunes of the Malavas and Chedls, meaning thereby that he vanquished the Paramara and the Kalachuri Kings.¹

**Jaya Varman (c. A.D. 1115 - c. A.D. 1120)
and Prithvi Varman (c. A.D. 1120 - c. A.D. 1129)**

As recorded in the Ajaigarh rock inscription² as well as the Mau Stone inscription Jayavarman succeeded his father Sallaksana. Next came his uncle Prithvivarman. It seems, no significant political event occurred during the reign of these two. Jayavarman, however, is mentioned in the Mau record as a dwelling place of generosity, truth, policy and heroism, whose majesty, like the rising sun, deprived other princes of their lustre. In the Nanyaura plate Prithvivarman's name occurs as the father of the famous Chandella King Madanavarman.

Madanavarman (c. A.D. 1129 - 1163)

Prithvivarman was succeeded by his son Madana Varman. As per numismatic, epigraphic and literary evidences the Chandellas rose again as a very important political power of northern India during his time. The Mau inscription testifies that he overcame the Kalachuri King probably Gayakarna, exterminated the Paramara monarch and forced the King of Kasi, probably Vijayachandra Gahadavala, to pass his time in friendly behaviour. He is also claimed to have subdued the lord of Gurjara, identified with Siddharaja Jayasimha of Gujarat. The discovery of 48 silver coins in village Teonthar of Rewa district, belonging to Madanavarman suggests that during his reign the Chandellas annexed Baghelkhand to the north of the Kaimur range.³ His two other inscriptions, viz., the Lal Pahad and the Alha-ghat inscriptions, suggest the same fact. The Augasi grant of Madanavarman corroborates his victory over the King of Malwa, as it is stated therein that, the grant of a piece of land was made to a Brahmana by the Chandella King from his residence at Bhailasvamin (modern Vidisha). The place was formerly included in the Paramara Kingdom.

1. S.K. Mitra, Op.Cit., pp. 106-8.

2. It is stated in the Ajaigarh inscription of Viravarman that Jayavarman, who succeeded his father Sallaksana Varman, as "the Valiant Jayavarmadeva ruled the kingdom, whose only glory was victory," see The History of the Chandellas by N.S. Bose, p.83.

3. N.S. Bose, Op.Cit., p.85.

Yasovarman (c. A.D. 1163 - c. A.D. 1165)

It is recorded in the Bateswar stone inscription that Yasovarman succeeded his father Madanavarman. This is the only inscription in which his name has been mentioned. Probably he reigned for a short period. He was followed by his son Paramardideva.

Paramardideva (A.D. 1165 - 1202)

Paramardideva was the last known prominent Chandela Sovereign. It is known from inscriptions that his reign lasted for 35 years. He came to the throne at an age of 5 years only. During the first 16 years of his reign no significant event seems to have happened and he might have administered his realm peacefully.

In the second phase of his reign, he was engaged in protracted conflicts with the Chahamanas King, Prithviraja III (A.D. 1169-1192), of Delhi and Ajmer. It is known from the Nandanpur inscriptions of Prithviraja, two Madanpur inscriptions, *Alha-Raso* by Jagnik and *Prithviraj Raso* by Chand-Bardai, (said to be the well-known court poet of the Chahamanas ruler Prithviraja) that Paramardideva sustained reverse at the hand of Prithviraj in A.D. 1182. The result was that the victor king occupied Mahoba and the other fortresses of Jejakhukti-Mandala (Bundelkhand).¹ In this conflict Paramardi was assisted by the Gahadavala monarch Jayachand.²

During A.D. 1191-1192, when Prithviraj was fighting against the Muslims under Muhammad Ghori, Paramardi snatched the opportunity to recover most of his lost territories. But after the death of Prithviraj, the Muslims became his neighbours and a conflict with them became inevitable. In 599 A.H. (A.D. 1202) Qutb-ud-din Alauddin, along with Sahib Khan and Shamsud-din Altamash invested Kalanjar fort. Paramardi put up a tough resistance but could not withstand the attack. Afterwards he accepted the defeat and allegiance to the Muslim conqueror. But before he could execute the terms of surrender he died a natural death. Paramardi's minister, Ajayadeva took up the defence, but he too had to surrender soon. Qutb-ud-din captured Mahoba and put the Chandella territory under a Muslim governor. The subsequent Chandella rulers remained more or less as chiefs under the Muslims.

1. S.K. Mitra, Op. Cit., pp. 120-124.

2. R.C. Majumdar, History of the Gahadavala Dynasty, pp. 103-4.

Trailokyavarman (C. A.D. 1203-1250)

One such ruler was Trailokyavarman, the son and successor of Paramardideva. According to his Garra plates dated A.D.1205 he assumed the title *Kalanjaradhipati*, suggesting thereby that by that time he recovered the fort from the Muslims. It is stated in the same plates that he granted land in many places, situated in Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna and Jhansi districts.¹ The fact is corroborated in the Ajaigarh rock inscription of Virasena and Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.² As is suggested in the Rewa inscription of Malaya Sinha, he might have captured some Kalachuri territories also.

Viravarman (c. A.D. 1250 -1286)

That Trailokya Varman's son and successor Viravarman ruled over an extensive area, is testified by his Ajaigarh inscription. Probably he was left comparatively undisturbed in the possession of his territories, including Panna District. His successor Bhogavarman seems to have ruled over territories surrounding Ajaigarh.³

Hammiravarman (A.D. 1288 C - 1310)

Hammiravarman was the last known Chandella ruler. His epithet of *Kalanjaradhipati* and his description as the "ruling king" in a satī inscription at Ajaigarh, dated V.S. 1368 (A.D.1311) prove that, till the beginning of the 14th century A.D. the Chandellas were the lords of Kalanjar. Ajaigarh and its surrounding territories. After Hammir the Chandellas ceased to be of any importance.

The void created by the extinction of the Chandella power was probably filled by the Bundelas. Bundelas are believed to be the descendants of Pancham, the son of Gaharwar king Birbhadrar of Kashi. Pancham was succeeded by his son Bir who extended his territories by conquests and made Mahauri (District Jalaun, U.P.) his capital. It is said that Bir defeated the Muhammadan general Sattar Khan and merged Kalpi and Kalinjar into his kingdom.⁴ It can, therefore, be presumed that the Bundelas entered the Bundelkhand region sometime in the first quarter of the 13th century. According to Haqiqul-ut-Alima, the region is named as Bundelkhand after the Bundela, the son of the Gahadwala King, Haradeva. Thus, Bundelas

descendence can be traced by King of Bundela. The Muslim invasions of Shahbuddin Ghuri and his generals had destroyed the Rajput power in northern India. It, therefore, seems possible that a branch of Gaharwars of Kashi, which later became famous as Bundelas, entered the region. The power of the Chandellas of Mahoba had dwindled by now and it further led to an easier penetration of the Bundelas into the region.¹

In the last decades of the 13th century, Sohanpal Bundela, the third descendant of Raja Bir, killed Khangar Raja by treachery and occupied his capital Garh Kunder (30 miles east of Jhansi) and its surrounding territories.² Dillawar Khan Ghuri (A.D. 1401-02-1406-07), the Sultan of Malwa, attacked Chanderi and occupied a large part of Bundelkhand region. Ajaigarh and Kalinjar were, however, still in the possession of the Chandellas.³ The descendants of Sohanpal continued to rule Garh Kunder and its surrounding territories till the year A.D. 1531 when Rudrapratap Bundela founded the new capital at Orchha on the 29 April, of the year.⁴

The conquest of Babur and the fall of the Lodi dynasty of Delhi resulted into an upheaval in the political conditions of northern India. Rudrapratap soon took the advantage and extended his territories by conquering the adjoining region.⁵

Rudrapratap

The rulers of the various states of Bundelkhand seek their origin from the twelve sons of Rudrapratap.⁶ Rudrapratap and his successor Bhartichand (A.D. 1531 - 54), extended their territories beyond the Jamuna during their reigns.⁷ Rudrapratap was killed in an endeavour to save a cow from the clutches of a tiger in A.D. 1531.⁸ He was succeeded by his two sons, Bhartichand and Madhukar Shah.

1. B.D.Gupta, *Maharaja Chhatrasai Bundela*, p.19.

2. *Ibid.*, and f.n. 8.

3. U.N.Day, *Medieval Malwa*, p.21; Gorelal Tiwari, *Bundelkhand ka Sampkshipta Itihas*, pp. 80-81.

4. B.D.Gupta, *Op.Cit.*, p. 19 and f.n. 9; Irvine, *Later Mughals*, Vol. II, p. 217.

5. B.D.Gupta, *Op.Cit.*, p. 19.

6. Irvine, in his *Later Mughals* (Vol. II, p.218), mentions only nine sons of Rudrapratap.

7. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1902, p.106.

8. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi' *Op. Cit.*, 12.

1. N.S.Boes, *Op.Cit.*, p.101.

2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol.I, p.327; *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, Vol. I pp. 732-33.

3. N.S. Boes, *Op.Cit.*, pp. 112-13.

4. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi' *Chhatraprakash*, pp. 9-10; *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1902, p. 106.

(A.D. 1554-92), in succession. Both the Bundela chiefs extended their territories, thus putting the kingdom on a strong footing.¹

Bhartichand

During Bhartichand's reign (A.D. 1531-54), Malwa and western Bundelkhand came under the sway of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. When Humayun defeated Bahadur Shah, the regions became parts of the Mughal Empire. Humayun later proceeded towards Bihar to face Sher Khan (later Sher Shah Suri). In the meanwhile, Bahadur Shah reoccupied Gujarat, Malwa and western Bundelkhand, declaring his independence.² In 1545, Sher Shah invaded Bundelkhand, and lost his life while besieging Kalinjar. Though the fort was captured, yet the Bundelas faced the invaders bravely during the siege. Islam Shah, son of Sher Shah, who happened to be in Rewa at this time, was declared his successor in the fort of Kalinjar. The fort, however, again fell into the hands of the Bundelas.³

Madhukar Shah

It was during Madhukar Shah's reign (A.D. 1554-92) that Bundela-Mughal collisions started. Madhukar Shah made a series of incursions around Gwalior and Sironj and thus enraged Akbar, who therefore, despatched the Mughal force against him on various occasions and compelled him to surrender to the Mughals.⁴

During Akbar's reign, Ajaigarh was the headquarters of a *mahal* of the same name in the *sarkar* of Kalinjar (south) in Allahabad *Subah*. The *zamindar* of Ajaigarh fort was a Gond. The modern town of Panna was then a village in the *mahal* of Ajaigarh. It was inhabited by the Gonds during those days. Ain-i-Akbari also mentions that peasants found small diamonds in its neighbourhood. In the dense forests of Kalinjar *Sarkar*, wild elephants were found which were trapped with other animals of the forests.⁵ Measured area and the figures of revenue for Ajaigarh *mahal* were not available because the area of the *mahal* was mostly hilly.⁶

Madhukar Shah died in A.D. 1592 and was succeeded by his eldest son,

1. B.D. Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 20.
2. Ishwari Prasad, The Life and Times of Humayun, pp. 49, 63, 83, and 88-89.
3. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 332-36; K. R. Kanungo, Sher Shah and His Times, pp. 432-33.
4. Abul Fazl, Akbarname, Tr. by H. Beveridge, Vol. III, pp. 294-95, 324-25, 397, 803 and 823-24.
5. Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, Tr. by H.S. Jarrett, Vol. II, pp. 170 & 177.
6. S.N. Sinha, Subah of Allahabad under the Mughals, p. 127 and fn. 213.

Ramshah, to the *gaddi* of Orchha. He, however, proved to be a weak ruler. Jahangir, therefore, replaced him in 1607 by his younger brother Bir Singh Deo.¹ Previously Bir Singh Deo had, at the instigation of Prince Salim (afterwards emperor Jahangir), contrived the assassination of Akbar's Minister Abul Fazl and had, therefore, gained his favours.² Ram Singh, on his removal from the *gaddi* of Orchha, was given the *jagirs* of Chanderi and Banpur. Bir Singh Deo carried on the administration of his State most successfully. He utilised the high favours of Jahangir by extending his territories to a great extent. He died a natural death a few months before Jahangir's death (Jahangir died on 28 October, 1627).³

Jujhar Singh (A.D. 1627-36)

Jujhar Singh, the eldest son of Bir Singh Deo, succeeded his father in 1627. In the early years of his reign, Jujhar Singh displeased the Emperor Shah Jahan and to escape the Emperor's anger, he fled to Orchha from Agra on the 11th June, 1628.⁴ He then rebelled against the Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan. While at the Mughal court, Jujhar Singh had left the administration of Bundelkhand in the hands of his son Vikramjit. The latter was naughty and cruel and soon fell out with the old officers of the state. He inflicted uncalled for punishments on some officers and imprisoned others.⁵

After the flight of Jujhar Singh from the Mughal court his pursuit was postponed for the time being because of the invasion of Kabul by Nazar Muhammad. But when that trouble was over, Shah Jahan despatched a large army under the general command of Mahabat Khan. The orders were also issued to Khan Jahan to march from Malwa towards Orchha with his 8,000 troops. A third army under the command of Abdullah Khan and Bahadur Khan Rohilla was ordered to converge on Orchha from the east.⁶

1. B.D. Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 20.
2. Irvine, Later Mughals, Vol. II, p. 218.
3. B.D. Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 20.
4. Ibid., pp. 20-21. Abdul Hamid Lahauri, in his Padshahnama (A, p. 240), writes that Jujhar Singh lost his balance on account of the vast wealth that his father had accumulated during his lifetime. He, therefore, left Agra and came to Orchha after Shah Jahan's accession to the throne of Agra.
5. B.P. Saksena, History of Shah Jahan of Delhi, p. 80.
6. Ibid. p. 81.

To ensure unity of action, and to expedite the operations, Shah Jahan himself left Agra in October, 1628. He arrived at Gwalior on 3 January, 1629. Meanwhile, Abdullah Khan captured the fort of Iraj in January, 1629. The capture of Iraj frightened Jujhar Singh and he soon gave way and approached Mahabat Khan to intercede on his behalf. In the meanwhile the Emperor had left Gwalior on 7 February, 1629 and a week later arrived at Agra. Here Mahabat Khan presented the rebel Jujhar Singh to Shah Jahan, who pardoned his offences.¹ Jujhar Singh then gave to the Emperor one-and-a-half million of rupees as war indemnity and forty elephants as *peshkash*. In return, Shah Jahan restored to him his original rank, but confiscated some of his *jagirs*. Jujhar Singh was then required to accompany Mahabat Khan in the Deccan with 2,000 horsemen and 2,000 infantry. He stayed in the Deccan till A.D. 1634 and with the permission of Mahabat Khan, left his son Vikramjit (Jagraj) as his substitute there, and returned to Orchha.²

After his arrival at Orchha, Jujhar Singh devoted his time to the extension of his territories. Accordingly, he led an attack against Raja Prem Narayan (Bhim Narayan), and besieged him in the stronghold of Chauragarh (Narshimhapur District). Ultimately Prem Narayan was killed and the fort was occupied by Jujhar Singh.³

Enraged at this event, Shah Jahan ordered Jujhar Singh to surrender the territories he had forcibly occupied and to send to the Mughal court one million rupees from the treasure of Prem Narayan which had fallen into his hands.⁴ Thereupon, Shah Jahan soon despatched a large army of 20,000 men under the command of three eminent generals Khan Jahan, Firoz Jang and Khan-i-Dauran. Jujhar Singh was once more asked to receive the pardon of Shah Jahan by paying him 30 lakhs of rupees and by ceding a *pargana* to the Empire. Jujhar Singh, however, stood firm to his intentions.⁵

Ultimately, Shah Jahan appointed Prince Aurangzeb to the supreme command of the army, with Shayista Khan as his guardian and adviser. Soon the Mughal army seized the strongholds of Jujhar Singh and occupied Orchha on

1. B.P. Saksena, Op. Cit., pp. 81-82.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 82-83; B.D. Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 21.

3. B.P. Saksena, Op. Cit., pp. 83-84.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 84.

5. B.D. Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 22; B.P. Saksena, Op. Cit., p. 85.

4 October, 1635. Devi Singh (grandson of Ram Shah Bundela) of Chanderi was then declared the ruler of Orchha State. Jujhar Singh fled to Shahpur via Dhamoni and Chauragarh and thence towards the Deccan by way of Lanji. But the Mughal army followed closely and overtook them. In great desperation the Bundelas mortally wounded Parbatl, the Chief Rani of Bir Singh Deo, and disfigured their women to save them from the disgrace of the Mughal harem. But the Mughal army attacked them suddenly and captured many of them alive. Jujhar Singh and his son Jagraj, however, fled to the neighbouring forests, where they were killed by the Gonds. Their dead bodies were found by Khan Jahan, who cut off their heads and sent them to the Mughal court. Under the orders of Shah Jahan, their heads were placed at the gates of Sehore (Saihur) town.¹

Champat Rai (A.D. 1636-1661)

Devi Singh could hardly rule Orchha State for two years (1636-1638) when the people revolted against him and obliged him to return to Chanderi. Then the territories of Orchha were incorporated into the Mughal Empire and officers were appointed to carry on the administration.² Soon after a capable and energetic leader attracted the Bundelas to his banner and declared a war against the Mughals. He was Champat Rai, a descendant of Udayajit of Mahewa, whose three generations had been overshadowed by the dazzling glory of the house of Orchha. His father, Bhagwat Rai, was the grandson of the third son of Raja Rudrapratap, the founder of Orchha house.

On attaining age, Champat Rai entered the service of Bir Singh Deo and later helped Jujhar Singh during his rebellion against Shah Jahan.³ After the cession of Orchha to the Mughals, Champat Rai adopted Prithviraj, the younger son of Jujhar Singh, as the rival candidate for the Bundela *gaddi*. Champat Rai with his followers now raided the Mughal territories and Baqi Khan, the *fatwa* of the sarkar, failed to check his activities in the region.⁴

In A.D. 1639, Champat Rai's depredations extended as far as Sironi, Bilaspur and Dhamoni. Shah Jahan then sent Abdullah Khan to round up the rebels. At last in April, 1640, Baqi Khan surprised the Bundelas between Orchha and Jhansi and

1. B.P. Saksena, Op. Cit., pp. 87-89; J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. I, pp. 20-26.

2. B.D. Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 23.

3. B.P. Saksena, Op. Cit., p. 91; B.D. Gupta, Op. Cit., pp. 23-24.

4. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi' Op. Cit. pp. 10-11; *Massir-ul-Umra* (Hindi translation), Vol. IV, pp. 141-42.

captured Prithviraj who was ordered to be imprisoned at Gwalior. A few months later, Baqi Khan is said to have attacked the Bundelas at Khelhar (7 miles south of Jhansi) in which Salivahan, the eldest son of Champat Rai, was killed.¹ Chhatrasal, the fourth and most famous of Champat Rai's sons, was born about this time on 4 May, 1649 in Kakar-Kachnal village.²

The Mughal campaigns in Bundelkhand, first under Abdullah Khan and later under Bahadur Khan, failed miserably and Shah Jahan was obliged to recall them one after the other. Finally, he ordered Pahar Singh, younger brother of Jujhar Singh, to make peace in Bundelkhand. Pahar Singh was then appointed the ruler of Orchha on 4th June, 1642 and his *mansab* was fixed at 3,000. Pahar Singh arrived in Bundelkhand in May, 1642 and within a month Champat Rai met him at Jatahara and entered his service, with the approval of Shah Jahan. But soon after Pahar Singh grew jealous of his popularity. It is also asserted that Pahar Singh, to win the favour of the Emperor, tried to poison and then to murder Champat Rai. On account of these attempts on his life Champat Rai decided to break off all relations with Pahar Singh. Champat Rai, therefore, left him and took service under Prince Dara. He however, could not cooperate with Dara for a long time and returned to his hereditary *jagir* of Mahewa.³

By A.D. 1656 came into existence a new *Sarkar* known as Ahmadabad Ghora. Regarding this *Sarkar*, Firminger records, "Bundelkhand formed the whole *clrcar* (*Sarkar*) of Ahmadabad Ghora with 3/4 of that of Kalinjār, stretching north to the south on the banks of Jumna over an extent of 11,000 sq. mile; in great part a productive plain"⁴. The *sarkar* Ahmadabad Ghora included the areas of Ajaiyār, Mahoba, Kalinjār, Maudha and Sihonda.

In the "War of Succession", for the Mughal throne, Champat Rai accepted the service of Prince Aurangzeb and served him faithfully. He was, therefore, honoured

for his faithful assistance and given a *mansab*, a horse, an elephant and a robe of honour in return.¹

Bernier writes that Champat Rai helped and guided Aurangzeb to march his army for the river Chambal where it was fordable.² Soon after crossing, the battle of Shamugarh³ was fought on 29 May, 1658, in which Dara was utterly defeated. Champat Rai in return for his services was given high rank and considerable territory by Aurangzeb after his succession. Later on, however, he incurred the displeasure of the Emperor, who made over the territory he had granted him to Shubhakaran Bundela, the ruler of Datla (1656-83).⁴ Champat Rai, divested of his possessions, renewed his activities against the Mughals.

All that could be done at this time was to despatch Indramani of Orchha and Maha Singh Bhadoria with Shubhakaran of Datla against this disturber of peace. These were, however, successful to some extent. Shubhakaran attacked Champat Rai and drove him to Dhamoni where he met with another Mughal force and was obliged to retreat.⁵

In the fourth year of his reign (A.D. 1661-62), Aurangzeb sent Dara Singh Bundela of Chanderi, with some jagirdars and chiefs of Malwa and Bundelkhand, to suppress the rebellion of Champat Rai.⁶ This made Champat Rai's position very critical. He, therefore, proposed terms of peace through his brother Sujan Singh and son Ratan Shah, but without any result. In the meantime Sujan Singh was besieged in the fort of Vedpur by Orchha forces. The fort was captured and Sujan Singh was obliged to commit suicide.⁷

Champat Rai now marched towards Sahra (in Sarangpur *Sarkar* of Malwa Subah) and sought shelter there. In the meanwhile Sujan Singh (Raja of Orchha), closely pursuing Champat Rai, reached Sahra and asked the Dhandheras to surrender the enemy. Thereupon the Dhandheras planned to kill Champat Rai and thus escape from the atrocities of the Mughals and Sujan Singh. At this time Champat Rai, with

1. Irvine, Op. Cit., Vol. II, p.222; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi' Op. Cit., pp. 19-22 and 25; Elliot and Dowson, History of India as told by its own Historians. Vol. VII, p.68.
2. B.D.Gupta, Op. Cit., p.32 and f.n.2. For various opinions on the date of birth of Chhatrasal, See Panna State Gazetteer, p.7; G.S.Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, Vol. II, p. 105; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 163-64; Munshi Shyam Lal, Tarikh-i-Bundelkhand, part II, p. 16.
3. Irvine, Op. Cit., Vol. II, pp. 223-24; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 28-34, 37, 39-40; Padshahnama, Vol. II, pp. 220-247, 303-04.
4. W.K. Firminger, The Fifth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, July, 1812, p. 466.

1. B.P. Saksena, Op. Cit., pp. 93 and 330-31; Irvine, Op. Cit., Vol. II, p.224.
2. Bernier, Travels in the Mogul Empire, Tr. by Constable, p. 46.
3. Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit., Vpl. VII, p. 220.
4. Panna State Gazetteer, p.8.
5. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 51-52; Mirza Muhammad Kazim, Alamgirnama, pp. 301, 631.
6. B.D.Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 27.
7. W.R.Pogson, History of the Bundelas, pp. 38-39; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 52, 54-57.

his wife was moving towards Morengaon under the escort of some Dhandhera soldiers. Soon after the Dhandhera soldiers, on receiving a definite signal, fell upon Champat Rai. Thereupon Champat Rai and his wife, Lalkunwar, managed to plunge daggers into their own bodies and committed suicide. The Dhandheras then removed the head of Champat Rai and sent it to Aurangzeb, where it was received on 7 November, 1661.

Chhatrasal (A.D. 1671 - 1731)

Chhatrasal was at Sahra when he received the news of the death of his parents.¹ He reached Deogarh and related the whole incident to his elder brother, Angad. Both of them then decided to challenge the Imperial authority in Bundelkhand. But desperated from all corners, they offered their services to Mirza Raja Jai Singh through their uncle Jam Shah. Jai Singh was then (1665 A.D.) on his march to the Deccan against Shivaji.² Jai Singh appointed them in his army and promised to get them *mansabs* from the Emperor for their services.

Angad, Chhatrasal and Jam Shah took an active part in the siege of Purandar (May, 1665) and were given the *mansabs* of 800 zat - 600 sawar, 250 zat, 100 sawar and 400 zat, 400 sawar respectively.³ They then participated in the campaigns of Bijapur and Deogarh.⁴

Chhatrasal was, however, not pleased with the Mughals and felt that he had not been duly rewarded for his services. He, therefore, on the pretext of hunting, one day left the Mughal camp and after crossing the Bhima river met Shivaji. He stayed with Shivaji at Poona for some days who advised him to return to Bundelkhand and raise his standard of revolt against the Mughals.⁵

During his return journey from Poona, he met Shubhakaran Bundela of Datia. Shubhakaran, however, refused to assist him in his struggle against the Mughals.⁶ Chhatrasal's future was now in dark, for he had with him no resources and friends to struggle against the Mughals. Fortunately, an unforeseen event in Bundelkhand turned the scale in his favour.

1. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 63, 68.

2. Ibid., pp. 69-72; J.N.Sarkar, Shivaji and His Times, p. 105.

3. B.D.Gupta, Op. Cit., pp. 34-35 and f.n. 13.

4. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., p. 72; Alamgirnama, pp. 1020-30; History of Aurangzeb, Vol. V, pp. 392, 403 and 404.

5. B.D.Gupta, Op. Cit., pp. 35-37; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 77-80; G.S.Sardesai, Op. Cit. Vol. I, p. 268. See also : J.N.Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. V, p. 393.

6. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi'. Op. Cit. pp. 80-81.

On 9 April, 1669 Aurangzeb issued a *farman* to destroy the temples of Hindus. Accordingly, Fidal Khan collected a force of 1,800 horse at Gwalior to destroy the famous temples of Orchha. Sujan Singh, the Raja of Orchha, was then in the Deccan with the Mughal army. The Bundelas, under Dharmangad, faced the Mughal army at Dhumghat (6 miles from Dabra) and defeated them. Sujan Singh now sent for Chhatrasal and promised to assist him in his campaign against the Mughals.¹

Later Chhatrasal met his cousin Baldau at Aurangabad and succeeded in securing his assistance in the coming struggle. Chhatrasal now entered Bundelkhand in 1671. He was then only 21 and had a force of 5 horse and 25 foot with him.²

Chhatrasal again met Baldau at Bagoda and later went to Beejauri (50 miles south of Chhatarpur) to seek the help of his brother, Ratan Shah. Chhatrasal stayed there for 18 days, but failed to persuade him to fight against the Mughals.³ Ultimately he came to Baldau and both of them marched towards Aunder (20 miles north-east of Sironj). Baqi Khan also joined them. Chhatrasal then took over the command of the small joint army. His aim was then to raid the neighbouring territories, realise *chauth* from there and to strengthen his power. Soon he was able to raise a large army and bring under his banner a number of *zamindars*, *jagirdars*, and *samants* of Bundelkhand in his operations against the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.⁴

Chhatrasal commenced his operations in Bundelkhand in about 1671 and, within a short period of one year, captured the region round Mau (Mau Sahanla, 4 miles south of Nowgong). He then attacked the Dhandheras of Sahra and compelled them to surrender. Moreover, the Dhandheras, in order to seek his friendship, married Dankunwar, the daughter of Hirde Shah, with Chhatrasal.⁵ Chhatrasal now marched towards Sironj and defeated Muhammad Hashim, the *faujdar*, and Anand Rai Banka in a battle near Sironj. He looted the neighbouring villages and returned to Chitrakut for rest and arrangement of supplies for the army.⁶

1. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 82-87.

2. Ibid., pp. 87-89.

3. Ibid., pp. 89-93.

4. B.D.Gupta, Op. Cit., pp. 39-40 and f.n. 29-35.

5. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', Op. Cit., pp. 89-95; Gorelal Tiwari, Bundelkhand ka Sampkshipta Itihas, p. 183.

6. B.D.Gupta, Op. Cit., pp. 41-42.

A few months later, Chhatrasal again commenced his depredations. He looted the region of Patharia (30 miles east of Sagar) and Dhamoni (24 miles north of Sagar) and faced the Mughal army under Khalik, *faujdar* of Dhamoni. Chhatrasal was, however, defeated which obliged him to return to Mau.¹ The defeat at the hands of the Mughal army, however, did not make Chhatrasal desperate.

He reorganised his army and made incursions on Chandrapur (13 miles south-west of Dhamoni) and Maihar (47 miles west-south of Panna). He defeated (A.D. 1672) *Faujdar* Khalik at Rangir (16 miles south-east of Sagar) and returned to his military headquarters at Mau. A few days later, he faced Keshvarai Dangl, *Jagirdar* of Bansa (16 miles south-west of Sagar) and killed him.² Chhatrasal now ravaged Pathari and later encamped in the territories under Baqi Khan. His army defeated Salyad Bahadur, a *faujdar* of the Mughals, who had encircled Chhatrasal amidst forests. Chhatrasal now proceeded to Sagar and captured it. He then retraced his steps towards Mau.³

In April, 1673 Aurangzeb appointed Ruhulla Khan the *faujdar* of Dhamoni and ordered him to suppress the Bundelas. He also sent 22 *sardars* to accompany him and ordered the Rajas of Orchha, Datia and Chanderi and the zamindars of Bundelkhand to assist Ruhulla Khan fully in his operations against Chhatrasal. Chhatrasal, however, defeated the Mughal army of Ruhulla Khan at Garhakota and compelled him to retreat with great losses.⁴

Chhatrasal now extended his area of operations and attacked Narwar and looted the town. Aurangzeb was enraged at the news of the Bundela activities and issued strict orders to crush them. Ruhulla Khan once more marched with a large army and fought a battle with the Bundelas near Basia (10 miles west of Sagar) but without much success.⁵

In Akbar's reign, *mahal* Ajaigarh in *sarkar* Kalinjar was under the Gond zamindars but in about 1674 it was attacked by Chhatrasal Bundela. He defeated and expelled the Gond zamindar of Ajaigarh and occupied the fort. Panna rose into prominence at this time under the rising power of Chhatrasal, who made it his capital.

1. B. D. Gupta, *Op. Cit.*, p. 42.

2. Gorelal Tiwari, *Op. Cit.*, p. 184; B.D.Gupta, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 43-44.

3. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', *Op. Cit.*, pp. 99-100.

4. B.D.Gupta, *Op. Cit.*, p. 45 and f.n. 23-27.

5. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', *Op. Cit.*, pp. 107-08.

them from harm in the midst of the ferocious enemies round them.¹ According to the local tradition at this time Chhatrasal also gave young Mastani to his liberator, Baji Rao.

Soonafter, Chhatrasal divided his dominion among his sons. The eldest son, Hirde Shah, received territory yielding a revenue of Rs. 42 lakhs, including Panna, Mau, Kalinjar, and 'Shahgarh and the second son, Jagat Raj, received territory yielding Rs. 36 lakhs, including Jaitpur, Ajaigarh, Charkhari, Bijawar, Sarila, Bhooragarh and Banda. A territory yielding revenue of Rs. 33 lakhs including Kalpi, Hata, Hindupatanagar, Jalaun, Jhansi, Sironj, Guna, Garhakota and Sagar was assigned to Baji Rao.

Thus, Panna passed into the hands of Hirde Shah, the Raja of Panna and Ajaigarh, the other portion of Panna District passed into the hands of Jagat Raj who came to be known as the Raja of Jaitpur.

Hirde Shah and Sabha Singh

Chhatrasal died on December, 1731 at the age of 81 years and 7 months,² at Mau Sahania (4 miles south of Nowgong) where his cenotaph stands. After his death Hirde Shah ruled for 7 years and died in January, 1739 leaving behind his eldest son, Subhag or Sabha Singh, to succeed him. He was a tyrannical ruler, in whose days the power of the State rapidly declined. He died in May, 1752. The famous diamond mines of Panna are said to have been worked first in his days.³

Aman Singh and Hindupat

In A.D. 1752 Subhag Singh was succeeded by his son Aman Singh, who had two brothers, Hindupat and Khet Singh. Soonafter, family dissensions arose and Aman Singh was killed by Hindupat with the help of Diwan Beni Hazuri. Hindupat thus secured the *gaddi* in 1758 and soonafter, confined his brother Khet Singh and later put him to death.⁴

Meanwhile in Ajaigarh, now a part of Panna District, Jagat Raj ruled upto 1758. He made Jaitpur (in Banda District) his capital. Jagat Raj's eldest son Kirat Singh had died during his lifetime. Hence, he nominated his grandson, Guman Singh, the son of Kirat Singh, as successor.

1. Sardesai, *Op. Cit.*, p. 107.

2. B.D.Gupta, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 136 and 147.

3. Eastern State Gazetteer, p. 173.

4. Ibid; Captain W.R.Pogson, *A History of Bundelas*, p. 105.

Guman Singh was only a youth on his succession in 1758. One of his uncles, Pahar Singh, ignoring his father's wishes, seized the *gaddi*. Guman Singh and his brother Kuhman Singh at once collected a force and after prolonged warfare gave tough fight to Pahar Singh at Supa (12 miles north east of Jaitpur) in which both the brothers were defeated and had to flee. However, before his death in 1761, Pahar Singh called his nephews and assigned Banda and Ajaigarh to Guman Singh and Charkhari to Khuman Singh.

Invasion from Oudh

Subsequent to their coming into power, Bundelkhand faced an invasion of Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daula of Oudh at the instance of Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor. A force led by Karamat Khan and Gosain Baldeo Himmat Bahadur reached Mahoba in April, 1761.¹ Hindupat, Guman Singh, Khuman Singh and other Bundela Chiefs combinedly faced the attack near Banda and defeated the reckless Gosain troops of Himmat Bahadur, killed Karamat Khan and compelled the Oudh forces to beat a hasty retreat across the Jamuna.² But the success was shortlived as dissensions arose among Bundelas. This enabled the enemy to defeat them and who were obliged to come to terms.³ Hindupat had to pay a large tribute with a promise of payment of annual tribute to the Mughals. He was, however, not completely subdued and deferred payment of tribute subsequently.

Anirudh Singh

Hindupat died in 1776 and was succeeded by his minor son Anirudh Singh. During this period Colonel Goddard made his famous march through Bundelkhand in support of Raghunath Rao's claims to the Peshwaship. Earlier, Warren Hastings despatched a force from Bengal to Bombay under Colonel Leslie through Bundelkhand. Leslie entered Bundelkhand in May, 1778 and met with severe opposition. Anirudh Singh, Guman Singh, Khuman Singh and other Bundela Chiefs combined their forces and Balaji, the Maratha Chief of Sagar, reached Chhatarpur for the help of Anirudh Singh against the British. Panna was put in a state of defence and all the valuables were sent to Kalinjar.⁴ Col. Leslie

1. Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, p. 398. H.M. Elliot, *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VIII, pp. 215-216.

2. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, pp. 174, 209 and 248.

3. H.M. Elliot, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 215-216.

4. S.P. Verma, *A Study in Maratha Diplomacy*, p. 183.

planned a surprise attack on Mau-Sahania, a fortress of Anirudh Singh, near Chhatarpur, which capitulated within a few hours on 10 July.¹ It threw the local Chiefs into a temporary confusion.

In the meantime, an internal conflict arose in the army of Leslie, on the issue of distribution of spoils obtained at Mau-Sahania. This was a favourable opportunity for the Bundelas to avenge the loss of Mau. They planned an encircling campaign with a view to starving Col. Leslie's forces into surrender. Col. Leslie, however, left Chhatarpur on 15th August, 1778, towards Rajgarh on the frontiers of Panna District, where he fell ill and died² on 3 October, 1778.

On Leslie's death, the command of the Bengal expeditionary force was placed in the hands of Col. Goddard, who was able to take the army out of the difficult position. On 8 October, he left Rajgarh and reached Chauki; on the 11th October moved 10 miles south of Chhatarpur. Diwan Beni Hazuri, the guardian of Anirudh Singh refused him permission to march through Panna State, but Goddard managed to secure the cooperation of Diwan Khemraj Chaube and continued his march towards Bhopal, defeating the bodies of Bundela troops which attempted to obstruct his advance.³

Civil War

When the British danger was over, feud between Beni Hazuri and Khemraj plunged the Panna region into a state of Civil War, in the midst of which Anirudh Singh died. His two brothers, Sarnat Singh and Dhokal Singh, contested for succession. Naune Arjun the General of Banda forces supported Sarnat Singh and defeated Beni Hazuri at Gathauri, where he was killed, and Dhokal Singh succeeded in establishing himself on the Panna *gaddi*, forcing Sarnat Singh to retire to Rajnagar. The Civil War continued from 1780 to 1785 A.D. In the process Beni Hazuri (before his death) and Khemraj grabbed Malhar and Kalinjar tract respectively and became independent. Many other petty chiefs also followed suit and carved out principalities for themselves out of Panna State.

1. Foreign Department : Secret Proceedings, 2nd November, 1778, (Col. Leslie's letter dated the 4th July).

2. Foreign Department, Secret Proceedings, dated the 19th and 22nd October, 1778.

3. *Calcutta Review*, 1856, Vol. XXVI, p. 557; *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 312; Goreial Tiwari, *Op. Cit.*, p. 263.

A quarrel also broke-out in 1782 between the two brothers, Guman Singh, the Raja of Ajaigarh and Banda and Khuman Singh the Raja of Charkhari. In the contest Khuman Singh was mortally wounded. Guman Singh too passed away in 1792 leaving behind Bakht Singh, his nephew, to succeed to the *gaddi* of Ajaigarh and Banda.

All Bahadur becomes Nawab of Banda

The weakness of Bundelas invited the attack of Marathas. All Bahadur (a grandson of Bajirao through Mastani) was ordered by the Peshwa to lead an expedition into Northern India and was instructed by Nana Fadnavis to recover the former Maratha tract in Bundelkhand.¹ All Bahadur arrived in Bundelkhand at the close of 1791.² Within a few years, he was able to subdue most of the rulers of Bundelkhand. To begin with, All Bahadur, along with Himmat Bahadur, the Gosain leader, advanced near Ajaigarh where he defeated and killed Naune Arjun the General of the Banda forces. Bakht Singh was dislodged from the position and reduced to the status of a dependent from the charity of All Bahadur, who became the Nawab of Banda. In course of his further campaign All Bahadur defeated Dhokal Singh, the Chief of Panna, who escaped to Kalinjar. The Kiledar of Ajaigarh fort, however, fought gallantly against All Bahadur intermittently for nine years upto 1800 A.D., when after a regular siege of six weeks he was defeated.³

Sanads to the Chiefs of Bundelkhand

In the process, various chiefs of Bundelkhand were humbled by All Bahadur, who granted *sanads* to most of them including Dhokal Singh, Chief of Panna⁴ who had escaped to Kalinjar. All Bahadur met his death at Kalinjar in 1802, in course of his siege of the fort.

Before his death All Bahadur had concluded an arrangement with the Court of Poona, by which the sovereign and permanent right of the Peshwa over all the conquests of All Bahadur in Bundelkhand was declared and acknowledged.⁵ Thus,

1. Poona Residency, Correspondence, Vol. I (1785-1794), p.281.; A New History of the Marathas, Vol. III, p.206.

2. Sardesai, Op. Cit., pp. 209-210.

3. Eastern States Gazetteer, p.248.

4. Aitchison, Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. V, pp. 229-230; Eastern State Gazetteer, p.176.

5. Aitchison, Op. Cit., pp. 226 and 259.

Panna District came under the overlordship of the Peshwa at the close of 1802 A.D.

Bundelkhand under the British

At the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein (31 December, 1802) between the British and the Peshwa, the Peshwa's possessions in Bundelkhand yielding a revenue of Rs. 36,16,000 a year, were placed under the British rule. Captain John Baillie was appointed Political Agent for Bundelkhand in 1804. To have actual control of the places acquired under the treaty, the British Government deputed its officers in Bundelkhand.

A force, under Colonel Meiselback, was deputed to take possession of the Ajaigarh fort. When this force reached Deogaon, 5 miles from Ajaigarh, Lachhman Dawa, a military adventurer, attacked it from the rear and captured its guns, thereby killing many soldiers of the British force.

Colonel Meiselback, who was in front, rushed back with fixed bayonets killed several men of his adversary and succeeded in recapturing the guns. The British force then advanced to the Ajaigarh fort. The Kiledar agreed to evacuate the fort, on the condition of receiving 13,000 rupees for payment of arrears to its garrison. The amount was paid and two companies of the British force took possession of the fort. The British, however, could not retain possession of the fort as that very night Lachhman Dawa secured entrance to the fort by paying a tribute of Rs. 18,000 to the Kiledar and the British force was compelled to withdraw leaving the fort in possession of Lachhman Dawa for some years.¹

Bakht Singh who had been dispossessed of his territories by All Bahadur, now represented his case to the British Government and was granted a cash pension of Rs. 30,000 a year, until territory could be assigned to him. In 1807, he was granted a *sanad* for the Kotra and Pawal parganas and his pension was discontinued. The Ajaigarh fort and the surrounding tract were, as already stated, in the hands of Lachhman Dawa, who decided to propose terms to the British authorities. He was allowed to continue in possession, on the condition of allegiance to the British, a payment of Rs. 4,000 as tribute and the surrender of the fort of Ajaigarh after two years.² However, Lachhman Dawa failed to observe the terms and the British sent a force under Colonel Martindell in 1809. On the 12th February the British force attacked the Ajaigarh fort and

1. Pogson, Op. Cit., pp. 135-136.

2. Eastern States Gazetteer, p. 248.

fierce fight took place. By the evening the force succeeded in damaging three gates of the fort. Since no operation was possible in the night, the British force waited for the day-break. Next morning their batteries destroyed the upper gate of the fort also and by noon the white flag was displayed by Lachhman Dawa.¹ Thus the Ajaigarh fort was taken by the Britishers. A large portion of Lachhman Dawa's possession was then added to Bakht Singh's territories including the fort of Ajaigarh which became the capital of the State.²

Sanad for the Panna Chief

When the British took-over the possession of Panna, Dhokal Singh, its Chief, had passed away in 1798 and Kishor Singh was nominally ruling, though actually in exile. He was reinstated by the British. A *sanad* was conferred upon him on 14 May, 1807³ on his subscribing a deed of allegiance. This *sanad* confirmed him in the possession of 802 villages, and three parganas. Many of the villages included in the *sanad* were, however, in the possession of persons who had wrested them from the Raja and refused to give them up. With the aid of the British Government he recovered not only those, but many other villages not entered in the *sanad*. A fresh *sanad* was therefore granted to him in 1811, by which he received 1,363 villages.

The oppressive conduct of Raja Kishor Singh forced the British Government on several occasions to interpose. In 1823 he entrusted the management of his State to Kuar Pratap Singh, the Chief of Chhatarpur for four years, under the British guarantee. But before the end of the period the conduct of Kishor Singh led to his expulsion from Panna, and his son Harbans Rai was appointed as Regent.⁴ Kishor Singh died in 1834, and Harbans Rai succeeded him. Two of Kishor Singh's Ranis became *Sati* on this occasion.

Harbans Rai died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Nirpat Singh. The British Government, however, refused to recognise his succession until he had abolished *Sati*, in his territories. Nirpat Singh proved an excellent administrator. In the turmoil of 1857 the British found him a great ally.

1. Pogueon, Op. Cit., p. 136.

2. Eastern States Gazetteer, p. 248.

3. Alchison, Op. Cit., p. 111.

4. Ibid. pp. 18-19.

In Ajaigarh, Bakht Singh died in 1837. His son and successor Madho Singh died in 1849, without a legitimate issue. An attempt was made to put his illegitimate son Lokpat Singh on the *gaddi*, but the attempt failed. Mahipat Singh, the brother of Madho Singh, was installed as ruler on the support of Britishers. He died in 1853 and his son and successor Bijai Singh died two years later. There being no direct heirs, the State was held to have escheated to the British Government. While the matter was under reference to the Court of Directors, the Great Revolt of 1857 broke out.

The Great Revolt of 1857

In course of the Great Revolt, the Raja of Panna remained the most faithful ally of the British Government in Bundelkhand.¹ To begin with, the widow Rani of Jaitpur rebelled and occupied many places, including Simaria (between Panna and Damoh) at the very commencement of the Revolt in June, 1857.² Upon which, the British asked the Raja of Panna to drive out the Rani from Simaria. The Panna troops were at once deputed under Shyamlejoo who occupied Simaria. Soon, Hatta a tahsil of Damoh was also taken by the rebels of Shahgarh. The British, therefore, requested the Raja of Panna to capture it, which was taken by the Panna troops on 15 September, 1857.³

On a similar invitation on the 20th September, 1857, when the 52nd Native Infantry had mutinied, the British asked the Raja of Panna to take charge of Damoh, which was taken. However, there the combined forces of rebels defeated the Panna troops, occupied Damoh and plundered it. But after a few days the Panna forces reinforced and Damoh was reoccupied by them, which they continued to hold upto February, 1858 on behalf of the British.⁴

Meanwhile, the Revolt had broken out at Nagod also in the middle of September, 1857. C.R. Coles the Superintendent of the Affairs of Nagod and Major Ellis the Assistant Political Agent, Nagod escaped with the help of Ajaigarh troops towards Panna. They were well received by the Panna Ruler, who gave them shelter

1. S.B. Chaudhuri, Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1887-89, p.207.

2. Ibid. p. 206; Major W.C. Erskine, Narrative of Events attending the outbreak of disturbances and the restoration of authority in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, in 1857-58, p.19.

3. W.C. Erskine, Op. Cit., pp. 19-21.

4. Ibid. pp. 24 and 27.

and enabled them to return after a few days when the peace was restored at Nagod.¹ The fort of Kalinjar was also held by Nirpat Singh the Panna Chief, who proceeded there personally to occupy it.

For his loyalty and good services to the British, the Raja of Panna was rewarded with a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 20,000, and the grant of the Simaria Pargana.² The Rani of Ajaigarh had also remained loyal to the British in these days. Therefore, the escheat of Ajaigarh State was waived and Ranjor Singh, an illegitimate son of Bijai Singh, received a *sanad* of adoption.

Nirpat Singh, the raja of Panna, ruled upto 1870, when he was killed by a tiger while out-shooting and was succeeded by his son Rudra Pratap Singh.³ Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh was created a K.C.S.I. in 1875. On his death in 1893 his brother Lokpal Singh succeeded, as Rudra Pratap Singh had died without issue.

No events of importance took place during his time, except the severe famine which he combated most strenuously. He was succeeded by his son, Madho Singh in 1897. In 1902, Madho Singh was deposed for complicity in the murder of the uncle Khuman Singh.⁴ The son of Khuman Singh, Jadvendra Singh, was then selected to succeed at the age of 9 years.

Ranjor Singh, the Ruler of Ajaigarh State, led a long life. A hereditary title of *sawal* was granted to him in 1877. The Maharaja was the author of several works including treatises on the Mutiny and hunting with *Chitas*. On his death, he was succeeded by his son Maharaja Sawal Bhupal Singh on 7 June, 1919.⁵

The area of Ajaigarh State in 1934 was 802 square miles with a population of 85,948 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 4,62,000. The State had a Military Force of 55 strength. The Chief was entitled to a salute of 11 guns.⁶

The area of Panna State in 1934 was, 2596 square miles, with a population of 2,12,130 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 11,84,000. The State had a Military Force of 108 Infantry and Artillery, 15 Cavalry, 100 State Force-Infantry and a

1. Parliamentary Papers Reg. Mutiny, Further Papers No. IX, p. 275.

2. Eastern States Gazetteer, p. 177.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Memoranda on the Indian States, 1934, p. 33.

6. Ibid., p. 31.

Police Force of 196 strength. The Chief was entitled to a Salute of 11 guns.¹

Thus, while the District was ruled by its respective rulers of Panna and Ajaigarh under the overlordship of the British Government, the current of the Nationalist Movement started influencing the people of this District. As early as 1930, a No.-tax payment Satyagraha was organised in Ajaigarh State, in which a number of persons courted arrest; their names among others included, Ram Sakha Chaurha, Bhil Sai, Chandidin Chaurha, Bhil Sai (Devendra Nagar) Pyare Joo (village Veera, Ajaigarh) Manik Pathak, Kathbarya, Munni Lal Tiwari, Sunder Lal Awasthi, Pyarelal Patwari, Buddha Singh, Sarju Prasad, Chanpuria and Gaya Prasad Shukul.

Subsequently, nothing worth mentioning happened until 15 April, 1946, when the Praja Mandal was established at Ajaigarh at the initiative of Jagannath Prasad Mishra.

The Ruler of Panna, however, tactfully avoided confrontation with the political leaders and hence the Nationalist movement could not spread in Panna State.² Even then the people of the region participated in the Malhar State Satyagraha for responsible government and a few others worked for the establishment of Praja Mandal at Panna.

The movement ceased in the region with the transfer of power in August, 1947 and inauguration of the new Union of Vindhya Pradesh in April, 1948. Ajaigarh merged with this new Union on 28 April, 1948 and Panna on the following day along with the other States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

The Union had two broad-based ministries, one for Rewa (Baghelkhand) and the other for Bundelkhand. This experiment of two ministries proved an utter failure. The experiment of composite ministry also failed in April, 1949. Finally, the Government of India took over Vindhya Pradesh on 1st January, 1950 as a centrally administered area.³ It was placed under a Lieutenant Governor as a Part C State.

Subsequently, in 1956, due to reorganization of States, Vindhya Pradesh became a part of new Madhya Pradesh with Panna as one of its districts in the Rewa Division and later the District became the part of Sagar Division in 1973.

1. Memoranda on the Indian States, 1934, p. 33.

2. Shyam Lal Sahu, Vindhya Pradesh Ke Rajyon ka Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihasa, p. 324.

3. V.P. Menon, The Story of the Integration of Indian States, p. 212.

CHAPTER III PEOPLE

Population

According to Census 1971, the population of the District was 4,29,077 (2,23,163 males and 2,05,914 females) residing on an area of 7,122.0 sq.km. Having 1.03 per cent population of the State, the District ranked forty-second in respect of population in that year. The District occupies 1.61 per cent area of the State and is thirtieth in area ranking. The density of the District is 60 and the sex-ratio 923. The rural-urban composition of the District population is roughly 93:7. The following table shows the tahsil-wise area and population break-up of the District.

Table No. III-1
Area and Population, 1971

S.No.	Tahsil	Area (sq.km.)	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1.	Ajagarh	612.2	70,058	37,193	32,865
2.	Panna	2,805.6	1,96,946	1,02,713	94,233
3.	Pawai	2,987.2	1,62,073	83,257	78,816
District Total		a. 6,405.0 b. 7,122.0	4,29,077	2,23,163	2,05,914

Source :- Census Report, 1971

Note : a. According to State Survey Department
b. According to the Surveyor General of India
c. The area figure indicated in (b) includes 628.9 sq.km. of forest area
d. The difference in the two area figures is, therefore, of the order of 1.24 per cent only

Growth of Population

In the year 1881, the population of the then Panna District was 2,27,306. In the next decade it increased to 2,39,333. However, in 1901 (1,92,986), a decrease of 19 per cent took place between 1891 and 1901 population, mainly due to famine.¹

1. C.E. Luard, The Central India State Gazetteer Series, Panna State Gazetteer, p.16.

The Decade 1901-11

The decade was fruitful and the population showed an increase of 25.13 per cent which was much higher than that of the Rewa Division (+11.80 per cent) or State (+15.30 per cent). The 1901 Census was taken in the wake of a famine and during such periods, the population often moves away to more congenial areas, and returns when normal conditions are restored.

The Decade 1911-21

Although the first half of the decade and the earlier part of the second half were fairly normal and generally contributed to the growth of population, but pestilence struck in the last few years of the decade and men women and children perished in large numbers. It was influenza epidemic of 1918 which played havoc. The dark decade thus came to a sullen close.

The Decade 1921-31

The District in this decade grew at a lesser rate (6.12 per cent) as compared to the Division and the State. The rate of growth after the severe epidemic was naturally slow.

The 1931-41 Decade

The conditions during the decade were fair and helpful for growth, and the population increased by 15.85 per cent, which was slightly more than Rewa Division (13.50 per cent).

The 1941-51 Decade

This was a period of low growth rate (4.19 per cent), but this was so throughout the Division. As in the First World War, the Chhatrasal Infantry from Panna was sent abroad in the Second World War as well and it suffered casualties. The other plausible reason being the impact of heavy female mortality during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, causing a loss of female population of child bearing age in this decade.

The 1951-61 Decade

The District grew by 27.57 per cent in this decade, representing the highest rate of growth for any district in the Division. During the decade, refugees from East Bengal in Pakistan were settled here and vigorous efforts to control malaria yielded good results.

The 1961-71 Decade

The rate of growth in this decade has been highest so far (+ 29.53) since the beginning of the century. A growth rate of roughly 3 per cent per year is indeed very high. The actual increase in the population in this decade was to the extent of 97,820 persons. The table given below shows the growth of population in the District during the period 1901-71.

Table No. III-2

Decadal Variation in Population, 1901-71

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1901	1,65,440	-	-
1911	2,07,021	+ 41,581	+ 25.13
1921	2,02,725	- 4,296	- 2.08
1931	2,15,137	+ 12,412	+ 6.12
1941	2,49,226	+ 34,089	+ 15.85
1951	2,59,659	+ 10,433	+ 4.19
1961	3,31,257	+ 71,598	+ 27.57
1971	4,29,077	+ 97,920	+ 29.53

Source : Census Report, 1971

It is clear from the table that except in the fatal decade 1911-21, when there was a slight decrease in population (-4,296), in all other decades, it grew though inconsistently with a minimum rate of 4.19 per cent in the decade 1941-51 to the maximum rate of 29.53 per cent in the last decade (1961-71). This growth has been more than that of the Rewa Division (+ 27.23) taken as a whole.

However, the total figures of growth rate do not give a clear picture of the rate of growth in the urban and rural areas. There is a vast difference in the growth rate in the towns and in the villages, as is evident from the following table which shows the percentage decadal, rural and urban, variation in population in the District since the beginning of the century

Table No. III-3

Percentage of Rural-Urban Variation in Population, 1901-71

Total(T)	1961-71	1951-61	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31
Rural(R)					
Urban(U)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
T	+29.53	+27.57	+4.19	+15.85	+6.12
R	+26.74	+32.39	+2.79	+15.58	+5.93
U	+82.00	-24.26	+21.94	+19.28	+8.76

	1911-21	1901-11
1	7	8
T	-2.08	+ 25.13
R	-3.83	+27.37
U	+ 29.87	- 5.20

Source : Census Report, 1971

From the table, it is obvious that during the decade of 1911-21, the rural population actually suffered a loss (-3.83) specially in comparison to the urban population which increased significantly (+ 29.87). The loss of urban population in 1901-11 (-5.20) and 1951-61 (-24.26) is also worth noting.

Density

The number of persons living per sq.km. is only 60. This shows that the District as a whole is sparsely populated. It is much less than that of the State (94) and also of Rewa Division (91). The District has the lowest density among all the districts of the Division. The density in rural areas (56) is still less and is again lowest among all the rural areas of the Rewa Division. However, it is astonishing to note that the urban density of the District is not only highest (2,813) amongst the urban areas of the Rewa Division taken as a whole, it is more than that of the Division itself (1,079) and the State (2,378). The table given below shows the tahsil-wise rural-urban density of the District.

Table No. III-4
Density, 1971

S.No.	Tahsil	Density		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Ajaigarh	114	106	698
2.	Panna	70	62	11,603
3.	Pawal	54	54	-
District Total		60	56	2,813

Source : Census Report, 1971

The above table shows that Ajaigarh tahsil, especially its rural parts, is densest among the three tahsils of the District. Its urban area is, however, a developing town with only a small urban density.

Sex-Ratio

There have always been less females than males in the District as a whole, but at no time did their number fall below the 1971 figure of 923. The variation has been as under :

Table No. III-5
Sex-Ratio, 1901-1971

Total/Rural/ Urban	Females per 1,000 males							
	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
T	923	938	941	965	968	966	974	990
R	926	940	941	968	971	966	973	990
U	882	900	936	935	928	969	1,006	990

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

When compared to State (941) or Rewa Division (935), there were less females than males in the District in 1971. In the year 1901, the sex-ratio in the rural as well as urban areas was the same (990). In 1911, the number of females in urban areas was not only more (1,006) than those in rural areas (974), but for the first and probably the last time, they crossed the figure of thousand in urban area of the District. Even in 1921, sex-ratio in urban areas

was more (969) when compared to that in rural areas (966). This situation in the District changes from 1931 onwards. The sex-ratio which increased a little (968) in 1931 gradually falls in every succeeding decade. However, in urban areas taken alone, it increases in 1941 (935) and 1951 (936), showing that till Independence, there were no sign of urbanisation.

Migration

Almost 90 per cent of the population living in the District was born here as per Census 1961. A little more than two-thirds (67.05) of the population has been more or less immobile having been enumerated in the place of birth itself. Another 22.89 per cent population has migrated within the District. Of the remaining 10 per cent population which has immigrated into the District, 6.85 per cent were from the contiguous districts. Only 2.21 per cent have come from other States in the country. Out of 625 persons who reported their birth place outside India, 559 were from Pakistan followed by 65 from Nepal. The table below gives the details regarding migration :

Table No. III-6
Migration, 1961

Place of Birth	Population
Born in place of Enumeration	2,22,109
Born Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	75,821
Born in other districts of the State	25,311
Born in contiguous districts	22,679
1. Chhatarpur	7,519
2. Satna	6,516
3. Jabalpur	4,836
4. Damoh	3,808
Born in non-contiguous districts	2,632
Born in other States of India	7,317
Contiguous States to the district	6,456
Born outside India	625

Source : Census Report, 1961

Rural Urban Composition

In the year 1951 there were 986 inhabited villages in the District, the biggest tahsil in this respect being Pawal (444) closely followed by Panna (428). Ajaigarh tahsil was the smallest having only 114 villages¹. The corresponding 1961 figures are 934 (412, 401 and 121). In the year 1971, there was no change in the number of villages in Pawal tahsil. Panna tahsil registered an increase of only 1 (402) and Ajaigarh registered a decrease of only 3 villages (118) making a District total of 932. As to size, it may be said that only 17 villages in the District were very big (2000-4,999), 56 big (1000-1,999) and 170 of medium size (500-999). The number of small villages (680) was a little less than three-fourths. As regards number of towns, the table below gives the position in the District during the last 70 years :

Table No. III-7
Number of Towns, 1901-71

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	1	2	2	2	5	1	2

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

Panna has been a town throughout. Ajaigarh was added later. In 1951, Devendranagar, Amanganj and Pawal were treated as towns for the first time. In 1961 all of them were declassified. Thus the classification of towns as urban areas has been somewhat unsteady. In 1971, Ajaigarh was again treated as town, thus making the total to two once again. Due to de-classification of towns in the year 1961, the urban population in the decade 1951-61 registered a significant loss of 24.26 per cent.

Panna town has more than doubled itself in the 70 year period since the beginning of the century. In 1901, it was a small kasba having 11,346 souls only. In 1911 and 1921 it suffered a loss of 500 and 650 persons respectively. In 1931 too (10,913), it did not cross the 1901 mark. Only in the decade 1931-41, it grew considerably (13,375). But once again in 1951, there was a drop in population (12,244). The decade 1951-61 marked a growth of 4,493 persons making the population 16,737. In 1971, the population increased to 24,367, out of which Panna

1. Panna District Census Handbook, 1951, pp.89.43 and 101.

Municipal area has 22,316 and Panna Gird (outgrowth) 2,051 persons. Only during the decade 1961-71, the municipal population has increased from 16,737 to 22,316, the highest growth so far. Ajaigarh Urban Area has a small population of only 6,095 persons, which includes 634 persons residing in Madhoganj outgrowth. The table given below shows the distribution of urban and rural population amongst the tahsils:

Table No. III-8
Rural-Urban Distribution, 1971

Tahsil/ District	Number of Villages		Number of Towns	Population		
	Inhabited	Un-inhabited		Total	Rural	Urban
1. Ajaigarh	118	8	1	70,058	63,963	6,095
2. Panna	402	88	1	1,96,946	1,72,579	24,367
3. Pawal	412	65	--	1,62,073	1,62,073	-
District	932	161	2	4,29,077	398,615	30,462
Total						

Source : Census Report, 1971

According to the population figures from above the rural-urban ratio comes to 92.90 : 7.10, indicating that the District is almost entirely rural in nature. The urban component is very small and so are the towns of Panna and Ajaigarh.

Drift Towards Towns

There were no signs of urbanisation till Independence. These were visible first only in the decade 1951-61 when the urban sex-ratio suddenly fell down from 936 in 1951 to 900 in 1961 and then again in the decade 1961-71 when it came to its lowest (882). The population of Panna town almost remained stationary for 30 years, i.e., during the period 1901-31. It increased somewhat in 1941 but again came down in 1951. The considerable increase in the population of Panna town occurred during the decade 1951-61 (+ 4,493) and still more significant was the increase in 1961-71 decade (+ 7,630). This is an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The rate of growth of this town signifies a drift of rural population towards the District Head quarters mainly in search of gainful employment. This is also evidenced by the

lowest urban sex-ratio so far (882), pointing out that comparatively more male population has migrated from the rural areas. The difference in the male and female population of this town in 1961 was nominal (883). This difference became significant (1,493) in 1971. Not only this, the new town of Ajaigarh having a small population (6,095) also has this large difference between its male and female population (411).

Displaced Persons

The partition of India brought about a heavy displacement of population. The District also witnessed the arrival of 126 refugees (88 males and 38 females) in the following years according to Census 1951. Nearly two-thirds of them settled in urban areas. The migration figures of 1961 reveal that there were 559 persons in the District who came from Pakistan. It means, roughly one hundred families were settled. Actually in the decade 1951-61, the settling of refugees from the then East Bengal in Pakistan was undertaken. This is also corroborated from the fact that as against only 7 Bengali speaking persons in 1951, there were as many as 651 in 1961. There is an old Fisherman's Co-operative Society of Panna at Kunjban. The members are mostly refugees from East Bengal.

Language

The prevailing form of speech is Bundelkhandi and its cognate dialects. However, most of its speakers have returned Hindi as their mother tongue and Bundeli has not been stated as their mother tongue. Bundelkhandi it may be stated is a dialect of Hindi.

Bundeli is, on the whole a very homogeneous form of speech. There is one uniform type current over the greater part of the area in which it is spoken. Local people, who are very quick to notice slight variations of dialect, maintain that there are two or three sub-dialects to which they have given special names but the differences are only very unimportant local peculiarities. One such sub-dialect is Khatola which is the form of Bundeli spoken in the south-east of the erstwhile Bundelkhand Agency and in the neighbouring part of Baghelkhand, i.e., in Panna and its neighbourhood.¹ The Census 1891 recorded as many as 5,69,200 persons as speaking Khatola in Panna etc. However, with the lapse of over three-quarters of a century, the homogeneity, of the language has increased. It may also be mentioned that the

tendency to return Hindi as mother tongue instead of Bundelkhandi over the past few decades has increased resulting in comparatively a lesser number of Bundeli speakers in the District. The following sketch of Bundeli grammar will help in understanding the specimens.

When the vowels *e* and *o* are shortened, they become *i* and *u* respectively. Thus, from *beti*, a daughter, we have *bitiya*, and from *ghoro*, a horse, *ghurwa*.

As regards consonents, the most prominent feature is the constant elision of a medial *h*. Thus, we have *Kai* or *Kayi*, for *Kahi*, he said; *ran* for *rahan*, to remain; *Kuabe-Ke-lak*, *kahabe-ke-laik* fit to be called; *paira deo*, for *pahira deo*, cloth, etc.¹

In the year 1961, as many as 27 mother-tongues were returned in the District. Out of these, 21 had less than 100 speakers each. Only 6 languages crossed this mark. Of these leaving apart Hindi, which is the chief language spoken by almost all people, the rest 5 had a very nominal existence in 1951. Thus, among the mother-tongues which spurted during the decade 1951-61, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Marwari and Marathi deserve a mention. As said earlier, the Bengali speaking population is settled in rural areas of Panna tahsil and consists of almost entirely the refugees from the then East Bengal in Pakistan. The speakers of Urdu are mainly confined to Panna town. Out of a total of 759 Urdu speakers, 572 lived in this town during the Census 1961. The rise of Urdu speakers has been somewhat unusual, for in 1951 none returned Urdu as his mother-tongue. The speakers of Punjabi and Marathi are also from urban areas, but Marwari speakers are found in rural tracts. It may also be noted that none reported as speaking Marwari in 1951. Thus, Urdu and Marwari are such mother tongues which were not returned in 1951, but were returned in 1961. The table given below shows comparative figures of speakers of important mother-tongues.

1. Ibid., p.91.

Table No. III-9

Mother Tongues, 1951 and 1961

No.	Name of Mother Tongue	1951		1961		Percentage increased/decrease
		Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	
1.	Hindi	2,58,552	99.57	329,069	99.34	+ 27.27
2.	Urdu	...	...	759	0.23	+ 100.00
3.	Bengali	7	Neg.	651	0.20	+ 9,200.00
4.	Punjabi	11	Neg.	211	0.06	+ 1,818.18
5.	Marwari	...	...	194	0.06	+ 100.00
6.	Marathi	...	Neg.	116	0.04	+ 115.00
7.	Sindhi	127	0.05	73	0.02	- 42.52

Source : Census Report, 1961

The above table also shows that most of the speakers of Marwari, Marathi and Punjabi have come from outside and settled in the District during the decade 1951-61. As regards Sindhi, it is to be noted that it is the only language which suffered a loss of 54 speakers during this decade, probably on account of emigration.

Nepali (59), Gujarati (48) and Malayalam (22) are a few other languages which have a small number of speakers. The speakers of tribal dialects Gondi, Paradhi, Majhi-Korwa etc., could be counted on fingers, meaning thereby Hinduisation of these tribes, who are forgetting their tribal dialects very rapidly

Religion and Caste

In all 96.27 per cent population of the District professes Hindu religion. Muslims though in very small minority (3.02), are still the largest religious group next to Hindus. Jains form less than 1 per cent (0.65) of the population. Christians (133), Sikhs (85) and Buddhists (45) are in very small number. Christians (89) and Sikhs (59) are mostly residing in urban area especially in Panna town. The percentage of Muslims in urban areas is also very high. As against 8,068 in rural areas, as many as 4,894 reside in towns. Other religious groups are concentrated mainly in rural areas. Jains are concentrated in Panna tahsil and are roughly equally divided in rural and urban areas.

There has been practically no change in the percentage of Hindus during the decade 1951-61. However, it fell a little from 96.48, in 1961 to 96.27 in 1971. The percentage of Muslims during these two decades has gradually increased from 2.62 in 1951 to 2.83 in 1961 and furthermore to 3.02 in 1971. Similarly Jains grew from a meagre 0.53 per cent to 0.62 during the decade 1951-61 and to 0.65 per cent of the total population during 1961-71. The following table gives the number of persons professing various religions, the growth rate etc.

Table No. III-10

Religion, 1971

S.No.	Religion	Persons	Growth Rate	Percentage of each religious Community to total population,
			1961-71	1971
1.	Hindus	413,064	29.24	96.27
2.	Muslims	12,962	38.39	3.02
3.	Christians	133	70.51	0.03
4.	Sikhs	85	38.85	0.02
5.	Buddhists	45	--	0.01
6.	Jains	2,786	35.57	0.65
7.	Other Religions and Persuasions	2	--	N
8.	Religion not stated	--	--	--
Total District		4,29,077	29.53	100.00

Source:- Census 1971, Paper 2 of 1972, Religion

The table reveals that the decadal growth rate of the Hindus was in keeping with the District taken as a whole, whereas growth rates of Christians was the highest (+ 70.51), followed by that of Muslims (+ 38.39) and Jains (+ 35.57). The number of Sikhs, however, suddenly declined from 139 in the year 1961 to 85 in 1971 (-38.85), possibly on account of migration outside the District. Buddhists were returned for the first time in the Census 1971. They seem to be converts on account of existence of Neo-Buddhist activities in and around the District.

Hindus

Divided into several castes and sub-castes Hindus form the most dominant religious group in the District. Occupation has been traditionally the basis of their caste distinction. Some of the important castes have been discussed below.

Brahmans

They have a place of honour in the society. Jujhotiya, Saryuparin, Kanya-Kubja and Sanadhya etc., are some of the important sub-castes living in the District. They have no inter-marriage relationship. Jujhotiya Brahmans are the most numerous being the original residents of Bundelkhand. Next in order come Saryuparins. Kanyakubja, Sanadhya, and Bengali, Maharashtrian and Gujarati (Khedawal), etc. Brahmans are comparatively less in number. The Pranamis or Dhamis, Bhatta, Brahma Bhatta, Jasondi Joshi, Rao, Maha Brahman etc., also regard themselves as Brahmans.

They are mostly engaged in agriculture. *Karm-kanda*, priesthood etc. also employ a substantial number of them. Brahmans occupy an important place in society and many of them are highly educated and are serving in the government and the army.

Kshatriyas

The Kshatriyas form the second most important caste who had enjoyed state patronage during pre-Independence era. Bundela, Panwar and Dhandhera Thakur are the chief sub-castes among them. The Bundelas, who form branch of the Gaharwar Kshatriyas, gave the region (Bundelkhand) and its dialect (Bundelkhandi) their name. They were the erstwhile rulers of the areas since sixteenth century. Maharaj Chhatrasal, the founder of the Panna State, was a Bundela. The Panwars consider themselves the descendants of Dhar Panwars. Similarly, Dhandheras are regarded as a branch of Chauhans. These three sub-castes have inter-marital relations. The other branches of Rajputs residing in the District are Parihar, Chauhan, Baghel, Chandel etc.

Agriculture is the mainstay of their economy in rural areas. Educated ones among them are on reputed posts in the army and in government service. A few of those in the army are recipients of Vishista Seva Padak etc.

Valshyas

The third in importance is the Bania caste. Gahois and Agrawals form the two main sub-castes, the former in majority, being the main residents of the region. They are engaged in trade and-commerce and industry and also in agriculture.

Many of them do money-lending business. The jungle wood, catechue, bamboo and *bidi* industry are owned by them. The Gahois have 12 *gotras* and 72 *ikaish* (*ankanas*). They arrange marital relationship among these *ankanas*, but do not enter into *sagotra* matrimony. The Agrawals, who claim descent from Raja Agrasen Maharaj, are mostly in business and to certain extent in service.

Kayasthas

They also form an important caste of the District. They are well educated and are mostly engaged in government service, some of them occupying high posts. In rural areas, they are engaged in agriculture and are also found serving as teachers, patwaris etc. They have 12 sub-castes, Shrivastavas forming the most numerous group in the District. Nigam, Bhatnagar and Saxena are also there in a small number. They marry in their own *vargas*. They are said to have come from the Gangetic plain and were settled in the District and were employed in State Administration. They held big *jagirs* and served on posts like *diwan*, *bakshi*, *khas-kalam*, *Mir-Munshi*, etc.

Sunars

Jadiyas, as they are called, the gold-smiths of the District are economically and socially well off as they are engaged mostly in Diamond cutting. In villages they manufacture ornaments and are also engaged in agriculture. Many members of their families have settled in Varanasi, Jaipur and Bombay etc. They marry within their own *up-vargas*.

Ahirs, Kurmis, Kachhis, Lodhis, Badhai (carpenter), Luhar (Black-smith), Kori (Weaver), Chitrakar (Painter), Ladhiya (builder), Darji (tailor), Tamoli (betelgrowers), Kalars (wine-sellers), Bhambhunjas (cornparchers), Telis (oilmen), Kaseras (metal-workers), Lakheras (Lac Bangle-manufacturers), Nais (barbers), Dhobis (washermen) etc., are some of the castes engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, manufacture and social services.

Muslims

Forming the second most largest religious group, the Muslims are concentrated in urban areas and a small number of them are found scattered in a few villages also. A large majority of them belong to the Sunnis section. Some of them occupied posts of position in the erstwhile State's army. They were regarded as good gun-men and horse riders. Chhipas (hand-printers), Rangrez (dyers), Behnas (Cotton-carders), Manihars (glass bangle sellers),

Sikligars (cullery repairers), Raj Karigars (builders) etc., are some of their functional castes in the District. They are also engaged in services, business and agriculture.

Jains

In numerousness, they form the third largest religious group in the District. Only Digambar Jains inhabit the District, except in Shahnagar which is inhabited by disciples of Mahatma Tarantaran, a Jain of the 15th century, the latter worshipping only the sacred books. In all other matters there seems to be no apparent difference between them. They are mainly engaged in business, specially that of cotton textiles. Money lending is also the main profession of many of them.

Sikhs

Forming a very small minority, they reside in urban areas and are engaged in business and transport. Bus and truck owners in Panna town mostly belong to Sikh community.

Christians

There are only a few Christian families in the District. The 1971 Census enumerated only 133 Christians. The Headmaster of the newly started English School was, perhaps, the first Christian who came to Panna in the later part of the 19th century. About the same time, one Britisher was appointed the State Engineer. To these persons goes the credit of promoting English education and construction of some fine building in the State. In 1951, there were only 9 Christians in the State and in 1961 only 7. But in recent years their number has increased as many have migrated from Kerala and are employed in Government offices and hospitals.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Out of the total population of 4,29,077, there are 73,232 Scheduled Castes and 58,129 Scheduled Tribes, constituting 17.07 and 13.55 per cent of the population respectively. Their tahsil-wise and urban-rural break-up has been given in the following table :

Table No. III-11
Scheduled Castes and Tribes, 1971

No. Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Ajaigarh	11,067	10,473	594	4,807	4,350	457
2. Panna	32,815	31,149	1,666	25,357	24,638	719
3. Pawai	29,350	29,350	-	27,965	27,965	-
Total	73,232	70,972	2,260	58,129	56,953	1,176
District						

Source : Census Report, 1971

The table reveals the glaring fact that both the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have a rural bias, their urban component being very low. However, as amongst themselves, Scheduled Castes living in towns are nearly double in number as compared to the Scheduled Tribes for obvious reasons, e.g. the former have better employment opportunities in towns in their caste trades and in 'other services'.

Scheduled Castes

Their spread out is more or less in uniform proportion of tahsil population. The main castes are :- Basor or Bansphor, Chamar, Kumhar and Mehtar.¹ Apart from the above, six more castes have been returned namely, Beldar, Dharkar, Dom, Domar or Doris, Pasi, Sansi or Bedia.

Basor or Bansphor

They constituted 9.0 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste the District in the year 1961. The members of this functional caste are mainly engaged in their household industry (namely making of products from bamboos, cork leaves and other wooden articles). Participation rate among them is considerable. Out of a population of 1000, 579 persons were engaged in economic activities.

1. Only Castes returning 1,000 or more persons have been treated as main castes.

Chamar

Ahirwar, Chamar Mangan, Mochi or Raiklas are some other synonyms for Chamars. They constituted nearly three-fourths (74.07 per cent in 1961) of the total Scheduled Caste population. Though they are traditional leather workers, as the name suggests, they are mainly engaged in cultivation, as agricultural labourers. Only 341 persons were reported to be engaged in tanning and currying of hides and skins in 1961. Their over all participation rate is a little higher (616 out of 1000) as compared to Basors.

Kumhars

Next to Chamars come the Kumhars who formed 10.87 per cent of the entire Scheduled Caste population of the District in 1961. Their traditional vocation is making of earthen vessels. However only one third (28.91 per cent) of their working force was engaged in it in that year. Majority of them (63.87 per cent) were engaged in agriculture, mostly as cultivators (56.72 per cent) indicating a better economic status. Nearly 3 per cent each (3.38 and 2.97) of their workers were in mining and 'other services' and the rest in other categories of work. Their participation rate (584) was somewhere between that of Chamars and Basors.

Mehatar, Bhangli or Dhanuk

They are the traditional sweeper's caste. They ranked lowest among the Scheduled Castes- both socially and economically. They formed only 2.50 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population. Out of a total of 1,442 persons belonging to this Scheduled Caste, in all 272 were engaged in scavenging in 1961. The number of females in this profession was more (149) as compared to that of men (123). Their participation rate was the lowest (512) among all the Scheduled Castes. However, 48 per cent of their workers were engaged in 'other services' and 36.67 per cent in cultivation. Only 7.58 per cent workers were working as agricultural labourers and 4.60 per cent in mining in the year 1961.

Scheduled Tribes

Out of the 16 Scheduled Tribes scheduled for the District, the following tribes had returned over 1,000 persons each during Census 1961 : *Gond (19,579), Bhumiya (14,101), Khairwar (4,336), Mawasi (3,209), Sonr (2,755), Kol (Dahalt) (2,435), Saur (1,126).

* Gond including Pathari

They constituted 40.61 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the District in the year 1961. They live mostly in the rural areas. Gond are very widely distributed in the State and various theories have been advanced regarding their origin and diffusion in the State. They are working mostly as cultivators (52.17 per cent of working force) and as agricultural labourers (25.71). Thus only one-fourth of their working force is engaged in other occupations, categorised as "other services" (15.33 per cent) and mining (4.14 per cent) etc. Their participation rate (579) was incidently equal to that of the Scheduled Caste Basor or Bansphor in 1961.

Bhumia including Bharia and Paliha

As their name suggest, literally the word Bhumiya means the "Lord of the Soil". In the former Vindhya Pradesh region they were shown as an independent tribe and included Bharia and Paliha. Forming 29.25 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population during Census 1961, they all entirely lived in rural areas. Their participation rate was 595 and females formed greater proportion than males (Sex-ratio 1,015), in that year. Majority of their working force was engaged as agricultural labourers (54.37) followed by cultivation (33.90). "Other services" (6.83) and mining etc., (2.73) also engaged a sizeable number of them.

Khairwar including Kondar

They constituted about 9 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population in 1961. Kondars were grouped with Saharia and Sonr, and Khairwar with Kol in Census 1931. They are engaged in cultivation (51.15 in 1961) as agricultural labourers (20.31), in "other services" (15.94) and in mining etc., (7.47). Their participation rate was 602 in the year 1961.

Mawasi

They were regarded by some under Kols (Venkatachar in 1931) and classified by others under Korkus (Russel and Hiralal). They live entirely in rural areas and constituted 6.66 per cent of the District's Scheduled Tribe population. They are comparatively landless and were engaged mostly as agricultural labourers (44.38 per cent) followed by cultivation (28.43) and "other services" (23.08). Mining etc., also attracted a few of their workers (3.62). Their participation rate during Census 1961 was 577.

Sonr

Constituting about 5.71 per cent of the Scheduled Tribal population of the District in 1961, they live entirely in the rural area and are engaged mostly as agricultural labourers (51.77 per cent in 1961), followed by "other services" (18.94). Cultivation (12.39) and mining etc., (12.57) attracted them equally. Manufacturing other than

household industry also employed a few of their workers (2.12 per cent). However, their participation rate is the lowest (410) among all the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Kol (Dehait)

Kol is the general name of the great tribe which is supposed to have spread out into the State. They are equally engaged as cultivators (34.42) and as agricultural labourers (34.421). Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, etc., also employ a considerable number of their workers (21.79). Their participation in "other services" (7.31) is much less as compared to that of other tribes. The over all participation rate of the tribe was 556 in 1961.

Saur

Saur appears to be the same tribe as Sonr. They constituted only 2.34 per cent of the Scheduled Tribal population of the District in 1961. They live entirely in the rural areas and are primarily engaged as agricultural labourers (36.78 per cent in 1961), in "other services" (35.71) and in cultivation (25.10). Their participation rate is extremely high (920), being the highest for any of these tribes.

Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs

The social customs and manners peculiar to Bundelkhand are exhibited in their fullest form in Panna District. Though entire Bundelkhand is famous for Krishna consciousness, Panna is next to *Brij Dham*, in so far as worship of Lord Krishna is concerned. It is believed that the pilgrimage of all the *tirthas* (pilgrim centres) is incomplete unless it is concluded by a visit to the temple of Shree Yugal Kishoreji situated in the heart of the town.

Lord Rama, Hanuman, Mahadeo, Ganesh, etc., are some of the other most worshipped deities.

Devi worship in various forms seems to be a distinguishing feature of the District. There are various *devi* temples in Panna town, the chief among which is that of *Mahalaxmi* (*Padmavati-Badi Devi*). She is supposed to protect the town from all calamities since over 2,000 years. *Vindhya Vasini*, of the *Vindhyas*, Sharda, Gauri, Padma, Ashta-Bhuja, Meenakshi etc., (all in Panna) and Kalehi in Pawai, Saraswati in Ajaigarh and Bhanmati in Lakhenseha are the other important *devis* worshipped in the District. *Santoshi Mata* is the latest entry in this long list.

There are various religious centres (*ashramas*) around the Panna town. Zor Ashram, *Gor ke chopra* (tank), Bheron Kund, *Pandwa*, *Gudar Ka Akhara* aur *Ashram*, etc., all encircling *Dharm Sagar*, provide suitable places for worship and meditation to the believers after holy bath. The *Ramayana*, *Geeta*, *Shri Mad Bhagwata* etc., are recited and listened to with devotion by the assembly of men and women. The worship of *Kul-deota* and local deities is an important feature of the agricultural society. *Kher-mata* is supposed to protect the village from natural calamities and is, therefore, revered by all. Midhohiya Deo (deity of the field), Ghatolya Deo (deity of the river *ghats*), Baram Baba or Thakur Baba, Pauriya Baba etc., are also worshipped side by side for the protection of the self, the family, the animals etc. The reverence of Hardaul Lala is the most important feature of Bundelkhand which connotes love and affection for character and the brave.

The pilgrimage to *Char Dham* (Badrinath in the north, Jagannath Puri in the east, Dwarka in the west and Setubandh Rameshwar in the South) is desired by many but is accomplished only by a few well-to-do ones who spend thousands of rupees in *Yagya*, *Hawan Bhagwat baithana* and community meals, after their dream is realised. The *Satyanarayan-ki-katha* is very common among all classes of Hindus. It is supposed to fulfill their wishes.

Feeding birds, fishes and ants, protection of cow, performing *pind-daan* and *shraddha*, expression of joy at the birth of first son by shooting guns, a firm belief in *bhoot-pret badha*, an inherent liking for various common superstitions, are some of the features, of Hindu religious life. According to a legend, even now, before launching boat in the river Ken, the boatmen offer glass bangles and *mahawar* to propitiate the river lest evil may ever-take them.

The Muslims are bound by the tenets of Islam as defined by *Kuran Sharif*, their sacred book. The *Kalma*, *Namaz*, *Zakat*, *Roza* and *Hajja*, are regarded as the five sacred duties of a Muslim as elsewhere. *Molad Shaef* is occasionally recited by the Kazi and they listen to it attentively. *Sinni* and *batashas* are distributed at the end. The *purdah* system is a common feature of both the Hindus and the Muslims though *burqua* is rarely seen. The ordinary way of *purdah* in rural areas is *ghunghat* (veil) in both the communities. In respect of this dress and many customs, the Muslims have adopted many things from the Hindus.

The Jains pass a simple life totally avoiding eating meat and taking wine. They do not take meals after sun-set. They give due regard to their *Munis* and listen to

their discourses attentively in large numbers, the women usually dominating the show. They celebrate the anniversaries of some of the important *Tirthankaras* e.g., Neminath, Parhswanath and Mahavir Swami etc. The five sacred duties of Jains are (1) *ahimsa* (non-violence) (2) *satya* (truth) (3) *asteya* (not to steal) (4) *brahmcharya* (celibacy) and (5) *aparigraha* (avoiding collection of things). However, there is very little difference in the way of life of a Hindu and a Jain because Hindu philosophy also imbibes these duties in its spectrum of religious instructions.

Disposal of the Dead

Hindus and Jains are made their dead but Musalmans, Christians and those belonging to the local sect of *Dhamis* or *Pran-nathis* bury them.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

The most important religious movement which found roots in the District and later on spread in many parts of India and Nepal, is the *Parnami* movement. It was founded originally by Devchandra who later on came to be known as Acharya Shri *Nijanand Swami*. The sect is also known after his name as *Nijanand Sampradaya*. The movement was, however, propogated widely by his able disciple Pran-nath after whom it is known as *Pran-nathi Sampradaya*.

Pran-nath was a religious reformer. He attempted to combine the tenets of Hinduism with Muhammadanism in his teachings. He was a voluminous author. The grammatical structure of his language is purely vernacular, the vocabulary is mainly supplied from Persian and Arabic. He attended the court of Chhatrasal of Panna in the first quarter of the eighteenth century.¹ In his speeches Pran-nath invited his disciples to stand united against the tyranny of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The followers of the sect call Panna as the *Dham* (home). Thus those followers living in Panna are called *Dhamis*. In other parts of India, the sect is known as *Parnami*, because the followers greet each other with a *parnam*, whenever they happen to meet.²

In fact, the sect is a liberalised and revivalist movement within the Hindu religious fold. Though idol worship is a taboo, the holy flute of Lord Krishna and his crown or the crown of his consort Radha alongwith a copy of the holy book *kul-jam-Swarup* (also know as *Tartamyra Sagar*) placed on a throne, are worshipped every day. In their chief temple situated at Panna, which is a historical monument

1. Grierson, Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX, part I, pp. 89-90.

2. B.D.Gupta, Chhatrasal Bundela, p.102.

completed in 1691 (174 V.S.), the walls and ceiling are decorated beautifully with the paintings pertaining to the picturesque life sketches of Lord Krishna.¹ The Pran-Nathis commemorate the anniversary of their beloved spiritual head in Panna and at many other places in the country. Specially written *bhajans*, composed by Pran Nath himself, are recited at these annual functions. The impact of the sect is visible in and around Panna District, specially in the urban areas.

It is said that on the advice of Prannath, the then King commenced a systematic excavation for diamonds in his territory. Panna is known all over the world for these precious stones.

In Panna town, the influence of *Wahabi Movement* is noticed in economically well off educated Muslims only. It was a revivalist movement started to purify Islam. The Muslims practising the Wahabi cult do not participate in the *taziyas* and dislike the cultural influence of other religions on Islam.

There has also been a trace of neo-Buddhist movement in the District during the decade 1961-71.

Thus, there appears to be a synthesis of various religious movements in the region. The *Arvind Sadhanalaya* is running a school and has a big hall called "*Prarthana Bhavan*" (prayer hall) at Panna. *Padmavati Lodge* - a branch of *Agyar Theosophical Society*, Panna, the *Antar-Rashtriya Dharm Samaj* (Mohalla Tikuriya, Panna), *Vishnu Bandhutva Samiti* (Kishorganj, Panna), *Swami Dayanand Ved Pracharak Samiti* (Palace Road, Panna), *Ram Charit Manas Bhavan* (Beni Sagar, Panna), religious monuments (*majars*) on the *Madaar Tunga* (hillock) of *fakir Oliya Madaar Saheb* and *Badshah Sai*, the *Gurdwara* etc., provide ample evidence of the fact. On account of this synthesis, there is perfect harmony among the members belonging to different religious groups.

S O C I A L L I F E

Property and Inheritance

Usually, the ancestral property is divided equally among the sons in a traditional way though sometimes an additional share to the eldest son is agreed to with whom their widowed mother generally decides to live. According to old custom the widow was not entitled to a share unless the dying father wished expressly to put a separate share for her. Thus, the radical changes introduced by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 have not penetrated the strong walls of the

1. Ibid. p. 108.

customary Hindu Law. The daughters seldom claim any right on the property of their deceased father as provided under the aforesaid enactment.

The Muslims are governed by their Personal Law in this matter. In their case, the mother, wife and daughters are cosharers in the property. The transfer of property through 'wills' is rarely resorted to.

Joint Family

The District is inhabited predominately by agricultural families. The joint family system, by and large continues, small joint family being the most typical form containing members in vertical extension. However, signs of decay of this age-old system are also visible, specially in urban areas where some of the members of the joint family are forced by circumstances to leave it, i.e. service, distant work place, family feuds etc.

Marriage and Morals

The institution of monogamy is being universally followed irrespective of caste and creed. Though tradition permits polygamy, it is seldom resorted to even by the Muslims. In the lower castes, the wife is given an economic value, since her labour is considered as cheap and efficient and a few cases of polygamy one may come a cross in landlord families. But the new generation is entirely free from this practice. Polyandry, however, is out of question in the region.

Traditional Restrictions on Marriage Alliances

The marriage alliances are largely sought within the confines of the caste, which is characterised largely by endogamy, *Sagotra* and *Sapinda* marriages are traditionally forbidden, because parallel and cross cousins are regarded as brothers and sisters. However, among Gonds and a few other Scheduled Tribes, cross-cousin marriage is the preferential form of marriage.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

The elders in the family arrange the marriages in almost all cases. The initiative among the upper castes generally comes from the girls' parents, whereas among the lower strata of society including the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, it is usually the boys' side which takes the lead.

On the day the marriage is settled, a ceremony known as *phaldan* is performed in which the bridegroom-to-be is presented with clothes, fruits and sweets. Among the higher castes, some ornaments e.g. *Kanthi*, ring or wrist-watch etc., are also presented.

In return, after some time a ceremony known as *olibharna*, or filling the lap, is performed at the residence of the bride-to-be from the boy's side. Some ornaments like the *teeka*, bangles, *pyjeb* etc., are given along with a complete set of bridal attire. By mutual consent and with the help of a priest, an auspicious date is settled for marriage after some time.

The *lagun*, conveying the date and time of important functions connected with the marriage ceremony proper, are sent to the boy's parents, who make preparations regarding the *barat*, in which close relatives and friends go to the bride's village. The ceremony is conducted with the help of a *pandit* in a *mandwa* (*mandapa*) specially erected for the purpose at either residences.

The marriage party is offered a cordial reception by the members of the bride's family in a ceremony called *agwani*. *Dwarchar* takes place soon after when the party reaches the bride's abode.

Largely *vedic* rites are employed in the performance of marriage ceremony though traditional customs and rituals peculiar to castes are also followed. The ceremonial application of turmeric powder and oil to the body of the bride and bride-groom at their respective places and the worship of the family deity (*Kul-Deota*) and Ganesh etc., are necessary pre-requisites of a Hindu marriage.

The sacred fire (*Yagya-agni*) is lit and the couple seated before it in *gath-joda* style. *Hawan* is performed and the sacred *mantras* chanted. The solemnisation of *bhanwar* ceremony marks the consummation of marriage. Caste feasts are thrown during the stay of the *barat*. The last rite is the *bidai*, i.e. farewell which takes place in a sorrowful mood, noticeably among the women of the family.

Among Muslims, Islamic rites are observed and their variation is not so remarkable as amongst the Hindus. After the betrothal (*magni*), the principal marriage ceremony is *nikah*. The *Kazi* reads out the *nikah* and obtains the mutual consent of the bride and the bridegroom. The amount of *mehr* is disclosed before the witnesses, which makes the marriage a contract between the two parties.

Dowry

Though Panna is a small backward District, the social evil of dowry is rampant in all sections of the society. People are accustomed not to report the cases to the Police, with the result that no case has yet been reported under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Recently, the new wave against the evil has reached to certain progressive sections only, others seem to be unaffected, though there is always a

fear of being caught red handed. This is more so in towns where the degree of awakening is also more as compared to rural areas. However, among most of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who are not Hinduised to a large extent in the observance of their traditional rituals, bride-price is the rule and it is generally paid at the time of *dwarchar* or sometimes at *gauna*.

Civil Marriage

In a backward District like Panna, situated in the middle of Bundelkhand region, civil marriage is a taboo. Even the frequency of sub-caste marriage is very low. However, stray cases of inter-caste marriages under the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 occur. The table given below gives the number of such cases.

Table No.III-12
Civil Marriages,

Particulars	Years				
	1961-62	66-67	67-68	68-69	73-74
No. of cases registered	9	1	3	4	-
No. of Marriages solemnised	9	1	3	2	2
No. of cases rejected	-	-	-	2	-

Source : Collector and Marriage Officer, Panna

It is revealed that during a period of about a decade only 19 cases were registered, out of which only 2 were rejected. Thus, in 17 cases civil marriages could be solemnised.

Marital Age

The fact that in 10-14 age-group, as many as nearly half (49.04 per cent) among girls were reported married during Census 1961, the possibility of the child marriage cannot be ruled out. Among the boys, however, since one out of every five (20.21 per cent) in this age-group was reported married, indicating somewhat remote possibility of early marriage, though it also can't be ruled out entirely. The percentage of marriage among the females shoots up in 15-19 age-group (92.73). Among the males over half (51.11) are married in this age-group. However, in the

next age-group (20-24), nearly 98 per cent of the girls and over three-fourths (75.51) of the boys get married.

Marriage of Widows

The number of unmarried women begins to go down after 35 and as this goes down, the percentage of widows goes up. Though the number of widows in the earlier age-groups is less, but they are there and deserve attention. In the age-groups 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44, there were 7.6, 11.7 and 26 widows respectively out of a female population of 100. Among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and in the lower strata of society, there is a regular system of widow-remarriage. But the higher castes still suffer the age-old stigma and do not permit it.

Divorce

The lower section of the society, freely permitting widow-remarriage also allows divorce, proposed from either side on grounds of impotency, adultery etc. The upper strata of the society, however, does not permit it, except in remote cases. The number of divorced women per 1000 female population in 1961 was 1.8, 2.6 and 3.7 in the age-groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 respectively. In the next three higher groups (30-34, 35-39 and 40-44) it was still more (4.7, 5.4 and 6.5).

The Additional District and Sessions Judge, Panna, informed that although, in all 23 cases were registered during the period 1961-62 to 1973-74 under the divorce provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, no divorce could be allowed on various grounds.

Economic Dependence of Women and Their Place in Society

It is to be admitted that women in general are economically dependent. Out of only 34,805 female workers in the District, as many as 33,717 are working in the rural areas, most of them as agricultural labourers (20,692) and as actual cultivators (10,840). Thus, in rural areas the economic dependence of women is far less as compared to that in towns. Agricultural sector, not only provides them with full time job but also imparts them a certain social status. In towns, their condition is poor, where only over a thousand (1,088) women are found to engage in economic activities, more than half under the category of "other services" (360) and manufacturing etc. (218) taken together. To fill this wide gap to a certain extent, Shri Rukmani Mahila Samiti, Ajaigarh and such other *mahila mandals* in the Community

Development Blocks promote economic and social welfare activities among women. They impart training in music, knitting, sewing and other handicrafts. The following table shows the number of women workers in the District in the various economic activities :

Table No. III-13
Women Workers, 1971

No. Occupation		Number of Women Workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cultivation		10,924	10,840	84
2. Agricultural Labourers		22,880	20,692	188
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		289	274	15
4. Mining and Quarrying		193	147	46
5. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				
a. House Hold Industry	1,127		945	182
b. Other than Household Industry	123		87	36
6. Construction	85		24	61
7. Trade and Commerce	309		218	91
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	28		3	25
9. Other Services	847		487	360
District Total		34,805	33,717	1,088

Source : Census Report, 1971

The table reveals that only in construction activities, the number of women workers in the towns (61) is nearly two and a half times that of rural areas (24) which is obvious as the employment opportunities in this economic activity is more there in the urban areas because of new constructions. In all other occupations the rural women take a lead.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

According to the information received from the District Superintendent of Police, no case was registered in any police station of the District, regarding illegal traffic in women or selling the girls etc. However, there were about 50 Kanjar women residing in the Devendranagar Police Station area who were reported to be engaged in such pursuits. Similarly, sometimes a few cases are registered under sections 363/366 of the Indian Penal Code, but in most of them the girls are found to run away with their lovers of their own accord.

Drinking

Liquor is drunk by a few. The locally brewed *mahua* wine (*desi*) is the main drink popular among Rajputs and in the lower strata of society, including the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Kanjars residing in the Devendranagar Police Station area notorious for this anti-social activity and their cases are occasionally registered under Section 34 of the Excise Act, whenever reported.

Gambling

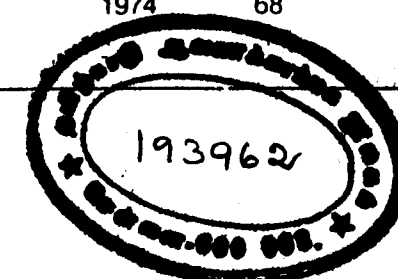
Gambling has been in operation in certain sections since time immemorial. It is a pastime with some rich people and a source of earning for a few, belonging to the lower and middle strata of society. With the growing unemployment, certain youths have been attracted towards gambling. That their number is increasing may be reckoned from the number of cases registered with the police. The table given below shows the number of offences under the Gambling Act.

Table No. III-14
Number of Offences under the Gambling Act

Year	Number of Cases	Year	Number of Cases	Year	Number of Cases
1961	2	1966	13	1971	45
1962	3	1967	9	1972	59
1963	6	1968	9	1973	48
1964	5	1969	25	1974	68
1965	14	1970	45		

Source : District Superintendent of Police, Panna

V25543
N04



HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings

Generally houses are made of mudwalls covered with local tiles. In Panna town, however, stone is used for the walls and two-three storeyed stone constructions catch the eye. This is followed by unburnt and burnt bricks for walls. In the rural areas of Pawai and Panna tahsil, stone is also used for walls of hutments as well. For roof, apart from tiles, grass is also used.

Nearly two-thirds of the houses are used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings or workshop-cum-dwellings. As may be expected, the pressure on houses is highest in Panna Town. Among the tahsils, Ajalgarh, which is more densely populated, also has a slightly higher pressure on housing. The pressure on houses is increasing which is evident from the fact that the number of persons per occupied Census House was only 4.42 in 1951, and rose to 5.07 in 1961 and to 5.58 in 1971.

Furniture and Decorations

The term furniture is known only to the urban elites who keep wooden chairs, table or stool etc., fulfilling the minimum need. The well-to-do families, however, have wooden *takhat*, *charpais*, stool *almirah*, sofa-sets, etc., of various material and design according to their status in the society. The poor, both in towns and villages own a cot and *pata* etc., to sit upon.

Dress

The dress of a man in villages usually consists of a *dhoti*, *angarkha*, *kurta*, *safa* and the well known Bundelkhandi *juti*, while that of a woman a *dhoti* (*sari*), which covers the entire body, from head to foot, *choli* or *polka* (blouse), *lehnga* and *ornhi*. Locally made handloom cloth, dyed, printed and tailored here in the Bundelkhand region is much in use.

The dress pattern in urban areas has altogether changed and is westernised in the educated circles. No distinction may be made in the dress of urban youths in the entire Sagar Division. Shirts, Bushshirts, pants, bell-bottoms, etc., among the boys and frocks, skirts, *salwars*, *kurtis*, *saris*, blouses, etc., among the girls exist alongwith the aforesaid traditional Bundelkhandi attire in the older generation.

Little distinction is to be noticed between local Muhammadans and Hindus, the former assimilating their dress, and even their customs, to those adopted by the latter.¹

1. Eastern States Gazetteer, Vol. VI-A, p. 178.

Ornaments

Throughout the length and breadth of the Bundelkhand cultural zone ornaments in use are practically the same. Golden ornaments are the privilege of a few women whereas silver and other based metals like bronze, *katheer*, etc., provide a wider range of ornaments for middle and lower class families. Occasionally, *teeka* on the head, *ballis* (earrings) on the lower part of the ear, *sutia*, *hasli* or *hawal* round the neck, *khutia* or *laung* in the nose, *bohta* on the arms, *chooda* round the wrists and *kardhoni* round the waist adorn the upper part of women whereas *mundari* or *bichhuva* in the fingers of the leg, *todar* or *kada* or *painjana* round the ankles decorate their legs and feet. Tattooing is the most common mode of adorning the self among the lower strata of society more so among the Women-folk.

Food

The poorer classes live mainly on *dhunian*, *kuṭki* (*Panicum miliare*), *saman* (p. *frumentaceum*), *kakun* (*Setaria italica*) and the fruits of the *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) and *achar* (*Buchanania latifolia*). Some of them also eat *kodon*, *jwar*, barley and maize. The middle classes and the rich eat wheat cakes, rice, gram flour preparations and occasionally fruits, (*bihi*, mango, lemon, etc.). Flesh is eaten by only a few who can afford it. Among the pulses *arhar*, *urd*, *moong*, and *pea* are used by all. Sesamum and mustard oil form the frying medium.

On festivities special dishes are prepared in well-to-do houses. They consist of *khir*, *puri*, *bhajie*, *halua*, *laddu*, etc. Betel and *bidi* (*pan-bidi*) are relished by many just after meals and during leisure hours.

Amusements

The periodical singing of *bhajans*, *fag*, *dadariya*, the recitation of the epic *Ramayana* and the heroic *alha*, are the common forms of entertainment in the rural areas. In every cluster of villages, there is a temple and it is the ordinary meeting place of the tired peasantry in the evenings. Harmonium, *mridang*, *kartal*, etc., provide additional glamour at certain places to these socio-religious gatherings. There are certain institutions dedicated to the cause of entertaining people through cultural programmes. The *Lok Sangeet* party, near *Bijlighar*, Panna arranges folk songs programmes and entertains people through music. *Natak mandalee*, *Khamariya* (village Mandwa, post-Ancha, Teh. Pawai) and *Ramlila Mandalees* at *Bisoni Rithi*, *Narayanpur* and *Pawai* (all in Tahsil Pawai) organise dramatics, *bhajans*

and *Ramayan Path*. The *Sanskritik Vikas Mandal*, Ajaigarh presents dramatics, mythological plays, *kavi-sammelan* etc. Similarly, Shri Krishna Rahas Mandir, Panna and Medical Club, Umariya organise musical concerts and cultural programmes. The Chhatrasal Music Association, Panna and a branch of Sangeet Mahavidyalaya in Kishorganj, Panna, are the main attraction for music lovers.

Public libraries are also important in this connection. They help in spreading education and provide intellectual entertainment to the readers. Library facilities are available at Panna, Ajaigarh and Pawai, etc.

Festivals

In addition to the all India festivals of Dasahra, Diwali, Holi and Raksha Bandhan, the District celebrates a number of other religious functions namely, Ram Navami, Jeth Dasahra, Nag Panchami, Hartalika teej, Nav Durga Pujan, Dhan Teras, Makar Sankranti and Ganesh Chaturthi, etc. Some of the religious celebrations which have acquired importance in the District are described below.

The *Rath Yatra* festival in *Asadha* (June/July) on the style of Jagannath Puri, is celebrated with great enthusiasm by Shri Jagdish Swami temple. The descendants of the ex-rulers themselves initiate the sacred journey by drawing the chariot (rath). The journey continues for 3 days and the congregation reaches Janakpur, a place situated 6 km. away from Panna. There are two stoppages (*vishram*) in between. There is a similar temple of Jagdish Swami at Janakpur and there is a lot of festivity for another three days, thereafter the *Swari* returns. Other festivals connected with the Jagdish temple at Panna are *Sharad Poornima ki Zanki*, *Vaisakh Poornima ki Snan Yatra*, and *tag on Holikotsava* on the lines of Jagannath Puri, Orissa.

One of the other important festivals of Panna town held on every *Sharad Poornima* (Ashvin Sudi 15, Sept./October) is the *Shobha Yatra* of Swami Pran Nath. The *Garba*, a Gujarati dance is a necessary accompaniment. Pilgrims come from all over India to participate in the *Sarad Samaiya (mela)* held in the swamiji's temple.

On the same day a beautiful *zanki* of Bhagwan Balram is exhibited in the famous *Shri Baldeoji ka Mandir*, Panna. This temple is the biggest in the town and is higher than the world famous *Kandariya Mahadeo* temple at *Khajuraho*. Its architecture is similar to that of the *Saint Paul Cathedral*, England. On *Haldhar Shasthi*, Lord Balram's birth day is celebrated with great enthusiasm. People from outside the District as well, come to participate in the function.

After the *Krishna Janmastami Utsava*, *Chhati* is celebrated in the *Shri Govindji ka Mandir* at Panna. The town takes the form of *Gokul Dham* and the ex-rulers too participate in the festivity. *Ramnavami*, the festival of the birth of Lord Rama, is celebrated at many places, and especially in the Ram-Janki temple at Panna. Though the majority of festivals are celebrated at Panna town, Ajaigarh town celebrates *Sankranti*, *Shiv-ratri*, *Shravana Poornima* and *Moharrum*. The villages of Pawai and Panna tahsils celebrate *Ramnavmi*, *Basant Panchami*, etc. in addition.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim Centres and Jatra

Though a small District, Panna is rich in religious fairs. In all 38 fairs are arranged in the District. Panna tahsil is richest in this respect organising more than two-thirds (25) of them, and Ajaigarh tahsil the last having only 4 fairs, all arranged at the tahsil headquarters (Ajaigarh).

Makar Sankranti (January, *Pausa/Magha*) is the most auspicious day on which maximum number of fairs (12) are organised in the District. Ten of them are single day affairs, whereas two are week-long fairs. Gram Panchayats of Panna tahsil arrange 9 of them at Amghat, Gunour, Bishani, Nanchand (7 days), Adharar, Fulwari, Bhuneshwar, Manor and Pahadi Khera.

The fair at the last named village is said to be very old and is called *Brihaspati Kund Ka Mela*. This fair is held on the banks of the river near the waterfall, the nearest village being Pahadi Khera. The place where the fair is held is of great scenic beauty. According to local belief, this is the place where the great sage Brihaspati practised his *tapasya* (penance) and it is also said that Bhagwan Ramchandra, stayed here for sometime on his way to Lanka. In Pawai tahsil, Amghat and Singhora (7 days) and in Ajaigarh tahsil, Ajaigarh town also have *Sankranti* fairs. The average total attendance varies from a few hundred to 5000.

The next important religious date in the District is *Basant Panchmi* (*Magh Sudi*, 5; Jan./Feb.). In all 6 fairs are arranged on this auspicious day, 4 in Pawai (Balgha, Sakkara, Chandi and Nachane, of 3 days duration each) and 2 in Panna tahsil (Amgha, 7 days and Tiduwahar, 2 days). The congregation varies from a thousand to 4000 or so.

The fair at village Nachane is held near the Choumukh Nath temple situated about 3 miles east of village Saleha and is, therefore, called *Choumukh Nath ka Mela*. As the name itself suggests, the temple, which is the main attraction, is

dedicated to God Shiva whose image is four-faced and these four faces are explained as below :

First face represents Shiva drinking the venom that had come out after the churning of the ocean. The second face represents the angry Shiva and is a *pralaya-Kalin-mudra* i.e., expression at the time of devastation of the world. The third face represents the God in meditation and bears a calm and composed expression on the face and the fourth face is an ordinary expression. The fair is said to be over 200 years old, probably oldest in the District.

However, Lord Shiva is the deity receiving equal devotion of the devotees of Shiva in all the tahsils. Four single day fairs are arranged in the District on *Shiv ratri* (*Phalgun Badi* 13, Feb/March), two in Panna (Gunour and Nayagaon) and one each in Ajaigarh (tahsil headquarters) and Pawai (Belha) tahsils.

Though Panna is in the heart of Bundelkhand, where Lord Krishna is propitiated with love and devotion, the birthday of Lord Rama-Ramnavmi (*Chaitra Sudi* 9, March/April) is also celebrated with fun and fare. Nayagaon, Dharampur (both single day) and Kuyatal (7 days) in Panna and Kangati Baghora (2 days) in Pawai tahsil are the villages where similar fairs are arranged.

In Panna tahsil Chandi Devi fairs are held at Shahnagar, Chirmila and Shimala respectively, on *Agrahayana Sudi*, 3, 6 and 8 (Nov./Dec.). Similarly on *Asvin Sudi* 9 (Sept./Oct.) *Nav Durga* fairs are held at Nayagaon and Dharmpur. Two week-long fairs at Kareji and Janakpur on the eve of *Sita Navmi* (date not fixed) and *Rath Yatra* (In July, are considered the specialities of this tahsil.

Raksha Bandhan is celebrated on *Sravana Poornima* (*Sravana Sudi* 15, July/Aug.) and a fair is held at Ajaigarh on this festive occasion.

The longest fairs of the District are of the duration of a fortnight each. One is held at Amanganj in Pawai in January/February and the other - the Baldeoji fair at Panna town in February. The latter one is held under the auspices of the local Municipal Committee and attracts over 10,000 people from all over the District and even outside.

The Muslim population of the District does not lag behind in the holding of fairs. On the eve of the *Moharram*, a four day fair is held at Ajaigarh. All the people belonging to any caste or creed participate in it. *Id-ul-Fitar* is another auspicious occasion for them when a single day fair is held at Bhuneshwar in Panna tahsil somewhere in March every year.

Communal Dances and Festivities

Occasions like births, weddings, feasts and festivals provide opportunity to the people to reveal their joy through dances. The popular folk dances commonly danced on various festivities in Bundelkhand region and in the District are *Jogiya*, *Langi* and *Bodni Ko naach*.

The Jogiya or Jogin is a form of dance cum drama which "performed at the bridegrooms" house by the after the Barat (marriage party) has gone to the bride's place. They act as the grooms father in law, mother in law, etc., made fun of them and dance and sings.

In Langi, men and women dance together and it is generally danced during Holi festival. It is a fast dance, the feet moving in rhythm. There are two rows one of men and the other of women. When one row proceeds, the other in front recedes and vice versa.¹ There seems to be an element of sex appeal in the movement of the various parts of the body while performing dance.

The *Bedni Ko naach* is prevalent only among certain professional women. It is danced in keeping with the accompanying *mridang* or *dhol*.

During *Nav-ratri*, *Garba* dance is a favourite pastime of Gujarati women as well as the *Dhamis* of the *parnami* sect. The *dadra*, *Karma*, etc., are the tribal dances popular among both men and women-folk.

Public Games

Indian games (*khokho* and *kabaddi*) are preferred by the people in general to western games, the latter having attraction among the educated youths who manage them through various clubs and sports associations. Football is the most favoured game, followed by hockey, volleyball and cricket among the school and college going boys and girls. Table-Tennis, badminton, carrom, chess and cardgames are popular among the club going persons.

The Yadavendra Club, Panna; the Youth Congress Club, Raniganj, Panna; Youngster, Katara Club, motor stand, Panna; Subhash Foot Ball Team, Pawai; Public Volleyball Team at Pawai and Bisoni etc., arrange sports, games and tournaments.

1. *Vindhya Bhomi*, Oct. 1956, p. 107.

For the promotion of physical welfare of the people, there are various *akhadas* functioning at Pawai (*Goodarnath ka Akhada* and *Shri Balaji ka Akhada*), Raniganj (*Raniganj Akhada*), and Benisagar (*Shri Vajidkhan ka Akhada* and *Shri Vazir Ali ka Akhada*) etc.

Economic and Professional Groups and Classes

The three main groups in which the society may be divided according to their economic activity and profession are the agricultural, the labour and the service class. Though the old social system based on semi-feudal traditions of reciprocity, in which the erstwhile *rajah* alongwith the band of *Jagirdars* etc., acted as overlord, has disappeared since long, yet the legacies of the erstwhile States of Panna and Ajaigarh have proved a hindrance, as far as sense of initiative and self confidence among the rural folk is concerned. The abolition of *Jagir-dari* system by the enactment of the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh *Jagirdari* Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952, was a landmark in the social as well as economic history of the region. The *gram-panchayats* and the Janapada Panchayats in the villages have taken up most of the responsibilities of rural upliftment in collaboration with the Community Development Projects. The *begar* system in the form of bonded labour (*bandhua majuri*) has also disappeared due to the recent steps taken by the government. The *Nyaya Panchayats* are also functioning well in as far as the protection of rights of the rural masses are concerned. Consequently, the agricultural community feels emancipated. The labour class too is better off today and the service class enjoys the maximum amount of social security.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The population of the area had almost entirely been agricultural or supported by it in the past. Statistically, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the former Panna State enumerated 1,18,157 persons who followed agricultural or pastoral occupations and accounted for 61 per cent of the population. As presumably this number related to the working people and their proportion to the total population, the proportion of the agricultural sector in the working population itself could naturally be assumed to be appreciably higher. A similar supposition could be made in respect of the former State of Ajaigarh, the other main constituent of the present District, where 40 per cent of the people were shown as agriculturists which when added with 27 per cent of general labour, also mostly working in agriculture, could roughly be said to have formed the agricultural sector of the time.

The condition of agricultural predominance in the local economy, has, more or less, continued till the present. In almost strict conformity with the State pattern where, the agricultural sector claimed about 79 per cent of the total working population of 1961, the District showed some 78.9 per cent of its working force in that sector. This included both the cultivators and the agricultural labourers which, separately, numbered 1,08,020 cultivators (42,121 females) accounting for 61.93 per cent and 29,506 agricultural labourers (13,838 females) accounting for 16.9 per cent of the District workers. Tahsilwise, however, though two of them in the present District, namely, Pawai and Ajaigarh had over four-fifths of their total workers population under the two categories, in case of Panna the proportion fell to 72.66 per cent, probably, reflecting a diversion towards mining, industrial activities and, other services.

In the various sections of the local population pursuing this occupation come, among others, *lodhis*, *kachhis*, *kurmis* and *Telis* who, in the old Panna State Gazetteer, were described as the best cultivators. The other main agricultural communities of the District included *Ahirs*, *Brahmins* and *Rajputs*, etc. Generally speaking, all the cultivators remain hard working and simple by nature.

The agricultural population, in proportionate terms was still greater according to later 1971 Census data. The agricultural sector this time claimed about 85 per

cent of the total workers in the District. Due to a changed definition of workers in this Census the actual number of total workers had been shown to be less than that of 1961 and alongwith it the actual number in agricultural sector had also declined but it, however, did not indicate any real fall. Thus, of a total working population of 1,57,699 persons, the cultivators numbered 87,166 (10,294 females) while, the agricultural labourers came to 47,066 including 20,880 females. Again, largely due to the classificational changes, these agriculturists, (in 1971 Census) were shown with a much increased proportion of 29.85 per cent of agricultural labourers as against a reduced cultivators proportion of 55.3 per cent of the total workers.

As for the male female ratio of cultivators and agricultural labourers in the District workers, the latter naturally had a much higher female participation. Thus, of every 100 male workers in the District, approximately 62 were cultivators as against 21 agricultural labourers while of every 100 female workers, only 31 were enumerated as cultivators as against 60 agricultural labourers. As ever, the urban component of agricultural sector in the District was negligible and as per 1971 Census there were 969 cultivators (84 females) and 586 agricultural labourers (188 females) located in that sector.

LAND UTILIZATION

The land utilization statistics for the District which contains mainly the two former States of Panna and Ajaigarh and which is now divided into three tahsils of Panna, Pawai and Ajaigarh are presented, tahsilwise, in the table below, for the year 1973-74. The relevant figures since the year 1950-51 appear in the Appendix

Table No.IV-1

Land Utilization

(In Hectares)

	District	Panna	Pawai	Ajaigarh
	1	2	3	4
Area by Village Papers	6,40,500	2,80,559	2,98,721	61,220
	+ 62,886			
Forest	1,80,629	97,761	75,178	7,690

+ (Area under Reserved Forests.)

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4
Land not available for cultivation				
Land put to non-agricultural uses	32,970	14,292	14,176	4,502
Barren and unculturable land	96,796	24,911	64,216	7,670
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands				
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	12,981	2,422	4,600	5,959
Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	13	6	-	7
Culturable waste	73,212	32,727	35,701	4,784
Fallow lands				
Old Fallows	23,571	11,238	9,261	3,071
Current Fallows	14,905	6,895	6,682	1,328
Net Sown Area	2,05,422	90,307	88,906	26,209
Area sown more than once	23,284	6,584	14,846	1,854
Gross Cropped Area	2,28,706	96,891	1,03,752	28,063

(Later figures given in Appendix -C-)

Forest

The forest area, at the beginning of the century in the former State of Panna, according to the old State Gazetteer, was spread over as much as 75 per cent (1,800 sq. miles) of the State area. Thus, only the tracts round Pawai and Simaria that is *havell* areas were described as without forests of any kind. The forests were of 'varying density' and the classification was said to be scientifically made. This position of forests seems to have continued later also as the State Administration Report for 1928-32 period stated the forest area to be 2,000 sq. miles. This, however, was divided into two classes and merely 300 sq. miles were considered a class as against the rest of the B class which was set apart for *nistar* or household and agricultural purposes of the people.

As for the present District, which has a better and more uniformly defined

land classification, the forest area still varied from over 12 per cent of the District area to 35 per cent during the fifties and the sixties, apparently due to often made classificational adjustments. Thus, in 1950-51 and 1960-61 the forest area shown was 90 thousand and 109 thousand ha. amounting to 12.4 and 15.1 per cent, respectively, of the District area. In 1965-66, however, the forest area was estimated at a considerably higher and probably more accurate figure of 243 thousand ha., amounting to nearly 35 per cent of the District area. Later also, the position has generally been the same. Although, the detailed land records (as in the table above) show only about 180 thousand ha. of forest area divided over the three tahsils while an area of over 62 thousand ha. of reserved forest has been shown separately which also constituted part of the overall area of about 243 thousand ha.

Of the uncultivable area in the District containing barren and unculturable lands and area put to non-agricultural uses, the two taken together have not shown a significant variation through the years totalling 131 thousand ha. in 1974-75. While, separately it could be observed that area put to non-agricultural uses had increased, going up from 27 thousand ha. in 1955-56 and to 33 thousand ha. in 1974-75. There was a corresponding decrease in barren and unculturable land.

Apart from the forest and uncultivable lands there remained the cultivable area besides the cropped area and fallow lands. It consisted of the permanent pastures, miscellaneous tree crops and groves and culturable waste, the last of which was actually the most significant from the point of view of possibilities in extension of cultivation in the District. As for the permanent pasture and other grazing lands their area, except for a brief period around 1965-66, showed little variation. The sudden increase in 1965-66 showing 53 thousand ha. against just 11 thousand ha. of five years earlier in 1960-61 was evidently due to classificational changes.

Similarly the sudden and much greater decreases in the area of culturable waste in 1965-66 could also be mainly attributed to classificational adjustments. Miscellaneous tree and groves had recorded a bare one thousand hectare under them only during 1955-56 to 1965-66. There was almost no area recorded under them afterwards.

Culturable Waste

The culturable waste lands, represent the unexploited potential of cultivation. The area classified as culturable waste over the years attracts attention towards two

distinct periods, that during the fifties, when it was generally much higher and in later years, when it was considerably lower. It was shown to have covered 175 thousand ha. and 215 thousand ha. respectively, in 1955-56 and 1960-61. As against this, just five years after in 1965-66 it covered only 45 thousand ha. or about 6.5 per cent which, as already indicated, was probably due to re-classification of land under different uses. Later in 1971-72 the area under this category had gone up to 76 thousand ha. In proportionate terms it amounted to 10.8 per cent of the District area. State and Centrally sponsored schemes for the reclamation and colonization of such lands are in operation.

The category, by 1973-74, covered 73,212 ha. in the District, and the detailed breakup showed 30,359 ha. of it as immediately cultivable, 21,881 ha. as cultivable after some improvements on land while, the rest could be cultivated only after an adequate planning and expenditure. The largest of the immediately cultivable land with 15,048 ha. lay in Panna Tahsil while, Pawai and Ajaigarh had 13,905 ha. and 1,406 ha. respectively.

The land which is not immediately cultivable might have to wait till adequate facilities are provided to make its reclamation possible but the easily cultivable area after distribution to the landless under schemes already in operation has yielded crops with moderate efforts. As per the data available in all 2,400 acres (970 ha) of land was distributed among the landless persons under the Central Scheme of Colonisation for agricultural purposes, during the later half of the sixties. By far the largest area of this fell to the share of Panna Tahsil.

Net Sown Area

The former Panna State at the beginning of this century showed only 19 per cent of its area under cultivation as against 53 per cent of Ajaigarh State. However, as much the larger area was occupied by Panna State, the former figure could well be described as being more or less representative of this District area in those days. It was further substantiated by the fact that 137 thousand ha. of net sown area in 1950-51 also covered about 19 per cent of the present District area. This indicated that not much progress in this direction had been made till Independence. Then in 1955-56, only five years later, the area increased to 161 thousand ha. and by 1965-66 to 170 thousand ha. indicating an upward trend. The most substantial increases, however, occurred in the following years when, with 205 thousand ha. of net sown area in 1971-72, about 29 per cent of the District area was covered.

The double cropped area though fluctuated widely could yet be said to have enhanced with the increasing irrigation, being 18 thousand ha. or 10 per cent of the gross cropped area in 1974-75, as against 6 thousand ha. or 4 per cent of 1950-51.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation, in the past, in this area had been on a very limited scale and though much increased in the post-Independence period, it still remains insufficient and largely dependent on rains. The various sources of irrigation besides the canals, include Government and private tanks, wells, etc., and may further be augmented by schemes, such as, construction of large storage reservoirs and installation of electric line (for pumps) along the main rivers.

Irrigation in the earlier days was mainly carried through wells and also by tanks in some places. However, in some areas on the gneissic plateau, lakes existing back from the Chandel times or even prior to that, were described to be in use for irrigation at the beginning of the twentieth century. The water from such lakes was then being conveyed through masonry sluices. Areawise, in the former Panna State, the irrigation was almost entirely confined to Guara *pargana* and to a certain extent in Aktohan area while, in the former Ajaigarh State area, it was the southern Balayaghati tract where irrigation was mostly practised. In this tract it generally consisted of embankments on sloping lands and the crop yield obtained from such lands easily amounted to double that on dry lands of a similar kind. Well irrigation here was resorted to in *rabi*, whereas, from tanks the water was carried through small channels called *dori*. In case of well irrigation the principal mechanism for lifting water was the persian wheel except in the *havelli* region where it was raised by means of what was known as *dhenkli* or weighted lever and a small earthen *ghara*.

Sources and Area Irrigated

Canals, the most extensive source of irrigation at present, were almost non-existent in the past, though there is evidence of certain small canal systems being planned as a part of some of the bigger tanks in those days. The first instance of this kind could probably be traced back to the end of the very first decade when the Panna State Administration Report for 1909-10 made mention of a proposal of canals leading from the Lokpal Sagar. In fact, though the development of canal irrigation came only about fifty years later, in the beginning it was largely the result of such canals being built from the bigger reservoirs or tanks.

Thus, tanks from the pre-Independence era were generally remodelled under the development plans and equipped with canal systems. They irrigated a much greater area particularly, the canals from Lokpal Sagar and Guner tanks had been irrigating more than one thousand acres by 1960-61. Developing fast, canals had become an independent and substantial source of irrigation in the District since the mid-fifties while, later by the end of the sixties they had surpassed well irrigation, -till then the most important, by almost double the margin. The increase in canal irrigation between the period 1965-66 and 1970-71 was the most impressive with figures of 1,999 ha. and 5,298 ha. respectively. In proportionate terms the share of canals thus rose from 45 per cent of net irrigated area to 69 per cent of net irrigated area.

Wells had throughout covered the better part of the irrigated area until 1955-56, when they commanded about two thousand ha. In the same year canals came up for the first time as a source of irrigation with about a thousand ha. Well irrigation exceeded canal irrigation till the sixties. The position was reversed from the beginning of the seventies. Wells as a source of irrigation being individually owned have their own significance and have increased gradually to cover 2,834 ha. by 1973-74 of which by far the largest area fell in Ajaigarh Tahsil where they are the most important. Tank irrigation amounted to much less and understandably varied within wide limits from year to year according to rains. Among some of the important tanks in the District mainly used for irrigation and existing from the State times are Lokpal Sagar, Dubetal, Brijpur tank, Itwa tank, Sinhera tank, Guner tank and Ranital. Excepting Ranital which is in Ajaigarh all of the tanks lie in Panna Tahsil. However, there are many more tanks not mainly used for irrigation. In this background, lift irrigation has become another significant means of irrigation in the District.

Among the category "other sources" which had expanded recently, were included the lift irrigation schemes and the tube wells¹ the latter of which had made a beginning only by 1972-73, when 10 ha. of area was shown under them. These sources present considerable scope for future development. Other sources, as a group showed particular progress during the seventies, when in one big leap from 706 ha. of 1970-71 they rose to 3,492 ha in 1974-75, an increase matched only by that of the canals during the later half of the sixties. This exceeded even the area under well irrigation in that year, to occupy the second position after canals. In proportionate terms the rise was from 8 per cent of net irrigated area to 44 per cent of net irrigated area, during the period.

1. Later counted with wells.

Alongwith the sources, has also increased the irrigated area of the District. Increasing from the early days it had recorded 2,570 ha. in 1950-51 that is, at the outset of the planning era. In proportionate terms it amounted to only 1.8 per cent of the net sown area in the District. By the beginning of the Second Plan in 1960-61 the area covered under irrigation was 4,924 ha. covering 2.8 per cent of the net sown area. The most substantial increase, occurred only by the beginning of seventies when in 1970-71 the area rose to as much as 8,841 ha. going further up to 10,317 ha. in 1974-75 which came to 5 per cent of the net sown area of that year in the District.¹ In fact, since 1971-72 the area has continuously recorded more than ten thousand hectares touching the highest in 1972-73 with 11,409 ha. Ajaigarh is the most irrigated Tahsil and in spite of being the smallest, in 1973-74 it showed 3,980 ha. under irrigation against 3,789 ha. of Panna. Pawai had 2,291 ha. under irrigation.

Development of Irrigation

The remodelling of old tanks and the development of their canals alongwith construction of some minor irrigation works, was among the first steps taken to improve the irrigation facilities in the immediate post-Independence period in the District. These were followed by a number of small or bigger irrigation works planned and implemented during the fifties. They included ten minor irrigation schemes and one medium irrigation project at Devendranagar the work on which could actually be completed much later in the seventies.

Of the 10 minor projects as many as 9 fell in Panna Tahsil while Pawai claimed the one remaining. The earliest to be taken up among them was Sungarha (Rajatal) started in 1950 with a designed irrigated area of 61 ha. while, the biggest was Baracha tank with a designed irrigation of 567 ha. and a cost of Rs. 5.76 lakhs. The former, however, was completed by 1958 whereas the latter, started in 1956, was completed by 1960.

Devendranagar Canal Scheme

This medium irrigation project of the District is by far the biggest of the completed works and though started early during the Second Plan work on it was completed only by 1975. The whole scheme involved a cost of about Rs. 65 lakhs and is designed to irrigate about 2,430 ha. area. However, for the present (1975) not all its capacity is being utilized and the area irrigated by it falls well under 4,000 acres (1,620 ha).

1. Later figures are given in Appendix 'c'.

The sixties covered mostly the period of the Third Five Year Plan upto 1965-66 and the following three annual plans from the year 1966-67 to 1968-69. As many as 23 minor irrigation works were taken up during the former while, 13 schemes came up during the latter period. Though many of these schemes had been completed some of them (actually, three from the former and six from the latter) were shown as yet to be completed. The largest number of these schemes with 17 out of 23 and 3 out of 13 were claimed by Panna Tahsil while Pawai Tahsil claimed 13 works (including all the remaining 10 from the latter group). Only three schemes had gone to Ajaigarh, already the most well irrigated Tahsil of the District.

The Ken Anicut sheme from the group of 23 was the biggest of these with a designed irrigation capacity of some 610 ha. Involving a capital outlay of Rs. 2.84 lakhs it was started in 1962 and completed in 1965. The costliest of these schemes, however, was the Hatupur tank with a cost of 15.47 lakhs of rupees and a designed irrigation of 263 ha. Started only by the end of the decade in 1968-69 it was completed by 1975. Another, Adhar Sagar tank project, taken up earlier in 1963, was designed to irrigate 275 ha.

Later in the first half of the seventies, largely coinciding with the Fourth Plan period (1969-70 to 1973-74), work on five irrigation works was taken up. Of these, two were in Panna, two in Pawai and one in Ajaigarh tahsil. This was also the period when lift irrigation schemes were taken up in a big way and were the main reason behind the 'other sources' (in which they were included) equalling or even surpassing the second most substantial source of well irrigation in the District, in coming years. Of the five works mentioned above, all of which awaited completion the first two with the largest irrigation capacity consisted of lift irrigation schemes of Jhilmila and Singhpur with respective designed area of 263 ha. and 324 ha. The former, situated in Pawai, and the latter in Ajaigarh involved a cost element of Rs. 8.44 lakhs and 1.89 lakhs, respectively. However, the costliest of these projects was the Rs. 15.05 lakh Rampura tank Scheme with a designed area of 317 ha.

Besides these, the schemes envisaged and already surveyed apparently, to be implemented during the Fifth Plan number 12 which include quite a few ambitious projects. These are the Parari Canal Scheme No. I and II involving a total cost of Rs. 56.17 lakhs and a designed irrigated area of 970 ha. the Raikara lift irrigation scheme with a cost of Rs. 24.6 lakhs and the biggest designed irrigation capacity, in this field, in the District, of 1,175 ha; the Rs.26 lakh Talgaon tank scheme with 595 ha. designed irrigation and the Kakarhal lift irrigation scheme costing Rs. 14.37 lakhs

and having 522 ha. of designed irrigated area.

In addition to irrigation from surface water, the possibilities of exploitation of underground water have also been explored recently. As already indicated the work on tubewells was taken up by 1972. An underground water survey started by then had, by June 1975, covered all the Development Blocks of the District excepting Shahnagar Block. Of these Blocks, the largest area suitable for tubewells (130 sq.kms.) was shown in Gunor Block which also has the largest suitable areas for dug-cum bore wells and simple dugwells. Pawai Block area, however, was not found suitable for tube wells though it did have over 100 sq.kms. area fit for dug-cum-bore wells. The other two, Ajalgarh and Panna Blocks had 55 and 37 sq.kms. area, respectively, found suitable for tubewells. Thus, all told the District can be said to be well on its way to all round progress in irrigation.

Minor Irrigation

Execution of minor irrigation schemes, viz., sinking and reopening of wells, installation of pumps, persian wheels, and *rahats* fall within the purview of the Agriculture Department. Work done in this sector of irrigation is shown below.

Table No. IV-2
Progress of Minor Irrigation Schemes

Scheme	Unit	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan	1966-67 to 1974-75
1. Construction and repair of wells	No.	107	300	453	805
2. Installation of oil engine pumps	No.	-	20	29	647
3. Installation of electric pumps	No.	-	-	32	204
4. Installation of persian wheels	No.	13	46	48	151

Soil Erosion

The problem of soil-erosion exists to a certain extent, particularly, in the hilly areas in the District. This problem may sometimes be accentuated by floods as well. Some soil conservation work has been done in the District to arrest soil

erosion. The progress achieved in this field in the District in 1973-74 and 1974-75 showed a total coverage of 5,055 ha. consisting of contour bunding, land shaping and stepped bunding, etc.

SOIL

Although the soils of the District cover a wide range, differing, in their character and quality from the black cotton soil of *mar* to the brown or red of *Parua*, *rankar*, etc., in general they can be described as of moderate fertility. Actually, area wise *mar* covers quite an insignificant area while, the last mentioned *rankar* covers half the area in the District. Still some tracts of exceptional quality are not rare to be found in the District, the *haveli* tract deserving a special mention in this context. Comprising the tracts of Pawai, Simaria, Singhpur and Panna, the *haveli* contains the best soils of the District and yielded, according to the testimony of the former Panna State Gazetter, regular *rabi* crops even without irrigation.

According to their constitution and appearance the main classes of soils may be divided into *mar* or *mund*, *kabar*, *parua* and *rankhar* or *rankar*. These soils may also be variously described as *kali*, *pili*, *bhuri*, *lal bhatwa* and *kankrili*, etc. However, all the soils in general in the District, as per their laboratory tests, are described to be slightly alkaline.

Mar, the black loamy soil popularly known as the black cotton soil, is a product of the decomposition of the Deccan trap and the same kind of soil found south of the northern Vindhyan scarp is called *mund*. The best parts of *mar* lie in Dharampur and Aktohan regions in the south and Baxawah, region in the north while, *mund* found in the *haveli* is a somewhat lighter but very fertile soil. Besides, growing *jowar* in *Kharif*, it also gives the *rabi* without irrigation.

Kabar, a kind of soil which is more a clay than loam also remains free of *kankar* nodules found in *mar* and is almost as good. Unlike *mar*, it is found over a much larger area and is also nearly the best, growing paddy and wheat both equally well. Also found in the *haveli* tract and Dharampur and Aktohan regions, is a different kind of soil, the *parua*, a sandy loam of alluvial origin which gives off its best under irrigation. It is suitable for wheat *jowar*, barley, tuar, gram, etc.

Among the inferior kinds come the *rankhar* or *rankar*, the refuse soils composed of gravels or sandy detritus and are suited only to growing of small millets.

Besides these natural divisions, certain special formations of the soil may also

be mentioned, such as *kachhar* on the river banks, of which those near the *Ken*, the *Bearma* and the *Sonar* are the richest. The *tari* area is that formed of embanked depressions containing a stream while the *bandhia* consist of rice terraces of the hilly tracts.

Area wise, *rankar* covers the largest with about 50 per cent followed by 25 per cent of *kabar*, 20 per cent of *parua*, 2 per cent of *mar* and one per cent each of *mund kachhar* and *tari*.

C R O P S

Both the seasons of *kharif* or *siari* and *rabi* or *unhari* are important in the District's cropping pattern and though the former usually occupied a substantially larger area in the past, it is now the latter which has a generally larger cultivated area than *kharif*. Thus, it may be asserted that there has been a shift in favour of the *rabi* crops particularly wheat.

This shift may be the result of the recent development in the field of irrigation as wheat constitutes the largest beneficiary of these facilities. Although, paddy also occupies only the next biggest proportion of irrigated area, barley and gram are again two important *rabi* crops in receipt of substantial irrigation. This improvement in *rabi* cultivation, at the same time, indicated a lessening of the almost total dependence of the District agriculture on the rains. The *kharif* area had remained greater by about the forties and the extension in *rabi* cultivation is presumably the result of schemes under the development plans. As per the data available for the former Panna State in the year 1908-09, the *kharif* area had 1,96,911 acres as against 1,27,347 acres of *rabi* the latter being still less at 77,048 acres in the preceding year.

The statistics for the State some three decades later in 1939-40 also showed the same position with 1,48,282 acres of *rabi* as against 1,84,303 acres of *kharif*. The later data applicable to the present District showed 1,94,600 acres (78,750 ha.) of *kharif* area against 1,93,800 acres (78,430 ha.) of *rabi* area in 1951-52. While the more recent figures for 1974-75 recorded 9,800 ha. and 1,25,000 ha, respectively of *kharif* and *rabi*, area. This amply shows the shift from *kharif* to *rabi*. Tahsilwise Panna and Pawai had almost equal proportion of the District net sown area (1973-74) with about 44 and 43 per cent, respectively. Ajaigarh had over 12 per cent of the net cropped area.

Among the important crops of the District grown both in *kharif*, and *rabi*, the former sown generally by the end of June and reaped in October, consist of paddy

kodon, *jowar*, *maize*, *tur*, *urad*, *mung*, *sama* and *sesamum* while, the latter sown in mid-October and reaped by March-April consist of wheat, gram, barley, peas, *masur*, mustard, linseed, etc.

The general practice before the setting of the rains is to plough the field roughly so as to break the surface and let the rain water be absorbed well. Thereafter, it is ploughed thoroughly, usually two or three times, but the number of ploughings may vary according to soil and other circumstances. It is then sown and subsequently the plants are weeded and thinned out as necessary. This process lasts till about August. If the field is required for *rabi* cultivation the ploughings continue at intervals, till the absorption of sufficient moisture.

There are many local proverbs also prevalent in the area which encourage, suggest or guide the various courses for successful agriculture. A couple of them are quoted below.

Magha na barse, bhare na khet

Mata na parse, bhare na pet

(Until it does not rain in the month of Magh, the fields would not be full, and until the mother herself does not serve the food the stomach would not be full).

Shukrawar ki badri rahe shanichar chhai

Aisa kahe Bhaddari bin barse nahin jai

(If the clouds gathering overnight from Friday remain overcast on Saturday, the poet Bhaddari asserts, it would rain without fail).

In the following paragraphs salient features of the principal crops grown in the District have been noted.

Wheat

It is the main *rabi* crop of the District alongwith gram and has, generally occupied the largest area among all the crops, in the District. If the area under wheat was less in the past it was mainly due to lack of irrigation facilities on which the *rabi* cultivation depends so much.

As for the area under wheat it had improved substantially after the mid-sixties and had constantly shown a higher coverage than paddy since about the late sixties. Area under wheat had fluctuated widely.

In 1950-51 wheat covered 23 thousand ha. against 46 thousand ha. of paddy but showed 46 thousand ha. and 55 thousand ha. in 1955-56 and 1960-61 going

down again to 30 thousand ha. in 1965-66, (against 43 thousand ha. of rice in that year). It has remained higher ever since with 1972-73 figure showing 64,358 ha. Of this, the tahsilwise distribution, showed 35,824 ha. in Panna, 24,144 ha. in Pawai and 4,390 ha. in Ajaigarh. The production and current yield rate in the year showed 45,400 tonnes and 724 kgs. per ha. respectively, with its standard yield for the quinquennium ended 1971-72 being 750 kgs. per ha. In 1974-75 the District area recorded under the crop was 52 thousand ha. The cropping practice adopted for the crops includes ploughing and preparation of the field after cutting the first crop in the double cropped area while, in the single cropped area the fields are ploughed once during the rains also, if possible. After two or three ploughings the field is run over by *patela* or the clod breaker and then sown. Weeding is not done in this case.

Gram

Another principal *rabi* crop and having a commercial value, gram commands the largest area amongst the pulse crops of the District. Its place comes after wheat and paddy. Gram touched its peak when in 1965-66 it covered nearly 38 thousand ha. Earlier its area showed 25 thousand ha. in 1960-61 and 27 thousand ha. in 1950-51 while later figures for 1970-71 and 1974-75 showed 34 and 28 thousand ha, respectively. The production in 1970-71 and 1974-75 amounted to 17.5 and 12.9 thousand tonnes, respectively, while its standard yield for the quinquennium ending 1971-72 was 600 kg. per hectare. The year 1972-73, showing the tahsilwise distribution, recorded a total gram area of 25,827 ha. of which the largest proportional area was in Ajaigarh with 7,343 ha. Panna and Pawai tahsils claimed 9,572 ha. and 8,812 ha. respectively.

Barley

Though grown to a lesser extent it is also an important *rabi* crop of the District and is cultivated in the manner of wheat. The area under the crop was about six thousand ha in 1974-75. Earlier in 1950-51, it was about four thousand ha. denoting little change in its coverage. Its production was recorded as 4.1 thousand tonnes in 1974-75. Ajaigarh was by far the most important barley growing tahsil in the District.

Kodon-Kutki

Chiefly consumed among the poor this crop was formerly grown much more extensively and sometimes even exceeded the paddy area, as per the statistics of the Panna State. The general decline in the combined area under these millets might

indicate a comparative improvement in the irrigation facilities, cultivators, better resources and the general prosperity which had enhanced the agricultural prospects and at the same time reduced the demand for such crops. The total area under them in the District recorded 17.5 thousand ha. in 1969-70 and 14.8 thousand ha. in 1971-72. The process applied in the cultivation of *kodon-kutki* is about the same as described for *jowar*, in the following pages. Weeding is done when the plants are ready and have grown by after sowing.

Paddy

The principal *kharif* crop which, formerly, occupied the largest area, in both the erstwhile States of Ajaigarh and Panna, now has an overwhelming importance only in Pawai Tahsil where, it possessed well over half of the total District area under the crop. Thus, of the 52,077 ha. in 1972-73 under the crop as much as 34,454 ha. fell in Pawai Tahsil where it much exceeded even the wheat area. The earlier District area under paddy had shown 48.2 thousand ha. in 1969-70, 43 thousand ha. in 1965-66, and 46 thousand ha. in 1950-51. Production of rice shows wide fluctuations from year to year. However in 1974-75, production amounted to 10.5 thousand tonnes against 20.7 thousand tonnes of 1970-71 and 27.6 thousand tonnes of 1971-72.

Paddy is sown broadcast as well as transplanted in the District. In the former method, the field is first ploughed before sowing and then again ploughed afterwards. In the latter, a field is ploughed while overflowing with water and then transplanted. Whereas, the transplanted paddy fields are not weeded or thinned out, the fields sown broadcast are weeded more than once. The transplanted paddy is grown in the area where irrigation is available specially in Devendranagar and Badagaon tank command areas. Besides, Japanese method of paddy cultivation had also been introduced in the District since the sixties. During the sixties (upto 1967) a total of 3,350 ha. of area in the District had been brought under this method of cultivation.

Jowar

After paddy and *kodon*, *jowar* forms the other important *kharif* cereal. Throughout the ten years from 1965-66 to 1974-75 it covered between 8 and 15 thousand ha. (except in 1971-72 when the area shrunk to 6 thousand ha.) In 1972-73 for which the tahsilwise distribution was available it amounted to 9,145 ha.. Of this Panna had 3,335 ha. followed by 3,167 ha. and 2,643 ha. of Ajaigarh and Pawai

tahsils, respectively. The production and yield rate for the year were 9,200 tonnes and 1,012 kgs. per ha. respectively.

The crop is sown upon ploughing after the rains mostly on the field where previously had been raised the crops of *til* and *kodon*. It is also sown broadcast in some of the *rabi* fields as well, where a ploughing is given after the plants attain a height of 0.6 metres. The stalks, after the harvesting of the crop is over, are either cut and collected separately or left standing in the field to be cut gradually for their use as cattle feed.

Among other *kharif* crops of importance particular mention may be made of maize. It had generally occupied an area between two and two and a half thousand hectares during about last ten years from 1965-66 to 1974-75. Maize was being grown mostly in Pawai Tahsil. Improved varieties of maize, such, as *Chandan* and *Ganga 1, 2 and 3*, are grown for table purposes only.

Pulses

Among the pulses grown in the District, apart from gram, *masur* grown in *rabi* and *tur*, grown in *kharif* are the most important of their respective season. *Urad*, grown in *kharif* was the other most substantial pulse crop and had, in fact occupied the largest area formerly, in the erstwhile Panna State. The area under *tur* and *masur* in 1969-70 was 3.2 and 4.2 thousand ha. which in 1971-72 had amounted to 5.1 and 4.1 thousand ha. respectively. The *urad* area between this period remained under two thousand ha.

Vegetables, Fruits, Spices, etc.

The District had a somewhat small area under these crops which, though showing an overall progress, remained under a thousand hectare till the seventies. The fruits grown included, among others, mango and guava while the main spices consisted of coriander, chillies, garlic and to a very small extent, ginger. Among the numerous vegetables grown potato and sweet potato were the most considerable. In this connection it may also be mentioned here that the area seems to have earned a name for *pan* cultivation in the olden days. Thus, the Imperial Gazetteer referred to a place, Nachna, a small village near Ganj which, at the beginning of this century, contained traces of extensive *pan* cultivation in the past. Even now, Saleha and Mohendra area in the District contain many *pan* gardens.

Sugarcane

Among other crops may be mentioned sugarcane which though commercially important did not show a significant area in the District. The area in 1950-51 amounted to just 199 ha. which increased by the next decade recording 429 ha. in 1960-61 and 848 ha. in 1965-66. Production also increased from 0.4 thousand tonnes in 1950-51 to 1.7 thousand tonnes in 1965-66. The area remained wavering but generally did not go below the 500 ha. limit. The 1974-75 area amounted to 525 ha. Tahsilwise Pawai shares the largest sugarcane area. For this crop the soil is ploughed several times after reaping *kharif* and the cuttings are planted in January or February. Sugarcane, in fact, was a crop of much greater importance in this area in the past and the former Ajaigarh State gazetteer had made mention of the fact in these words "numerous remains of old stone crushing mills (*kolhu*) show that in early days it was regular staple product of the tract".¹

Oil Seeds

Linseed grown in *rabi* has the largest oilseed area in the District. The third important oilseed crop of rape and mustard is also grown in *rabi* while, sesamum from amongst the *kharif* oilseeds, occupies the second largest area. However, the cultivation of sesamum has shown a decline over the years while, that of linseed has shown an increase. Thus, from about 12 thousand ha. in 1950-51 and also in 1955-56, the sesamum area declined to nine thousand ha. in 1974-75. In comparison, linseed area showed general increase with moving from about 7 thousand ha. in 1950-51 to 16 thousand ha. in 1955-56, 12 thousand ha. in 1960-61; 28 thousand ha. in 1971-72 and 29 thousand ha. in 1974-75. Rape and mustard also recorded an overall extension from 0.8 thousand ha. in 1950-51 to 2.9 thousand ha. in 1974-75.

In other crops, fibres grown in the District included jute and mesta to some extent while cotton cultivation, being unsuitable, had fallen off long since. *Kakun* grown on an area of 47 ha. in 1971-72 was about the only one in narcotics and drugs category but made the District one of those few growing this crop in the State.

1. Ajaigarh State Gazetteer. Capt. C.E. Luard, p.8.

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Implements

The older agricultural implements in use from time immemorial, besides the common plough or *hal*, consist of *pahaia* a clod breaker which is a 3 to 3.7 metres beam dragged by bullocks and used in smoothing the soil, after ploughings; *kusiya* or hoe; *kansiya* or sickle, *baka kulhari* or hatchet and *duliyan*, a hollow bamboo, used to carry seed and hung round the neck of the sower. The cultivators are now-a-days taking more and more to the modern agricultural machinery and implements. Particularly, the improved versions of the traditional means of cultivation and some innovations have become very popular. Among them may be mentioned the *shabash* and such other ploughs, the mould board plough and various threshers and winnowers, etc. A table of agricultural implements is given in Appendix-A, which, all told shows a substantial rise in most of the modern day agricultural machinery in use in this District. Thus, the number of tractors rose from 13 in 1950-51 to 65 in 1971-72 while, electric irrigation pumps rose from just 3 to 129 during the same period. The oil engine pumps increased from 20 in 1955-56 to 483 in 1971-72 and the iron ploughs from 25 in 1950-51 to 1,509 in 1971-72. The rapidly increasing use of improved seed drills is another noticeable factor.

Seed

Although there is evidence of some stray efforts made at improving the crop varieties in the past, the systematic planned introduction of improved or new seed varieties and their sustained propagation was taken up in the area only under the post-Independence development schemes. It was further intensified under the High Yield Varieties Programme. As for the past, even back at the beginning of this century the Ajaigarh State Gazetteer mentioned of *pahadi channa*, the white coloured gram from the hills and some varieties of *jowar* having been tried at that time which, however, did not attain any success.

The various crops in which the improved seed varieties have been introduced, from time to time, in the present, chiefly include paddy, wheat and gram while, *jowar* also occasionally attained some saturation, under the new varieties. In others, indigenous varieties are commonly cultivated and only recently some maize and soyabean varieties have also been experimented with. The result of the

introduction of the new varieties, in the irrigated tracts specially, has been very beneficial in raising the crop yields, wheat and paddy being the main beneficiaries. The total area saturated with the improved varieties by the end of 1975 showed 41,500 ha. under wheat and 7,750 ha. under paddy. Besides, *jowar*, maize and soyabean, each showed a saturation within the range of about 500 to 1,000 ha. by the year 1974-75. The most recently introduced varieties, that is, during 1975-76, in the three main crops were, CR-44-35, Pusa 2 and Anupma in paddy; Shera, Moti, Raj-911 and Mukta in wheat and J.G. 62 and Ujjain in gram.

Fertilizers

The chemical fertilizers, a vital factor for increasing the yield rates and particularly necessary with the use of improved seeds, are applied most in the case of wheat and paddy crops in the District. They were first introduced here in 1950-51. They have gained much in popularity since then and are generally used all over the District. The table below depicts the fertilizers distributed, through the years in the District.

Table No. IV-3
Fertilizer Distribution

	(In tonnes)		
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic
Ist Plan	113	72	-
IInd Plan	126	139	-
IIIRD Plan	889	338	-
1966-67 to 1968-69	443	1,095	42
IVth Plan *	1,401	1,039	71
1974-75 *	440	234	20

*In terms of nutrients

An idea of the increasing popularity of the fertilizers can be obtained from the fact that the per hectare use of all the fertilizers (N.P.K.) which was only 0.42 kg. in 1968-69 increased to 2.74 kg in 1975-76.

Manure

In other methods of increasing the soil fertility manuring is also practised. In the past, it was near the villages and only in case of a few crops like sugarcane

or *pan* that the manure was applied. It generally consists of village sweepings and the cowdung. Even in the present not all the cowdung is used as manure and a substantial portion is diverted for fuel purposes. Green manuring is also practised, generally with sunhemp in wheat fields.

Rotation of Crops

Rotation was generally practised according to the class of soil. In the poorest, sesamum was grown first followed by *kodon* while in a slightly better class of soil linseed was first sown followed by *jowar* and gram. In good soils like *mar* and *kabar* wheat, gram and linseed were grown without intermission. In fact, the Panna State Gazetteer appreciated the local cultivator who understands the value of recuperating their *jowar* or wheat bearing lands by an occasional leguminous crop like gram or *mung* by means of which the nitrogen fixation took place within the soil. However, in the former Ajaigarh State area it was not described to have been followed systematically. The crop rotation as recommended by the Agricultural Department for the District is as follows.

1. Paddy-wheat-fallow, 2. Paddy-gram, 3. Jowar-arhar-fallow, 4. Till-fallow, 5. Fallow-wheat, 6. Sun-paddy, 7. Sun-wheat and 8. Fallow-linseed.

Mixed sowing which has all along been practised by the local cultivator is another source of recuperating the soil fertility. Generally, in brown and yellowish soils *jowar* is sown together with *mung*, *kodon*, *kutki* or urad and in black or red soils barley is sown with *batra*.

Activities of the Agriculture Department

The numerous departmental activities, as brought out by the schemes described elsewhere also, consist in such programmes as encouraging the cultivators in the use of fertilizers improved seeds and plant protection measures, new and improved agricultural methods, providing better marketing facilities for their products, holding practical demonstrations and popularising horticulture, etc. Some of the activities are highlighted below in the table. Besides, one block in the District, namely Panna has also been included in the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

Table No. IV-4
Some Achievements of the Department

	Unit	Ist Plan	IIInd Plan	IIIrd Plan	1966-67 to 1974-75
Setting up demonstration farms, on cultivators, fields	Nos.	375	390	555	250
Development of oilseeds	Ha.	-	-	-	25,000
Development of horticulture	"	-	36	N.A.	370
Popularisation of subsidiary food crops	"	-	-	69	200
Development of vegetable crops	"	-	123	32	511

Agricultural Farms

Agricultural farms, besides multiplying the seeds of recommended varieties also have great educative value to the farmers for they bring home to them the benefits of adopting advanced techniques of cultivation.

The District had three agricultural farms, all of which were of the category of seed multiplication and demonstration farms. The earliest of these was established by the close of the princely era in 1946-47, at Ajaigarh which covered an area of 27.5 ha. The second such farm opened at Janakpur in Panna Tahsil in 1952 and covered some 167.5 ha. By virtue of its vastness, the farm could be counted among the few most extensive farms of the kind in the State. The year 1959 witnessed the opening of the third agricultural farm at Bhainswahi. The farm, situated 61 km. from Panna town covered an area of 40.5 ha. within its fold.

Cooperative Movement

A closely related field to the departmental activities is that of cooperation which has helped in bettering the lot of the poorer cultivators. The cooperative movement which began somewhat late with the advent of Vindhya Pradesh in 1949, has made good progress since then. Thus it had already gathered good momentum during the Second and Third Plan periods and the District then had 174 service cooperatives, 10 large sized societies and 10 better farming societies but later, by

the second year of the Fourth Plan in 1970-71 the total number of these non-credit agricultural societies came to 125 in the District. However, the reduction had occurred only in the number of service cooperatives. The number of cooperative farming societies had increased to 24. This increase was also reflected in the membership, share capital and working capital. It was reported that the cooperative movement had reached 72 per cent of the villages by the Third Plan and almost whole of the District by the seventies.

Between the period 1970-71 to 1974-75 the cooperative farming societies went up from 24 to 27 in number whereas the service cooperatives remained static on 101. The membership as well as, the share and working capital showed substantial, though erratic, increases during the same period. As such, the membership rose from 19,998 in 1970-71 to 21,313 in 1974-75 with share capital going up from about Rs. 5 1/2 lakh to about Rs.10 lakh and the working capital from just under Rs.49 lakhs to as much as over Rs.one crore. All this meant great strides in the field of cooperative movement of the District and emphasized the generally healthy and successful working of the societies. They also received governmental aid in the form of loans and subsidies. Their bright performance could also be seen in the light of large amount of fertilizers distributed and the lift irrigation facilities provided by them.

Agricultural Pests and Diseases

Among the most damaging disease or pest, the former Panna State Gazetteer mentioned the blight or *gerua* rats and locusts, the danger from the last of which, now-a-days, is very much lessened. Various pests and diseases of the crops are well countered by the modern plant protection methods adopted by the cultivators who are also aided by their traditional practices to combat them. Amongst pests may be mentioned wheat fly; gram caterpillar *jowar*, stem borer, the *maju* fly affecting linseed, the flea beetle commonly affecting pulses like *mung* and *urad* and a kind of fly attacking the betel leaves. Blight affects linseed besides wheat while smut is another wheat damaging disease. Wilt generally damages gram. These diseases and particularly blight had often proved the main enemies of the crops in the past and sometimes the total crop was wiped out. Besides, the fields adjoining the forests were also prone to damage by wild animals. Proper protection against the marauding animals and wide use of modern scientific means in the form of different pesticides has diminished the extent of damage to the crops to a large extent.

The many faceted attempts made towards countering the various dangers to the crops are reflected in the steps taken under the plant protection programme in the District. The figures as available under the programme are tabulated below.

Table No. IV-5

Plant Protection

(In '000 ha)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Seed control	1.7	3.6	0.9
Crop protection	0.5	0.9	3.7
Rat control	0.2	3.4	0.9
Weed control	0.2	0.1	-
Safe storage	34.5	2.9	5.0

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Area under Fodder

The grazing area in the District which was arrived at by combining the culturable waste and the permanent pastures and other grazing lands, on an average, worked out to 93,190 ha. during the six year period from 1966-67 to 1971-72.

Although, it seemed adequate enough, it needed further development so as to sustain the livestock of the District better. Thus the area under cultivated fodder even now continued to be very small with the average area under fodder crops, for the aforesaid six years being only 96 ha. Among the fodder crops grown in the District *barseem* figures most prominently while, others include *M.P. chari*, *napier* and *gowar*. Among the indigenous grasses grown and recommended for development are *musele*, *lampa*, *gondala*, *sena* and *G.73*, the last of which is recommended for dry land. *Musele*, of these, which is suitable for the black cotton soil and loamy soils, occupied some 1,215 ha. by 1974-75.

As for stall feeding, the practice is popular mostly in the urban areas. the feed usually given to the milch animals consists of rice bran, linseed, cake, sesamum cake, mustard cake and *jowar* stalks, etc.

Livestock Population

The total livestock of the District showed a substantial increase in their numbers in the last few decades going up from 4,20,468 in 1950-51 to 6,88,223 in

1971-72. The increase was largely shared by cattle, buffaloes and goats, the last of which had almost trebled during the period. The number of cattle and buffaloes in the same period rose from 3,02,470 and 69,326 to 4,71,805 and 1,08,803 respectively. The 1972 Livestock Census, showed 13,692 sheep, 1,509 horses and ponies, 268 mules and donkeys and 5 camels among others. The details of livestock population are given in Appendix A. To give a glimpse of the past back at the beginning of the twentieth century the former State showed an estimate of 3,07,988 of total livestock (in 1905-06) which among others had included 30 camels and 8 elephants. Thus, the decline of the camels and the disappearance of the elephants can be seen as a noticeable event of these years.

Cattle and Dairy Farming

The District had a total of 1,49,575 cows and 55,332 she buffaloes which were either kept for milk or for breeding purposes, according to the livestock Census of 1972. This number, when taken together, showed a distribution of 478 animals per 1,000 of the 1971 District population of which cows accounted for 348 per thousand of the population.

As for the local breed, *keniya* or *kenkata* among cattle, which were formerly limited mostly to the banks of the Ken, are considered superior. It has a good drought power, a compact body and an average weight and height of 225 to 320 kg. and 1.5 to 1.7 metres, respectively. But it is not good enough from the dairy point of view and generally has a low milk yield. Thus, the need for the induction of the better breeds of cattle and buffaloes giving greater milk yields was quite well defined in the District.

For the present, though there is no modern plant for the supply of pasteurised milk in the District there are quite a few private dairy units having the imported *murrah* buffaloes stock on a small localized basis in the urban parts of the District. Besides, there may soon come a modern scientific unit as well under the dairy development scheme currently under implementation in the State.

Sheep and Goats

The sheep breeding in the District is not practised to any considerable extent. The forest area which is large enough does not favour their rearing. Accordingly, their number also has been rather limited and stood at 13,642 in 1971-72 as against 12,830 of 1960-61 and 11,366 at 1950-51.

The goat population of the District, as mentioned earlier, has shown the

largest proportional increase, their number going up from 30, 132 in 1950-51 to 87,151 in 1971-72. Although, the local goat is of a non-descript type, goat breeding is popular and they are kept both for milk and mutton purposes. Attempts to improve the local breed have been made on the departmental basis also and *Jamunapari* breed was supplied through the Blocks for the purpose but no particular success was achieved. The District, however, has the credit of possessing a private goat breeding farm which also keeps the *Jamunapari* breed.

Animal Diseases

A number of cattle diseases are prevalent in the District. The most deadly amongst them is rinderpest, locally known as *mata*, *mahamari* or *parkha*. Others are haemorrhagic septicaemia, (*galghota*) black quarter (*churan*) an thrax (*tilbada*) and foot and mouth (*godefuta*). Then there are the protozoan diseases like piroplasmosis (*surra*).

The control of these animal diseases has been a major concern of the planners in the post-Independence period. Some indigenous remedies have been in vogue for countering them but now modern, scientific measures are being applied extensively. For extirpating rinderpest from the face of the District the Rinderpest Eradication Programme was launched in the year 1958. The Programme was implemented successfully with tangible results and barring some sporadic cases for which adequate measures were provided, the disease remains more or less under control. For checking protozoan diseases prophylactic vaccination is provided.

Veterinary Hospitals

The former State administrations of the area, besides trying their hand at improvement of cattle and other livestock had also taken some steps to counter the various cattle diseases. However, in general the facilities provided in this regard, had not gone much beyond the preliminary stage. States of Panna and Ajaigarh could boast of a veterinary hospital as early as the close of the second decade of the twentieth century. The veterinary hospital at Panna was established in 1919 followed by a hospital at Ajaigarh. However, a conspicuous increase in their numbers came only after Independence.

By the year 1975-76, the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the District came to 6 and 22, respectively. Devendranagar, Pawai, Shahinagar and Gunor were the other four places, besides Panna and Ajaigarh, where the veterinary

hospitals were established. A mobile dispensary with headquarters at Panna was also started. A list of all these institutions is given in the Appendix.

Measures to Improve the Breed

Cattle breeding activities on modern scientific lines were started with the establishment of the Artificial Insemination centre with its six units and cattle breeding farms during the planning era in the District. However, it goes to the credit of the former States of Panna and Ajaigarh which had attempted to improve the breeds through their respective units opened, back in the early years of the twentieth century. Thus, as per the 1905-6 report of Panna State, "At the close of the last year two cattle breeding farms were started, one at Panna *khas* and the other at Aakrati. Six bulls were employed of which 4 were effective".¹ This also however, indicated that those farms were run, by more or less, trial and error method. One of them had to be closed later. Similarly, Ajaigarh also possessed a cattle breeding farm by the second decade of this century. It may also be added here that these farms presumably did not possess bulls imported from outside.

Now under a well-integrated scheme of upgrading the local stock, separate development of the rural and urban area animals has been evolved. Thus, better drought capacity *kenkatha* breed has been used for the rural areas while, high milk yielding *Hariana* breed of cattle and *murrah* buffaloes have been selected for the urban area. Semen of the Jersey bulls is made available through the Artificial Insemination Centre and its units in the District. The induction of the Jersey breed is comparatively a recent phenomenon and has helped improve the milk yield in a long way. The Artificial Insemination Centre is located at Ajaigarh while improved breeding bull stations, attached with various veterinary hospitals or dispensaries, are working in different parts of the District. In addition, there are three cattle breeding extension units located at Gunor, Sbahnagar and Birsinghpur. The first of them had only *Hariana* bulls while, the second had *murrah* buffaloes as well and the third maintained *kenkatha* bulls and *murrah* buffaloes. A separate extension centre for *kenkatha* breed of bulls was located at Ajaigarh which distributed bulls beyond the A.I. units' 16 km. area.

Mass castration of scrub bulls in the District was carried out to prevent the birth of progeny of undesirable breeds. The purpose of segregation of old and disabled animals was served through the *gosadan* existing at Pawal.

1. Panna State Administration Report 1905-06, p.35.

The milk yield competitions were organised on the occasion of the annual cattle shows held in the District which encourage the scientific management of animals. A regular weekly cattle market was also held at Ajaigarh.

Poultry Farming

Poultry keeping in the District is followed generally by the poorer sections of the population and often by the members of some particular communities. It is only recently due to the governmental efforts at developing it that this avocation has assumed importance and has also gained in popularity. This fact is also reflected in the number of poultry birds which increased conspicuously by the sixties. Thus, from the total of 4,987 in 1950-51 their number went up to 11,449 in 1955-56 and to 14,550 in 1960-61. The later figures for 1965-66 and 1971-72 showed 11,287 and 14,555 poultry birds, respectively. The number of fowls among them in 1971-72 came to 14,487 which included 230 improved birds also. The very small number of improved birds shows that almost the entire stock is indigenous (*desi*).

The White Leghorn is the improved variety of bird available on a scattered basis in the District. This variety has been found suitable for the area and was first introduced in the District in 1960-61. The egg laying capacity of the White Leghorn with 100 to 130 eggs per bird, per year, much exceeds that of the local bird having a capacity of 60 to 70 eggs per birds. Other departmental efforts have also been made to encourage poultry keeping on scientific lines. As a result of such efforts six units came into existence under the Applied Nutrition Programme (A.N.P.) in the two Blocks of Ajaigarh and Panna in the District. These units are located at Ajaigarh, Amarchi and Barouli falling in the former Block and at Raigadh, Sunehara and Makarand falling in the latter Block. The people have also generally been enthusiastic about the scheme and particularly so in the Amarchi and Barouli areas of Ajaigarh Block where they have opened their own farms, as well. Assistance by way of technical and veterinary help is also provided. However, the supply of balanced feed for the present remains limited to A.N.P. units. Indigenous way of rearing is commonly followed at these farms.

Among the various diseases affecting the birds fowl pox and *Ranikhet* are the most common. Another disease is the *Ascaris* or worms. Regular vaccination and treatment is undertaken by the District veterinary staff to counter them.

Fisheries

Ample fish resources with substantial scope for yet greater development of fisheries exist in the District. Rivers like the Ken, Biarma, Mirasan, Patni, Gurni, Runj and Bage and the numerous *nistar* tanks as well as other Irrigation or departmental tanks, etc. form the main potential for pisciculture of the area. The total length of rivers flowing through the District comes to about 500 kms.

The fisheries development on the modern scientific lines, in the District, first started with the introduction of new fish varieties of major carp, by the beginning of the Second Plan in 1956. These varieties consisted of *Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita*, *Cirrhina mrigala*, common carps, etc. These varieties particularly *Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita* and *Cirrhina mrigala* are most suited for the development of fisheries and all the three are stocked together in the tanks in a ratio of 30, 30 and 40, respectively. Being plantophagous, they do not eat each other and also have no food competition among themselves as they consume different food material at different levels of depth in the tank.

Besides the development of fish varieties, improved methods of their feeding and rearing, etc. and introduction of new and better fishing equipments have also played significant role in obtaining greater fish catch in the District.

The fishermen, previously depending on the old traditional equipment like the cast net or long line with hooks used to get a poor catch and were themselves no better off, economically. In case of hook fishing they had to make do only with catfishes and murels while, the catch with traditional cast net was also generally meagre. Thus, the need for improved or new fishing equipment was indeed vital to the advancement of pisciculture and a beginning in this line in the district was made early during the Second Plan since 1958. Introduced departmentally and adopted well by the local fishermen they have been instrumental in providing better fish catches and financial returns to their owners. They include gill nets for deep water fishing and fishing in tanks with sunken tree trunks. Made of nylon thread the gill net has a tensile strength, is not easily broken, and dries quickly when taken out of water. Another kind of net, also made of nylon thread, is the *mahajal* or drag net, a very strong and useful device specially in the tanks of below 80 ha. area and a depth of upto 8 metres. Besides the improved nylon cast nets and trap nets have also been successfully adopted by the fishermen.

The fishing season starting from September continues upto mid-June but the

momentum gathers up only after January when water level starts reducing due to evaporation in smaller tanks and due to irrigation in bigger reservoirs. It is in this period that gill nets operate most efficiently. From April onwards, too, fishing is done by gill nets and drag nets and good catches obtained. Besides, the Department has encouraged the fishing from its tanks on cooperative basis and also provides loans for the purchase of nylon thread to make nets and for boats, etc. The District, at present, has three cooperative societies with the still brighter prospect of forming a Cooperative Federation in the near future, to help boost sales to distant markets like Howrah. The three societies which are provided with fishing equipment at cheap rates under the UNICEF Scheme, are the Chhatrasal Fishermen Cooperative Society, Panna; the Fishermen Cooperative Society, Kunjban and the Bisthapit Fishermen Cooperative Society, *ahirgawan*. All these Activities have raised the fishermen's economic condition to a much higher level than what it was ten years earlier.

Already, there is an increased demand for fish leading to an increase in the number of seed production units both in the departmental and other tanks. In addition, a fast rate of progress was planned for and by the end of the Fifth Plan, a target of 10 lakh fingerlings was expected to be achieved in the field of seed production as against the present annual average of about 2.5 lakh fingerlings. Similarly, the total fish production from all the sources in the District is expected to rise up to 150 tonnes by the same period as against the present level of nearly 50 tonnes. As for the actual fish catches, figures for some recent years are given below.

Table No. IV - 6
Fish Catch in the District

	(In Tonnes)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Fish catch			
From Departmental tanks	6	7	7.5
From Panchayats, private fish culturists, and other Departmental tanks	2.5	3	5
From rivers (on licence basis)	-	25	30

The marketing facilities will soon be geared up in the District with the establishment of the proposed departmental cold storage at Panna, by the end of

the Fifth Plan. However, at present the fish, when sufficiently stocked, is sent to Satna for sale as well as storage.

The fishfarm of the District namely, the Benisagar Fish Farm, Panna, is well served in the matter of experiments regarding, induced breeding, water analysis, oxygen test, etc. which all contribute significantly towards the development of fisheries. Cases needing further research and investigation, however, are sent to Nowgaon (Distt. Chhatarpur). The Department has also established fish breeding centres to meet the increasing requirements of seed production in the District. There already exist two dry bundhs or fish breeding centres, one at Bakchur started in 1965, and the other at Kunjban started in 1974. Another is being established at the Mirja Raja-ki-Taliya. One such centre is proposed to be established near Devendranagar.

FORESTRY

Forests occupying an extensive area in the District play an important economic role. Besides giving protection to the soil on the hills and slopes, augmenting conservation of water, retarding floods and improving fertility, etc., they sustain the local population in many ways and also provide enough produce for exports. The District, divided into two forest divisions of North and South, comparatively speaking, has a richer forest wealth in the south.

Among the particularly rich tracts may be included the entire Ken catchment beginning from Gangau and extending onwards to Madla *ghati* and the Bishramganj *ghati* in the North while, the area generally covering the former Nandan *jagir* in the South Division had also developed one of the most valuable teak forests. Formerly before the abolition of the *jagir*, this area had contained mal-formed and over exploited teak forest. It appears that the efforts of the Forest Department to regenerate the forests, of the tract have borne fruit and turned it into a rich forest area. Generally the teak-wood here is well known for its superior grain which stands for quality. Besides, the bamboos growing on Shyamgiri hills are also known for their quality and are economically important to the paper industry.

Forest produce is divided into two categories major and minor. Thus, in the major forest produce of the District come teak, timber, bamboo and fuelwood while the minor produce includes *khair*, *tendu*, leaves and *amla*, *choroli* and gums, etc.

Timber, fuel, bamboos, and gums are collected by the Department and sold to purchasers by auction. *Tendu* leaves, collected through departmental agents, are sold direct to the purchasers while, *katha* coupes and other minor produce are sold to the contractors by auction. *Nistar* facilities including grazing are also given under the prescribed rules in that regard.

The major forest produce returned a greater value of the total out-turn for the North Forest Division than the South during the seventies, whereas, the difference in the total value of minor forest produce between the two divisions was not as significant. Still, gums, and resins among the minor forest produce were generally extracted in a greater quantity in the South Division.

Here, it may also be mentioned that, formerly, lac was being produced in the District on *palas* trees which mostly occurred on cultivated lands. Now, higher prices being obtained from the agricultural crop and the lac prices going down, it is not found profitable enough by the farmers.

The District also exports all the principal forest produce which, in case of the South Division usually comes to a substantial sum of over Rs. 25 lakhs. All this export is routed through the railway stations of Satna, Unchehra, Maihar, Salaiya and even Katni. Although, there is no significant amount of imports made from outside, *sal* wood is imported in small quantities from Rewa and Satna while, *katha* which is actually produced here, besides being exported, is imported also due purely to the trade facilities.

Apart from the usual saw mills there are no important forest based industries but soon there is going to be established a calcium carbide factory which will require large quantities of charcoal. Bamboos were supplied to the Orient Paper Mills at Amlai before their nationalization.

Plantations have been raised in both the Divisions though not on a regularly planned basis. These plantations include those of teak, *khair*, eucalyptus and *moghania*. These plantations carried out from time to time between 1960-61 and 1975-76 in both the Divisions, covered their largest area for both of them in 1962-63 with 285 ha. in the South Division and 225 ha. in the North Division. Among the various plantations only *moghania*, a host for lac, planted in Shahnagar range of South Division in 1966-67 had failed. Besides the forests are being worked under improvement felling series to improve valuable species of timber. Bamboos are also worked under this system.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

The varied field of planning and assistance through various autonomous bodies and other agencies have come quite as an additional boon to the cultivators after the Independence. But even the limited field of State advances or *taccavi* is very much broad-based and diversified, now-a-days, to cover assistance not only to the needy or distressed people but also as a means of development and growth. The *taccavi*, nevertheless was distributed by the former State *durbars* from time to time and particularly during the scarcity or famine years. In the year 1905-06 when the famine reappeared *taccavi* loans to the tune of Rs. 75,000 were distributed in the former Panna State alone. Cultivators, as well as *zamindars* were used to be the recipients of these loans given for seeds, bullocks, bundhs, etc. Besides, an interesting fact of the *taccavi* being used as an inducement to cultivation among the tribals in those early years could also be observed from the following extract. "The advances to the Gonds were made as recommended by Mr. Williamson, Deputy Conservator of Forest.... In order that they should become accustomed to the art of cultivation instead of wholly depending on forest produce".¹

With the abolition of the proprietary rights in the State in 1950 a direct relationship between the State and the holders of land was established and the sustained efforts to bring down agricultural indebtedness by the Government since then were also added by the increasing amount and scope of *taccavi* loans granted under the two British time Acts, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. Loans given under the former Act are intended to encourage the improvement of agricultural land and need not be restricted either to poorer cultivators or to times of distress, their main object being permanent improvement and increased productivity of land. Loans under the latter are given primarily to relieve distress and assist the cultivators in financing the agricultural operations like purchase of bullocks fertilizers and seed. The ordinary *taccavi* as well as loans under the Grow More Food campaigns and for developmental purposes are the important feature of present day rural financing. The total *taccavi* loans granted in some recent years in the District are tabulated below.

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1908-09, p.21.

Table No. IV-7

Taccavi Loans

(In Rs.)

Year	Agriculturists' Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act
1971-72	8,500	25,000
1972-73	3,45,135	9,99,171
1973-74	1,25,000	5,47,124
1974-75	20,000	6,37,114
1975-76	64,000	12,11,543

FAMINE

The area was devastated by the scourge of famine a number of times in the past, the most severe of which was that of the year 1896-97. This famine had caused a vast reduction of the cultivated area and every effort was made by the then State to afford relief. In Ajaigarh State alone Rs. 1,03,800 were spent on the relief works and the total cost of the State exchequer amounted to Rs. 1,71,600. In Panna State also, besides opening the relief works, charitable grants were made.

The other severe famine accompanied by considerable loss of crops occurred in 1905-06. The bad harvest of 1904-05 was followed by very poor returns, the next year in 1905-06. This year the monsoon had been unsatisfactory both in quantity and duration in whole of the area. The rains had ceased too soon and parts of *havell* where there was no irrigation available, suffered particularly with the failure of crops in both *kharif* and *rabi*.

The famine of 1905-06 was followed by a year of agricultural prosperity but soon afterwards, again a severe scarcity occurred in 1907-08. But this time, notwithstanding the insufficiency of rains there was ample supply of water and fodder. In Panna State, Gonds were the chief recipients of the relief afforded to mitigate hardship caused by the scarcity.

The famines or scarcities, now-a-days, as a result of developmental planning, vigorous and far-reaching government measures, improved economic standards and much better transport facilities, etc., have lost their bite they used to have in those days. Even during the State days the gradual development of the means of transport and relief organisation, made it possible to rush relief to the scarcity stricken areas

speedily and thus, their severity was felt less and less.

In the present, generally the failure of rains causes drought conditions which usually remain localized in their effect. In the areas recently affected by drought (1973-74) may be named Kalda, Shahnagar, Raipura and Amangunj areas. In such conditions now, the administration takes intensive measures not only to provide relief but also to assist the people, in their prolonged economic sustenance.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Though famous for its rich diamond mines, Panna is industrially still a backward District. It has thus been placed by the State Industries Department in category "C", for purposes of special fiscal and other incentives, so that, a rapid industrialization in the District could be promoted. Whatever resources are available in the area have not been exploited adequately so far, for industrial advancement. Therefore, the age-old dependence on agriculture still holds good in respect of the District. According to the Census 1971, nearly 85.12 per cent of its total "workers" were directly or indirectly dependant on agriculture for their livelihood.

Population Dependant on Industries

During the recent years, there has been some advancement in industrial activities in the District, but the population returns of the recent decades do not truly reflect the trend. The change in the definition and classification of "workers" from Census to Census has rather been responsible for it. The estimated number of workers, engaged in the economic classification of "production other than cultivation" in Census 1951, which roughly constitutes the industrial workers, was estimated as 6,455 and works out to 2.5 per cent of the total population in the District.¹ A decade later in 1961, corresponding categories constituting industrial workers, by and large, provided gainful employment to 25,871 or 9.1 per cent of the total workers engaged in all economic pursuits. Though the figures are not strictly comparable, but the estimates point towards an advancement in industrial activities during this decade. During the ensuing decade of 1971, though the pace of advancement continued but the Census returns of 1971 reflected a decrease in the number of industrial workers engaged in corresponding categories of "workers". Enumerating 12,320 "workers", the proportion of "workers" engaged in industrial activities to total "workers" in the District declined to 7.81 per cent in 1971. Assigning

1. Estimated on the basis of Note in Appendix-I, Census of India. Paper No. I of 1962 (industrial workers in 1951, roughly constituted of "self supporting persons in respect of their principal means of livelihood plus the "Earning dependants" in respect of their secondary means of livelihood, engaged in "production other than cultivation" category. The corresponding categories in 1961, were "Mining and quarrying, livestock, fishing and hunting, etc.," "Household industry" and "Manufacturing other than Household industry. The corresponding categories in Census 1971 were "Plantation, orchards, livestock, foresting, fishing and hunting : Mining and quarrying : Household Industry ; and Manufacturing other than household industry.

the reasons for this decline, the Census 1971, recorded that it was largely owing to adoption of the changed classification of a person as a "worker" or "non-worker" on the basis of main-activity.¹ Classified by occupations, livestock, household and mining activities, which engaged 3,903 or 2.47 per cent, 5,766 or 3.66 per cent and 1,672 or 1.06 per cent, respectively of the total workers were important sectors of industrial activity. The industrial sector only had 979 or 0.62 per cent of the total workers.

OLD TIME INDUSTRY

Referring to the industrial backwardness of the area comprising the former Panna State, the previous Gazetteer of 1907, remarked that the State had no arts or manufactures of importance. Course cloth and blankets were made in some villages. Opium was also found in shahnagar and Pawal. At certain places, oil was also extracted from *mahua*, *chironji*, *sesamum* and *til*.²

A mention may, however, be made about the diamond mining industry in the area, which has been pursued during the past, largely on household or small scale basis. The earliest reference about this industry shows that Panna diamond mines were worked during Akbar's time, i.e., latter part of 16th century. Abul Fazl, mentioned that diamonds were obtained from a place about 20 kos from Kalinjar and Raja Kirat Singh of that place had six stones of great value which had come from this field. But the mines fell into disuse and even their location was completely forgotten at the time when Raja Sabha Singh (1739-52) was the ruler of Bundelkhand. The reopening of mines during his times is attributed to Pran Nath, who was a saint and a preacher of communal unity. It is said that he was instrumental in discovering or reopening the diamond bearing tract in Panna. In 1742, Tieffenthaler who visited Panna in 1765, De Boigne, Sindhia's French General in 1784 and Himilton in 1813 also referred to the diamond mining in this area.³

These mines were said to have been worked during early 20th century in three ways, namely, "direct working", "shallow working" and "alluvial working". Elaborating these workings, the previous Gazetteer of the state stated that direct working is always employed when the conglomerate is being extracted *in situ*, cylindrical pits are sunk from 30 to 40 feet deep and 18 to 35 wide. The overlaying strata above

1. Census of India, M.P., 1971, pt. II-B (I), p. 1.

2. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 25.

3. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Central India, Vol. XIX, p. 404, 1908.

Note : Distribution of workers from Census 1981 and 1991 are given in Appendix "C".

the *mudda* matrix is removed by spades and picks, but the *mudda* itself, which is hard sandstone matrix, cannot thus be extracted. To remove the *mudda*, fires are lighted upon it, which cause it to split, and it is then removed in large horizontal slabs. Those slabs are collected for future treatment. The mines when "shallow" are entered by Steps but as they become deeper they are entered by means of an inclined plain. In the "shallow working" the process is similar, but no heating of the surface of the *mudda* is needed. In "alluvial working", the diamantiferous gravel is simply lifted out of baskets".¹ Gonds and Kols were engaged in the mining work, which was financed by merchants of Gujarat.²

Formerly iron ore was extracted from mines and was extensively used by local blacksmiths from ores, found in the Birsingpur Ghora and Baxwaho parganas. But by early 20th century, the competition from imported metal almost entirely disturbed the industry. Building-stone was also quarried at many places, particularly at village Birha, kasariya, Magharpura, Jhor, Khajuri etc. Limestone was quarried at jhalar, khamariya and white clay at Lalar, Jaswantoura etc.

P O W E R

In the year 1895, a power house for the supply of electricity was installed at Panna, mainly for lighting of the palace and some of the Government Officers residential quarters. The capacity of power house was very small, ranging from 18 to 20 kw.- Direct current. Again another power house was built during the year 1919-20, having a capacity of 100 kw, and this facility was extended to the public and Panna town was electrified gradually. In 1935, another big set having a capacity of 75 kw. was added to this power house.

Another power house at Ajaigarh was also a generating station of A.C., installed in the year 1941 with an installed capacity of 59 kw.

After the merger of Panna State into Vindhya Pradesh during 1947-48, the power house building was also changed from Benisagar power house to "Old Motor Khana" building where the present office is located.

After the Reorganisation of States, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board was formed in 1957, which took over both the power houses at Panna and Ajaigarh. The Panna power house changed over to A.C. from D.C. by May, 1958 and its installed capacity had increased to 290 KW. The number of consumers

1. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 23-24.

2. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Central India, 1908, p. 369.

also increased from 230 to 900. During the said year, the power house generated 0.178 million Kwh units of electricity and sold about 0.129 million Kwh units for different purposes. The largest consumption was for domestic light and fan, estimated to be 0.080 million kwh units. Industrial demand only amounted to 0.005 million Kwh units in this year. Similarly, during the years 1957-58, the Ajaigarh Power House sold 0.050 million Kwh units. Industrial demand for low and medium voltage energy at Ajaigarh on the contrary was slightly more and amounted to 0.021 million Kwh units in 1957-58.

The position of electric supply further improved by 1963, when the first Industrial survey of the District was conducted by the State Industries Department. The District had electric power facility in Panna, Ajaigarh and Devendranagar towns. Devendranagar was being fed by Amarkantak Thermal Power Station through Satna, since early "sixties. By 1963-64, Panna and Ajaigarh power houses had improved their generation capacity to 405 Kw (by installing two more sets at Panna) and 106 Kw, respectively. ¹ The industrial demand by this time also improved to 75 Kw and 37 Kw at Panna and Ajaigarh, respectively. The consumption was still mostly confined to domestic use. ² Though Devendranagar had already received Amarkantak thermal power supply in 1963, the remaining part of the District also switched over to Grid supply from Amarkantak station by 1965. There after both the Power Houses at Panna and Ajaigarh were closed down.

There are five Distribution Centres under Panna Sub-Division, which are located at Panna, Ajaigarh, Devendranagar, Pawai and Amanganj. Considering the work load in Panna District, a Sub-Division at Amanganj was also established in March, 1976 and Pawai and Amanganj Distribution centres were separated from Panna Sub-Division. One construction Sub-Division has also been opened at Semaria in January, 1977 for electrification of 111 village.

Rural Electrification and Energisation of Power Pumps

The progress of rural electrification was slow prior to 1970-71 and only 37 electrified villages were there. It was only after the formation of Rural Electrification corporation by the Central Government in 1969 that systematic work was started in Panna District. A Scheme approved by the Corporation and covering parts of Gunour, Shahnagar and Panna Blocks was under implementation during the

"seventies. In 1965-66, the number of electrified towns and villages was only 4, but the number had increased to 117 by October, 1976.

In the field of energisation of pumps, a beginning was made in 1963-64, when one such pump was installed. Gradually, more villages were electrified and more pumps were energised. By March, 1976, the number of pumps had increased to 1,245.

There are two rural electrification schemes operating in Panna District. The first scheme of Rs. 23.76 lakhs covers 31 villages, out of which 24 villages in three Blocks-Shahnagar, Panna and Gunour, were electrified and the remaining villages are likely to be electrified very early. Second scheme under execution will cover 111 villages and is estimated to cost Rs. 90.25 lakhs. Another scheme which is at present under consideration, will cover 86 villages of Ajaigarh Tahsil. By October 1976 only 117 Villages out of 934 of the District were electrified. The District has lagged behind in respect of rural electrification.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Mines and Minerals

Panna is famous for its diamond mines. The other minerals found are refractory clay, building stones, quartz, lime, etc. The production of building stone, fire-clay, limestone and white clay during 1975 was 18,260 tonnes, 2,447 tonnes, 560 tonnes and 200 tonnes, respectively. The fire clay was valued at Rs. 34,250. Lack of transport facilities, however, have discouraged the exploitation work to a significant level. Thus, these minerals have not contributed substantially towards the industrial development of the District.

Diamond Mining

It is an old pursuit, and its early history has already been described. Diamond is a hard lustrous and translucent mineral. Occurring in scaly granular and compact earthing masses, it is used as a precious stone for manufacturing valuable ornaments. Industrially, it is used in precision tools, watches, etc.

During the early period of this century, as said earlier, the extraction work of diamond was carried on in a primitive style. But for the first time during 1928-32, steps were taken by the State Government to mechanise it. Machines for mining industry were, thus imported from England. During the year 1929, while the number

1. Industrial Survey of Panna, 1963. P. 111

2. Ibid., Table No. 1.5

of diamonds extracted was 882, valued at Rs. 48,766 the production increased to 1,744 diamonds worth Rs. 61,202 in 1931.¹

Two types of mines are found in the area. First the shallow mines or "*chhila khadan*" as is locally called and second, deep mines or "*midhha khadan*". It has been reported that the eminent geologist, K.P. Sinha in 1921 estimated that 40 lakh carats of diamonds are lying buried in these mines. Important mining areas of shallow mines are Hajara, Jhunnaghat, Udaki, Sarandu, Vijayapur, Shehsalikpur, Chalilia, Mahalonkasha, Khinnighat, Pukhari, Ranipur Bharam-i-khuia, etc.

Another mining area, known as Badl Kagar has also commenced mining operations since 1975. The total number of mines in the vicinity of Panna town and Badl kagar were 4,395 in 1974. On an average these mines engaged about 4 workers each daily. The annual production, weight and number of workers engaged in shallow mines is given in the following table :-

Table No. V-1
Production, Weight and Number of Labourers
in Shallow Mines

Year	Number of Diamonds	Weight in Carats	Number of Labourers
1970	645	725.65	9,394
1971	917	1,081.65	10,126
1972	665	730.37	8,296
1973	514	541.78	9,570
1974	969	821.37	8,790
1975	817	781.94	8,870

Source : Diamond Officer, Panna

It may be seen that during the period from 1970 to 1975 the number of diamonds extracted increased from 645 to 817. Contrary to it, the number of labourers engaged decreased from 9,394 in 1970 to 8,870 in 1975.

Of the 817 diamonds extracted in 1975, 606 were gems, 118 were off-coloured ones and 93 were categorized as industrial. The value of these diamonds was Rs. 8,91,709. Compared to 1974 when 969 diamonds were extracted, valued at Rs. 1,056,140 the figures have shown a decline both in the number and value of diamonds.

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1928-32 Appendix No XVII

Deep Mining

Till the late 'fifties, the mines were operated by private mine owners. Of all the mines in the area, Majhgawan and Ramkheria were important, which were worked by M/s. Panna Diamonds Syndicate Ltd. and M/s. Hazi Ali Mohd. & Sons, respectively.¹ Since the improvement of diamond industry was under the active consideration of the Government of India, the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India, conducted preliminary investigations about the quantum of reserves and economic feasibility of the product. It was, however, finally decided to nationalize the above referred two mines in 1959, and the Diamond Mining Project was assigned to National Mineral Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking.

Before taking up the work on the mines at Majhgawan and Ramkheria, detailed prospecting of the entire diamondiferous belt was undertaken and project report was prepared exclusively by Indian engineers. M/s John Taylor & Sons, London were engaged as consultants and after final prospecting of the area in 1963, the Government of India approved the project in January, 1965. The Project is divided in two parts (1) The Volcanic Pipe line at Majhgawan and (2) Alluvial Deposit at Ramkheria.

Majhgawan Mining Project

About 22 km. south west of Panna township, there exists, the Volcanic Pipe line, which is 15 feet wide and 1000 feet long. It runs across the mining area at a depth of 160 feet. A Plant with a capacity of 400 M.P. of soil per day has been installed here, which on an average yields 12 carats of diamond, per 100 M.T. of soil.

A dam with capacity of 500 million gallons of water was constructed for providing water supply for washing the ore and for supplying water to township. A colony has also been set up for the workers.

The Majhgawan Mines Project is estimated to cost Rs. 2.25 crores, and an average output of 30,000 carats per year expected.²

In addition to the Majhgawan Pipe, two different Pipes near Hinota and Kharia villages were also located and detailed prospecting was to be done.

1. Panna District Census Hand Book, 1961, p.XLIII.

2. Ibid., p. XLIV.

Ramkhiria Mining Project

It is about 32 km. from the District Headquarters, and is spread over an area of 10 sq. miles. It is estimated that 1,15,000 carats of diamonds are deposited in the mining area.

Both these establishments employed 20 managers, 21 supervisors, 301 technicians, 311 skilled labourers and 831 unskilled labourers in 1973. Rail and safety sheds, free water-supply, medical treatment, recreation, transport, and canteen facilities are provided by the Corporation to its workers.

Production of Diamonds

The annual production of diamonds by the said National Mineral Development Corporation, alongwith other details are given below :-

Table No. V-3

Production of Diamonds, 1971-75

Year	Number of Gems	Weight in Carat	Number of Labourers	Weight in carats
1	2	3	4	5
1971	11,625	6,849.53	18,360	7,822.05
1972	11,956	6,825.79	18,802	8,419.38
1973	13,099	8,245.99	17,832	8,237.86
1974	11,177	8,286.74	13,888	7,715.24
1975	12,405	8,565.57	12,872	7,099.01

Year	Number of industrial diamonds	Weight in carats	Total in Carats
1	6	7	8
1971	7,281	3,635.42	18,307.00
1972	8,314	4,032.25	19,277.43
1973	7,754	4,339.59	20,813.44
1974	6,461	4,155.25	20,154.23
1975	4,811	3,537.63	19,202.21

Source :- Diamond Officer, Panna

It may be seen that while, the total production of all types of gems declined during the period from 1972 to 1975, the total weight of the gems, however, increased between 1971 and 1974.

The diamonds are sold by auction at important centres like Bombay, Madras, Surat etc. So far, auctions have been held outside the State. During the year 1975-76 (March 1975 to December, 1976) the National Mineral Development Corporation, sold 22,284.12 carats of Diamonds valued at Rs. 60,81,945.

Pre-Independence Industrial Development

Besides diamond mining, references from the reports are available that during the second decade of the century there existed an Industrial Institution at Panna, which manufactured carpets of good quality, and dari, *Kalin*, silk and cotton cloth of fine texture. Handloom weaving was also carried on by orphans and prisoners.¹ The State also maintained a workshop which manufactured furniture, such as chair, table almirah, bed, etc., mainly for State Government Departments.

Apart from these, the rural industries continued to function in an indigenous way. Stock raising, oil pressing, *bidi* manufacturing, shoe making and repairing, jewellery and ornament making including workers in precious stones, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, etc., were carried on during all. These years, but without much use of power or modern technology.

Post- Independence Industrial Development

In the initial years, after the revenue District of Panna was formed, industrial development of the District continued to be slow. It is gradually picking up, but the District cannot be considered an industrially advanced area even at present. A number of small scale and cottage industries have been established, such as, saw mills, flour & rice mills, furniture marts, paddy husking, cotton ginning and 6 diamond cutting & polishing units during the different Plan periods. Mention may be made of the Government Weaving Training and Research Centre, Panna which in addition to providing training facilities in dyeing and weaving, also manufactured 14 thousand yards of handloom cloth per year during the First Five-Year Plan period. By the year 1961, the 'Industrial Statistics' recorded the existence of 8 small scale units driven by power, and employed 16 workers. The number of such units by 1962-63

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1910, p. 39

increased to 22, of which 15 were power driven. The Census 1971 enumerated the existence of 5,855 industrial establishments of all types, registered or unregistered, or including household ones.¹ The industrial activities were still largely confined to traditional household units. The adoption of favourable industrial policy by the Government and granting of concessions and incentives paved the way for congenial industrial climate. Thus, the Departmentally registered small scale units, increased 161 by March, 1971, and to 266 by March, 1973. The fixed investment in these units was estimated to be Rs. 19.87 lakh. Nearly 1,302 employees earned their livelihood from these units.² For the development of small scale industries, a financial allocation of Rs. 17 lakhs has been made in the District under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79).

Till the year 1970, not a single small scale unit was registered under the Indian Factories Act 1948. It was only in 1971, that a unit was covered under section 85 of the Act. It was a saw mill, namely Saroj Kumar Gupta, Timber, Rice & Flour Mill Panna, which combined rice and flour milling. By 1974, 2 more units, viz., Rajesh Kumar Gupta Timber, Rice and Flour Mill and Nandan Wollen Industries, were also registered under Sec. 85 (declared by notification) of the Act.

No large scale industrial unit exists in the District. A letter of intent was however, issued for the establishment of a Calcium Carbide manufacturing unit in the name of Vindhya Carbide and Chemicals Ltd., near village Purana in Pawal Tahsil, about 22.4 km. from Katni. This unit sponsored by M/s Punjab National Bank Ltd., has not commenced production so far.

Another large scale unit is proposed to be set up for manufacturing high allumina refractory bricks in Panna District. Sponsored by M/s Ishwar Industries, New Delhi, a letter of intent has been issued in this favour. Preliminaries are being completed for the present.

Small Scale Industries

Since 1968, four small scale industries have been established in Semi-Urban Industrial Estate, Panna, which have been described here under :-

M/s. Pankaj Ice Factory, Panna

This factory was established in the year 1974 with an invested capital of Rs. 76,574. The installed capacity of the unit is 3 tonnes of ice per shift and it employs five persons on an average. It is a seasonal industry, but a proposal is contemplated to provide cold storage facilities also, particularly for potatoes.

M/s Panna Stone Associated Industries, Panna

Established in the year 1965, the unit manufactures polished floor tiles of different sizes and variety. Stones are obtained from local quarries. It is located in the Semi-Urban industrial Estate, and the invested capital of the factory is Rs. 30,000. Employing 4 persons per day, the unit has an installed capacity of turning out 15,000 sq. ft. of floor tiles annually.

Another unit of stone cutting and polishing, which was established in the year 1970, with an invested capital of Rs. 29,600, has been closed down.

Soap Manufacturing Industry

Established in the year 1965 with an invested capital of Rs. 17,400, the Agarwal Chemicals Ltd., continued to function till the year 1973. But owing to difficulty in obtaining the supply of basic raw material needed for the production of soap, the unit was forced to close down. Two years later in 1975, another unit for soap manufacturing was established at Panna with an installed capacity of 28 tonnes of soap per month. This unit is also facing difficulty owing to non-availability of essential oil on reasonable rates.

Other Industries

As said earlier, three mills, namely Saroj Kumar Gupta Timber, Rice and Flour Mills, Panna, and M/s Nandan Woolen Industries, registered under section 85 of the Indian Factories Act, 1948, were established, respectively, in 1971, 1972 and 1974. Of these, the principal product of Rajesh Kumar Gupta Mills was rice, which engaged 3 labourers. The rest of the units were doing saw milling.

Besides these, a ribbon manufacturing unit and two candy manufacturing units were also working at Panna. The former unit was established in 1975 with an investment of Rs. 25,000 approximately. Since it is the only unit of its kind in and around the neighbouring areas, it promises good prospects. It offers employment to 6 lady workers and packer boys. The ice candy units at Panna and village Amanganj are working since 1974. About 10 persons are directly employed in these units and this industry provides a means of livelihood to non them 15 persons.

1. Industrial Statistics, 1973, p.23, (Directorate of Industries, M.P.).

1. Ibid p. 55.

A rice mill was set up in the cooperative sector at village Devendranagar, which is the best rice producing area in the District. The mill building has recently been constructed and necessary plant has been installed. It is reported that, so far, production has not commenced. It is estimated to provide employment to 15 persons.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

Most of the industrial activities in the District centralised in and around Panna and Ajaigarh townships. Other areas viz., Devendranagar and Purana village in Pawai Tahsil are also awakening to the needs of industrialization. In order to attract new entrepreneurs, a scheme of establishment of Semi-Urban Industrial Estate and Rural worksheds was adopted during the Third Plan period.

Semi-Urban Industrial Estate, Panna

During the Third Plan Period, a 3 acre site was procured on Satna-Panna main road. The construction work of sheds was immediately started and by 1967 three sheds were constructed, consisting of five compartments. Besides this, five developed plots were also ready for allotment to industrial units. A sum of Rs. 1,43,700 was spent on the construction of building and another Rs. 68,900 for the development of land, electricity, approach road construction, etc.,

It is reported that in 1976, all the sheds were not occupied and only two industrial units, the Panna Stone Associated Industries, and Pankaj Ice Factory, the details of which have already been given earlier were located here. The Rural Workshed was proposed to be established at Ajaigarh during the Third Plan period and a plot of 5.20 acres, opposite to Veterinary Dispensary, Ajaigarh was selected for the purpose. It appears, however, that the scheme has made little progress.

Cottage and Household Industries

Coming to the household and cottage industrial sector it may be observed that since ages the rural society has nourished a network of village industries and crafts, which cater to their day-to-day requirements. Operating without the handicaps of labour and technical knowhow, they form perhaps the most important sector of our industrial economy. These caste-based industries are largely pursued by the village artisans and handicraft workers, who inherit necessary occupational skill.

According to Census 1961, 8,570 workers (6,038 males and 2,532 females) constituting 4.91 per cent of the total workers were engaged in household sector. Largest number i.e., 2,274 constituting 26.51 per cent of the total household industrial workers were manufacturing materials from bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products. Next numerically important industry was earthenware and pottery, which engaged 12.22 per cent of the workers in this category. Third in importance was rearing of livestock for milk which engaged 10.53 per cent of workers in this category. It may be of interest to note that manufacture of silver-ware and other wares, using gold and other precious stones, engaged 4.15 or 4.84 per cent of workers. In Panna town the cutting of diamond has been a popular household industry.

According to Census 1971, 5,766 workers were enumerated in household industrial sector. The principal items of manufacture were brick, and charcoal in Ajaigarh and cutting and polishing of diamonds and making ornaments at Panna. Stone cutting and manufacturing articles such as *sil*, Chowk-building stone, cutting & polishing of stone, leather footwear, paper-wash toys, wooden comps etc., are other principal trades being pursued here.²

Financial Aid to Industries

During the year 1961-63, a loan of Rs. 19,593 was granted to 28 applicants of various trades under State Aid to Industries Act. But since the year 1970-71, the policy under-went a change, and only educated unemployed were provided this facility. It may be seen that since the year 1971-72 to 1975-76, a sum of only Rs. 28,500 was granted for different trades.

Owing to industrial backwardness and lack of infra-structural facilities at Panna, the capital has also remained sluy during the last about 20 years. No demand for industrial loans was made either to State Bank of India or to the State Financial Corporation during this period.³

Industrial Training

During the early years of "sixties, Departmental training centres in different trades were running at Panna. Besides these, a number of training centres were also opened for blacksmithy, *sutari*, weaving, etc.

1. Panna District Census Hand Book, 1961, p.LXIV.

2. *Hiro Ki Dharti Panna*, Madan Mohan Mishra, pp.8-9.

3. Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, March, 1976, Annexure IV.

The Government Weaving Centre at Panna was established during the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh State with an objective of imparting training in handloom weaving. During the year 1963, there were 95 trainees, and 75 of them belonged to weaving caste families. It was estimated that during 1962 the centre also produced 14,874 yards of cloth, valuing Rs. 33,932. Presently it is mainly working as a production centre. Cloth manufactured here is of high quality, which also find ready market in foreign countries.

Ladies Training Centre, Panna

Established in 1954 during the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh State, the centre had an intake capacity of training 20 candidates at a time. By the year 1963, nearly 220 trainees were trained. The number of trained ladies is estimated to have reached nearly 400 by the year 1976. Early in "seventies, the centre was made over to Panchayat and Social Welfare Department and worked as a social education centre.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE

The history of industrial cooperatives in Panna District dates back to the early "fifties, when a *Katha* Industrial Cooperative Society was established at Bhopatpur in the year 1950. Mostly its members were *Scheduled caste*. During the initial years, the society worked on sound lines, but in subsequent years, owing to non-renewal of forest contract and similar other difficulties the society ultimately became defunct. The weaver's society which was also established during this period met a similar fate. During the subsequent Plan periods, many more industrial cooperatives were organised. Mainly the movement covered in its fold the trades like *telghani*, leather-work, weaving, soap manufacturing, fishing, *Kattha*, bamboo, milk and milk products, etc.

As in June 1975, there existed about 31 industrial cooperatives with a membership of 921. The share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 41,044. The societies, it is estimated, produced goods worth about Rs. 3,62,144. However, in the following year (1976), it was reported that the number of societies further declined to 28 of which 21 were in liquidation. Classified trade-wise, there were 3 *tel-ghani* industrial cooperatives, 4 leather-work cooperative societies, three fishery cooperative societies and one society each for *kattha*, bamboo, milk and milk products. Besides these, nearly 15 societies were also there, which were of miscellaneous nature.

The establishment of a cooperative Rice Mill at village Devendranagar has already been mentioned earlier.

Handloom weaving, which has been an important industry of Panna, has of late suffered immensely. But under the 20 point programme, greater emphasis is being laid to revitalize the decaying industry. Consequently, a special Census of handloom weavers was conducted in December 1975. Nearly, 174 looms have been installed in the District. The old Weavers Societies had not prospered and were defunct. It was now proposed to start weavers societies at Panna, Amanganj and Seleha and a loan of Rs. 1000/- per loom was given to the members. For the promotion of marketing of the handloom products, service and Marketing Societies were also encouraged and such societies were advanced a loan of Rs. 5000/-. Under this programme, sixty persons has been brought under the cooperative fold.

Industrial Arts

No references are available to conclude that any of the village industries working here attained any level of artistic excellence. A mention may, however, be made about handicrafts such as cane and bamboo work, paper-pulp toys, wooden combs and liquor ware and ornaments. The wooden combs have achieved certain level of reputation in local and surrounding areas. They are also being exported to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES

Resources

Agriculture being the key sector of the economy, and any potential plan for industrialization of the District has necessarily to be woven around agriculture and allied activities in the District. The principal crops raised here are rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and arhar. Among the oilseeds, *till* is an important produce and *alsi* is also grown in abundance. Though presently, Panna has been categorised industrially the most backward District, it nourishes potentialities in the sphere of processing of agricultural produce and for developing certain other resource-based and demand-based industries. Drained by a number of small rivers and nallahs, the Ken and Mirhasan are the Perennial rivers which can ensure adequate water supply to industrial units.

Similarly livestock, and forest-resources, which are presently not exploited to any appreciable extent could be exploited for industrial purposes. With a total

live-stock population of 60.83 thousand in 1961, their number has since increased to 681.3 thousand in 1975. It is estimated that near about a lakh of dead livestock would be annually available for various industrial processes.

It is estimated that about 34.7 per cent of the District area is under forests. Mohendr Saleha, Ajaigarh and Devendranagar are big ranges of forest. The most important wood in the forests is teak, which is grown in these ranges. Bamboo and firewood are, also adequately available. Forest products such as charcoal, *harra*, *kattha*, *anwala* and *tendu-patta* are also grown. In the year 1961-62 the Government realised about Rs. 12.56 lakh from the sale of these forest produce. Besides this, the District has its mineral resources. Diamond belt in Panna yielded about 30,088 gems during the year 1975, weighting about 19,202.21 carats. The District is also endowed with iron, fire-clay, *geru* and *ramraj*, *muram*, sand-stone, lime-stone and copper deposits.

The industrial potential of the District has been discussed in the following pages.

Large and Medium Scale Sector

So far, the infrastructural facilities have not been developed adequately to meet out the needs of large or medium scale units. But prospects of a large or medium scale unit for diamond polishing & cutting industry at Panna appear to be fairly good if necessary technical know-how and modern machines are imported here.

Small Scale Industries

During the year 1963, the State Industries Department conducted an industrial survey of the District and tried to identify the sectors where small scale and cottage industries could be established. However, the pace of industrialization remained very slow owing to the lack of basic requirements, and the potential high-lighted in the Survey Report, by and large, still remained unexploited. More recently, in 1973-74, the State Bank of India, under the Lead Bank Scheme, conducted a credit Plan Survey for Panna District, covering all major sectors of economy.¹ An effort has, been made to discuss hereunder, the industrial potential of the District based on these surveys.

1. Credit Plan for Panna.

Agro-Based Industries

Cereal Based

The total area under rice and wheat crop in Panna, was 4,821 and 52.1 thousand ha., respectively in 1974-75. With a production of 10.5 and 35.4 thousand tonnes respectively, there exists good scope for the establishment modern rice and flour mills. A rice mill under the cooperative fold and a few flour mills are already functioning, but a few more such units could also be established in the District. Pawai Tahsil and Semaria tract are the most fertile parts. Rice and wheat straw which is largely wasted as a cattle-feed could be utilised for manufacturing straw-board units. The rice-bran, produced by the rice mills, which is also put to no industrial use could serve as a raw material for rice-bran oil, extraction units. Similarly paddy-husking and polishing factories could be established in the area. Other industrial use of rice could be made for establishing *poha* and *murmura* manufacturing units. Based on wheat crop, a few bakery and confectionery units could also be started.

Pulses-Based

Among the pulses, tur and gram are abundantly grown in the District. In the year 1974-75, the area under them respectively was 7.00 and 28.1 thousand ha. yielding an out turn of 4.2 thousand tonnes of tur and 12.9 thousand tonnes of gram. Presently *dal*-processing, units have not developed on modern lines. The demand for dal from all sections of the community indicate the need of setting up a dal processing unit at each of the tahsil head-quarters.¹

Oil Extraction Units

The principal oilseeds produced in the District are *till* and linseed. The former is grown in an area of 9.0 thousand ha. and the latter in 28.5 thousand ha. Respectively, their produce in 1974-75, amounted to 1.7 and 8.5 thousand tonnes. Presently, the Lead Bank Survey reported that a sizeable portion of the produce is exported to Uttar Pradesh or other districts of Madhya Pradesh.² The existing units are too small and largely process oil requirements of the District are being met by importing oils from outside. Taking account of infrastructural facilities available here, the Credit-Plan Survey team recommended the establishment of only one unit each at block level.³

1. Credit Plan for Panna District (SBI, Bhopal.) p.97.

2. Ibid. p. 55.

3. Ibid. p. 97.

Cold Storage Plant

The establishment of a cold storage plant was also recommended by the Departmental Survey Report during the early 'sixties. A thousand tonnes capacity plant can be set up in the District, preferably at Devendranagar or at Panna itself for preservation of perishable articles like potato etc.

Live Stock Based Units

Poor in health with low milk yielding capacity, the cattle and buffaloes-stock suffers from more casualty, infirmity and disease. It is estimated that about a lakh of dead live stock is available every year and its hides, skins, horns, fat and bones, could be put to industrial use. A number of modern units could be started for horn articles, tannery, bone mills, bone digester, mechanised manufacturing of combs from horns etc.

The Lead Bank Survey, 1973-74 also highlighted the prospects of a bone crushing unit. The Survey team was given to understand that a unit for pulverization of bones would require a capital investment of Rs. 20,000 only.¹

Forest Based Industries

The District is endowed with extensive forest and abounds in forest resources. Except alluvial tract round Pawal and Semaria the District has dense forests. The actual area under forest is about 1778.40 Sq.miles, i.e. about 65 per cent of the total area (1961). The most valuable product of the forests is teak, which is confined to Panna, Ajaigarh and Shahnagar forests. Besides bamboo and firewood and minor products such as charcoal, *harra*, *kattha*, *anwala* and *tendu* leaves are also available.

Though a few indigenous saw mills and furniture marts are already functioning here, but scope exists for more modern and bigger units. Modern units of wood seasoning plant, teak plants, veneer plants, joinery plant, bobbin plant etc., could be set up.

The Industrial Survey Report, 1965, also recommended a number of other units, such as hard board plant, shipboard plant, *bidi* factories, *kattha* factory, tanning material, mechanised soap making, cane and bamboo works, Ayurvedic

1. Credit Plan for Panna District, 1973-74, p. 163 (State Bank of India).

pharmacy, essential oils, wood distillation plant, mechanized wooden comb making etc.¹

Mineral Based Units

In addition to diamond the other minerals reported to occur are iron-ore, sandstone, fire clay and limestone. The prospects of a modernized diamond cutting and polishing plant have already been mentioned earlier. Based on other available mineral industries, such as, brick making, lime manufacturing, stone polishing, and power stone crushers could be started. Good demand exists for polished stone slabs, crushed stones (metal) from PWD and Railways.²

Other Industries

Apart from these, a few other need-based units could also be established in the District. Highlighting the same, the Industries Department have cited the following prospecting units:-

Agricultural implements, cycle spare parts, sheet metal, auto servicing and repair, aluminium utensils, stationery goods, paints and varnish, plastic goods, scap and card boxes, hosiery, readymade garments, etc.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYER'S ORGANISATIONS

Owing to lack of specific references, nothing can be said about the beginning of the trade unions in the District during the early decades of the century. Though the Indian Trade Unions Act was promulgated in 1926, it was in only February 1975, that the first trade union, namely *Herra Khan* Mazdoor Sanstha, Majhgawan was registered. At the time of registration, it had 130 members. Ramkhiriya has been an important diamond mining area and the second trade union in the name of Panna Heera Khan, Mazdoors Sangh, Ramkhiriya was registered in 1975. At the time of registration, it had a membership of 87 miners. In due course of time, as the consciousness grew the movement spread over to other sectors also and by July 1975, the third union of Cine Karmchari, Kumkum Talkies, Panna was also registered. At the time of registration, the membership was only 15.

1. Audyogik Vikas Ki Sambhavanayen, Panna. District 1965, (Directorate of Industries)p.9.

2. Credit-Plan for Panna District, 1973-74, pp.163-64 (SBI, Bhopal).

WELFARE OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Not much emphasis seems to have been given for the welfare of industrial labour in Panna State times. However, after independence this Factory Act and labour laws were extended to the District from time to time. According to M.P. Labour Statistics, 1972, nearly 28 Central and about 17 State labour legislations are in force in the State.¹ The operation of a few important ones in the District is discussed hereunder:-

The Indian Factories Act, 1948.

It is a Central Act which came into force in 1948. It seeks to cover all factories employing 10 or more workers with power and 20 or more workers without power. Till 1975, there were no registered units in the District, however, the provisions of Section 85 (declared by notification) were made applicable to 3 units till 1974. The provisions of the Section cover an estimated employment of 12 workers in the three mills in 1974. The Act seeks to protect the industrial labour against exploitation.

Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishment Act, 1958

The State Act came into force on 1st January, 1959. However, it was made applicable to Panna in 1972. The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions such as hours of work, weekly off, earned leave, etc., of the employees engaged in the unorganised industrial sector, such as shops and establishments in towns. Of the 427 registered establishments in that year, the number of employees covered under the Act was 85. The number of live establishment further increased to 465 in 1974, benefiting 107 workers.

Employee's Provident Fund Act 1952

This Act covered only one establishment at Panna in the year 1975-76, and benefited 20 workers. It is a cinema unit and all the workers are subscribers to the Fund.

The Act seeks to benefit the members in the event of retirement or untimely death. The dependents are given financial help. Both the employees and employers are required to contribute towards the Fund.

The Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 was also introduced in 1971, which compulsorily applies to its members enrolled after March, 1971. The existing members of the Provident Fund were given option to join the scheme. It grants

1. M.P. Labour Statistics, 1972, Appendix-I

protection to the families of the member-workers who die prematurely while in service. The scheme provides for payment of lumpsum life assurance benefit in such cases.

Minimum Wages Act 1948

The Madhya Pradesh fixation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is designed to curb the sweating of industrial labour. Under this Act, the unorganised workers in scheduled industries are guaranteed minimum wages as fixed or revised from time to time under the provisions of the Act. Besides different industries, minimum wages are also fixed for different categories of workers in the same industry. The scheduled industries such as rice, flour and oil mills, saw mills, public transport, stone-breaking and crushing, building and road construction, etc., are covered under the Act. As in 1977, 8 flour mills were covered under the provisions of the Act and benefited an equal number of workers. Till the year 1973, there was no change in this respect, but in 1974, three more units were covered, bringing the total number of flour mills as 11.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

All factories covered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948, and all establishments employing 20 or more workers are covered under the provisions of the Act. The Act require the establishments to disburse minimum bonus to the workers. It was incumbent upon the factories to pay minimum bonus of 4 per cent or Rs. 40, which ever is more. The Government in 1972, brought about an amendment to the Act which required all factories establishments to disburse bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent or 80, which ever is more with effect from the year 1971. This provision remained in force in 1971, 1972 and 1973. Again in 1974, the rates of bonus were reduced 4 percent or Rs. 40, which ever is more for all factories.¹ But in 1975, the Act was further amended and only profit earning units were now required to disburse bonus.

The number of bonus paying establishment since 1970 to 1974 remained static at 3. But in 1975 the number of bonus paying establishments decreased to one. The number of benefited workers increased from 82 to 92 and amount of disbursement from Rs. 5,437 to Rs. 18,326 during 1970 and 1974. But with the amendment effected in 1975, the amount of bonus disbursement steeply fell to Rs. 735 only.

1. M.P. Labour Gazette January, 1976, p. 275.

Beedi and Cigar Workers' (condition and employment) Act 1966

Beedi workers were generally left out from the purview of various labour legislations owing to certain limitations and special employment conditions. A separate Act, therefore, was enacted by the Centre in 1966. It came into force in Madhya Pradesh in April, 1968.

The Act seeks to guarantee benefits of paid holidays, right to appeal against termination of services, maternity benefits, etc., to the workers in *beedi* factories. The wages in the industry are regulated under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948. No unit was registered under the Act till the year 1973. In 1974, 2 units were registered benefiting 20 workers.

Madhya Pradesh Motor Transport Workers Act 1961

The Act covers all motor transport establishments, which employ 5 or more workers. But with an amendment in 1966, the scope was extended to covers establishments with even 2 or more workers.¹ The Act seeks to guarantee the workers the facility of rest-sheds, canteen, livery, health facilities and regulates hours of work, weekly off, etc. Since 1970, when the number of units covered under the provisions of the Act was 2 with 5 workers had increased to 5 units in 1974, with 12 workers in the District.

1. Annual Administration Report, Labour Commissioners' Office, 1972, pp. 31-32.

CHAPTER VI.**BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE**

The present chapter comprises of two sections viz., (1) Banking and Finance and (2) Trade and Commerce. Of these, the first section describes the various financial institutions like the money lenders, cooperative credit societies and banks, joint stock banks and some other specialised financial agencies in the District. All these play an important part in meeting the credit needs of the people and helping the process of productions, transportation and distribution of goods. The second section, viz, Trade and Commerce deals with the trade and commercial activities in the District and covers trading activities in the District. The various regulated markets, periodical bazars and religious fairs, where most of the commercial activities take place find place in this section.

BANKING AND FINANCE

Economically the District is mainly dependant on agriculture. About 62 per cent of the working population was engaged in the agricultural activities and only 1.8 per cent of the workers were in trade and commerce. The poor participation in trade and commerce points out the low level of commercial activities in the District, which are also mainly confined to small and retail type of business in a rural society, with limited wants and also with less purchasing power. Industrially also Panna is a backward district. Though the District provides rich mining grounds for diamonds, but it does not derive much economic benefit by way of diamond trade. Diamond trade and industry could not flourish in the District, because of lack of sufficient local capital and skill needed for this trade. Lack of entrepreneurship among local people was contributory to the inability of the financial agencies. The District was dacoit-infested in the past and hence the trading community was not bold enough to take risks in making investment in the District. There is also great deficiency of ware-housing and marketing facilities in the District, with the result, cultivators prefer to take their produce to adjoining districts rather than to bring it in local market. The infra-structure facilities available in the District are poor. No railway line passes through the District. The existing transportation system of the District is entirely dependent on roads, which are not well maintained and do not connect all trading centres with producing areas. This is perhaps the biggest draw back in its commercial development. But when compared to the past it can be said that there has been a definite progress in the fields of cooperative credits, banking, trade and commerce etc. Yet quite a lot still remains to be achieved.

History of Indigenous Banking

Due to non-availability of information in old records, it is difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth or decline of credit agencies in the District. But from the earliest times of human civilisation, when private property rights were accepted as a part of the established social order, the urge of its accumulation and extension has been steadily at work. It can be noted even in the remote past of feudal age. The use of accumulated capital was primarily confined to money lending and investment in trade and other commercial activities. In our country quite from early times there emerged a primitive capitalist class of financiers and traders with their concentration in big villages and towns, and Panna District was no exception to it.

There were no commercial banks to conduct banking business in the past and it was mostly carried on by local money-lenders. Generally, they were found scattered, with a few rich persons at small towns. During the first decade of the present century miners in Panna State were financed by merchants from Gujarat.¹ During this period Jains and Hindu Banias dealt in money lending alongwith the cloth and grain trade.²

Thus, the usual practice for financiers in the District was to act as money lender and trader both. Exorbitant rates of interest were charged by these money-lenders in the past. It is reported that their terms of repayment with interest calculated on principle were so high that the cultivator had no chance to clear of their liabilities even in good crop years.³

The age-old institution of money lenders continued to preserve its importance in the District, because of their operational flexibility. Even today majority of the retail traders in Panna District are self financed and whatever credit they need they get from professional money lenders.

Indebtedness

Account of indebtedness in the District is not found in the old Gazetteers and Administration Reports of the former Panna and Ajaigarh States. No estimate can be made about the volume of indebtedness in the District but something can be gathered from the steps taken to provide *taccavi* loans to cultivators in the District

during the opening decade of the 20th century. In 1905-06, Rs. 5,000 were distributed as *taccavi* in Simaria and Pawai *parganas* of Panna State, to alleviate the agricultural needs of the aboriginal classes. During this year a sum of total Rs. 59,516 was advanced as *taccavi* for seed, bullocks and *bandhias* etc. in the Panna State.¹ During the year 1911-12, the amount of old *taccavi* falling due was Rs. 28,889 of which Rs. 13,556 were recovered. In the same year Rs. 11,837 were distributed for seeds, bullocks, *bandhias* etc. The procedure of making *taccavi* advances by the State on easy terms saved the cultivators from clutches of money lenders to a large extent.²

General Credit Facilities Available

The credit structure of the district's economy includes both, the organised and un-organised sectors of money market. The organised sector consists of the commercial banks, cooperative banks and credit societies and some other financial institutions. The un-organised sector is mostly made up of registered and un-registered money lenders.

Money lenders

In former days money lenders had a prominent position in Panna District. Non-availability of institutional finance and extravagant habits of people in rural areas were the main factors which helped the money lenders to dominate the credit economy of the District, and compelled the small traders, cultivators and other needy persons to approach them even though the rate of interest charged in the past were exorbitant.

In order to make better provisions for the regulation and control of the transactions of money lending, the Central Provinces and Berar Money Lenders Act, 1934 (as amended from time to time) has been made applicable in new Madhya Pradesh. Under this Act registration of every person who carried on or intends to carry on money lending business was made compulsory. According to provisions of the Act, regular maintenance of accounts, supply of statement and receipt for repayments of loan to debtor by money lender was also made compulsory. It

1. Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908, Vol. XIX, p. 403.

2. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 26.

3. Panna State Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 15.

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1905-06, pp. 12-13.

2. Ibid, 1911-12, p. 15.

can not however, be said with certainty that all persons doing this business got themselves registered. The number of un-registered money lenders in the District is not known but estimated to be large. Tahsil-wise number of registered money-lenders in Panna District is given in the Table below.

Table No. VI-1
Number of Registered Money Lenders

Year	Panna	Pawai	Ajalgarh
1970-71	22	12	1
1971-72	32	12	1
1972-73	40	9	-
1973-74	36	12	-
1974-75	40	16	2

Source - District Registrar, Panna

Details of total amount of credit provided by the money-lenders in Panna District are not available. But it can be assumed that a large amount of credit should be in circulation on account of money lenders. The poor cultivators, the self-employed men, the small businessmen and others spread in the interior parts of the District, who could not approach the organised sectors of credit agencies like banks, resort to these money lenders. The money lenders are well aware of the helplessness of the people and charge exorbitant rate of interest ranging from 30 per cent to 50 per cent per annum. Simple methods of operation, intimate relations with the borrower and more reliance upon his integrity rather than security are the main reasons for which inspite of their usurious terms, they still continue to yield considerable business with the small borrowers. The money lenders in the District are usually traders also and they prefer to obtain repayment of the loans in kind at the time of harvest.

Joint Stock Banks

Commercial banks which now play an important role in the development of trade and industry have come to the District comparatively recently. In fact these banks are one of the most important parts of the organised capital market. Commercial banks in the District generally started their offices at places of agricultural marketing and trade, which are mainly the characteristics of urban or

semi-urban centres. But after Nationalisation, these Banks are keen to serve the backward and weaker sections of the economy in unbanked rural areas of the District. The main business of these banks is to attract deposits and to finance various sectors of economy mainly agriculture, industry, trade and commerce.

History of Commercial Banking

In former days there were no commercial banks in the District to conduct banking business. It was mostly carried on by local money lenders. The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur is the oldest organised banking institution in the District. Its branch at Panna was opened in the year 1947 at the request of the erstwhile rulers of Panna. The branch office of the State Bank of India was opened at Panna in 1960. After a gap of a decade in 1970, it opened four sub-offices at Devendranagar, Ajalgarh, Amanganj and Pawai. In 1974, two more sub-offices were started at Kakharti and Shahnagar. Majhgaon village branch and Ramkhiriya "satellite office" were started in 1976. Thus, by the end of 1976, there were ten commercial banking offices in the District. Of these 8 offices were opened after the nationalisation of banks.

Spread of Banking

By the end of December, 1967, average persons per banking office in Panna District was 1,90,000, while the State average was 1,31,000. At the end of June, 1969, the average persons per banking office in the District increased to 3,98,000 due to increase in the district population, while the State average reduced to 1,16,000. After nationalisation of commercial banks, branch expansion activities in the District took place and the district average reduced to 1,02,000 by the end of September, 1970 and further reduced to 99,000 by the end of June, 1972.

As at the end of September, 1970, Panna District ranked 210 in the country in average population per banking office in district-wise data arranged in ascending order of population served.

Volume of Business

The working of the commercial banks in Panna District during the past few years has shown steady progress. Deposits of the commercial banks in the District amounted to be Rs. 28.88 lakh at the end of June, 1968, which increased to Rs. 1.10 lakh at the end of June, 1973. During this period bank advances were also increased from Rs. 0.97 lakh to Rs. 4.00 lakh. Number of banking offices and their deposits and advances in Panna District are given in the Table below.

Table No. VI-2
Business of Commercial Banks

Year (End of June)	Functioning Offices	(Amount in lakh Rs.)			
		Deposits		Advances	
		Reporting Offices	Amount	Reporting Offices	Amount
1970	4	2	66	2	2
1971	6	4	62	2	2
1972	6	2	82	2	4
1973	6	5	1,10	5	4

Source:- Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.

At the end of June, 1973, Rs. 1,10 lakh were deposited in total 7,040 accounts, of which Rs. 17 lakh were deposited in 391 current accounts, Rs. 43 lakh in 5,346 savings accounts, Rs. 50 lakh in 1,299 fixed accounts and deposits were negligible in 4 other types of accounts. It is interesting to note that the bank deposits in savings and term accounts amounted to Rs. 93 lakh, while only Rs. 17 lakh were accounted in current accounts. The bank depositors who usually contribute to current accounts being traders, this would perhaps indicate the low trading activities in the District. The data given above also reveal that the advances granted by the banks in Panna District have been very low. This is perhaps due to industrial backwardness, low level of commercial activities and traders seeking finance and conforming to the standards expected by commercial banks are very few in the District.

Outstanding Credit

As at the end of June, 1973, outstanding credit of 6 banking offices in the District amounted to Rs. 4.19 lakh in 114 accounts. Of these Rs. 0.23 lakh were reported to be in agriculture, Rs. 0.09 lakh in industry (professional services), Rs. 0.25 lakh in retail trade, Rs. 0.85 lakh in personal loans and Rs. 2.77 lakh for other purposes.

Finances to Priority Sectors

Special efforts are being made to meet the financial needs of the priority and weaker sectors of the districts economy, comprising industry, agriculture, retail traders and professional and self employed persons. As on 24th August, 1976, 11 banking offices of the two commercial banks sanctioned loans of Rs. 50.25 lakh in

1152 accounts of which Rs. 31.13 lakhs were outstanding on this date. This includes loans of Rs. 5.24 lakh in 101 accounts to small scale industries, Rs. 0.92 lakh to road transporters, Rs. 32.47 lakh in 830 accounts to agriculture, Rs. 1.44 lakh in 185 accounts to retail trade and small business and Rs. 0.27 lakh in 8 accounts to professional and self employed persons.

Lead Bank Scheme

Under the Lead Bank Scheme, recommended by the Gadgil Study Group of the National Credit Council and further elucidated by the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India was designated as the "Lead Bank" to undertake a survey of Panna District. The Bank was responsible for indentifying credit gaps, assessing deposit potential and locating centres for opening of banking offices in the District. This survey was started on 11th January, 1971 and completed on 12th April, 1972. Under this survey, 6 growth centres with potential for development were identified, namely, Saleha, Kakarhati, Muhandra, Shahnagar, Raipura, Dharampur, and bank offices were opened wherever infrastructure permitted. By the year 1976, State Bank of India opened 8 banking offices at unbanked centres in the District after nationalisation. The Bank is also expected to seek the cooperation of other banking institutions operating in the District.

District Credit Plan (1974-79)

In a special meeting of the Panna District Consultative Committee, held in November, 1976, detailed and analytical action oriented plan was prepared by the State Bank of India for the integrated development of the Panna District's economy. The Bank had prepared a Credit Plan including all the sectors viz; agriculture, industry and services. For successful implementation of the Plan upgrading of existing bank offices and opening of new offices at identified growth centres was decided. According to the Credit Plan, credit demand in Panna District were estimated to be of Rs. 437.34 lakh, of which demand of Rs. 414.52 lakh would be in agriculture, Rs. 8.02 lakh in industry and Rs. 14.80 lakh in services. Of the total credit demand in the District, State Bank of India agreed to share Rs. 111.02 lakh, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Rs. 4.44 lakh, District Land Development Bank Rs. 103.00 lakh and District Central Cooperative Bank Rs. 165.00 lakh, while Rs. 53.88 lakh were kept in deficit.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT

With agriculture constituting the predominant sector of the district's economy cooperation has come to be regarded as "the best hope for rural areas." But the cooperative movement in Panna District started only after Independence in 1947. After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, a branch of the Vindhya Central Cooperative Bank, Rewa was opened in the District in 1956. This branch was transferred to the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, Jabalpur in 1959, and functioned till 1963. In 1963 a separate District Central Cooperative Bank was established at Panna, which opened 8 branch offices in the District by the end of 1976. Apart from this, a district land development bank was started in 1962 which opened two more branches by the end of 1976. In 1960-61, there were 135 agricultural credit societies in the District. Due to reorganisation of these societies their number decreased to 101 but their membership and working capital increased considerably by the end of 1974-75. In addition to these, one non-agricultural cooperative credit society was also started in the District but became defunct in 1975-76. Thus, at present the cooperative credit structure for short and middle term credit is two tier system, with a central cooperative bank at the district level and 101 primary cooperative credit societies at the base. For long term financing there is a land development bank. In addition, there are a few cooperative marketing societies and consumers stores. The centres at which cooperative institution provide credit are well dispersed and almost cent per cent villages in the District are covered by cooperatives.

Primary Cooperative Credit Societies

The basic unit in the short-term cooperative credit structure is the primary credit society at village level. Activities of these credit societies were formerly confined mainly to provide short term credit to their members for productive purposes. But in recent years, these societies have also taken up the work of distributing manure and fertilisers on agency basis, though banking activities constitute their primary function. These societies may be grouped into two types agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies.

Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

The main object of agricultural cooperative credit societies is to borrow fund from the members and other sources to be utilised for advancing loans to member cultivators and promotion of thrift. These societies are also working as

agents for joint sale and purchase of agricultural and domestic requirements of their members, and for hiring of implements and machinery. Their membership, number and working capital for the past few years is given in the Table below.

Table No. VI- 3
Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in lakh Rs.)			
Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	135	7,269	6.93
1965-66	221	14,090	35.59
1970-71	101	19,563	48.67
1971-72	101	20,010	60.48
1972-73	101	20,486	69.75
1973-74	101	19,781	80.18
1974-75	101	20,836	101.12

Source - Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

The figures given in the above statement indicates that agricultural cooperative societies in Panna District have made considerable progress during the planning period. Efforts were made to reorganise these societies in more sizeable manner and to make them more effective in operations. This has resulted in decreasing the number of these societies from 221 in 1965-66 to 101 in 1970-71, but their membership and working capital increased from 14,090 and Rs. 35.59 lakh in 1965-66 to 19,563 and Rs. 48.67 lakh in 1970-71, respectively. The membership further increased to 20,836 and working capital to Rs. 101.12 lakh in 1974-75. Of the total 101 societies in the District, 41 were functioning in Panna tahsil, 43 in Pawai Tahsil and 17 in Ajaigarh tahsil. These societies covered all the villages in Panna District.

Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Society

Non-agricultural cooperative credit societies, in general, aim at doing banking business for providing finance to small traders, entrepreneurs and individuals. Only one such society was opened in the District and it was in Panna tahsil. Its membership and working capital stood at 42 and Rs. 0.05 lakh in 1971-72 and at 31 and Rs. 0.04 in 1973-74. This society could not prosper and became defunct in 1975-76.

Panna District Central Cooperative Bank, Panna

The central cooperative bank is the hub around which the primary cooperative credit societies in the district moves. It has responsibility and authority

to assess the credit needs of the cultivators and to make the necessary finance available to them. It is also expected to ensure adequate and timely supply of credit to the cultivators as well as its proper use by the latter. The Panna District Central Cooperative Bank was started independently from 1st July, 1968, with head-quarters at Panna. Prior to it, this Bank was working as a branch of the Vindhya Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rewa since September, 1956. On 1st January, 1959, all the liabilities and assets of this branch were transferred to the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd, Jabalpur which functioned till 30th June, 1963. Presently, its area of operation is whole of the Panna District. The structure of the Bank is unitary and it operates through its 8 branches in the District. These branches were opened at Ajaigarh in 1963, Pawai, Devendranagar and Gunor in 1964, Shahnagar in 1965, Panna in 1966, Amanganj in 1967 and Raipura in 1976. The Bank undertakes almost all the functions of commercial banks although its main function is to help the cultivators through crop loans. The membership of the Bank was 180 in 1962-63, 233 in 1968-69 and 131 in 1972-73. Business statistics of the Bank for the past few years are analysed below.

Table No. VI-4

Panna District Central Cooperative Bank, Panna

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Share Capital	Reserves	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Advanced to Societies
1962-63	2.83	0.17	1.83	11.08	10.45
1964-65	5.11	0.14	4.37	24.15	18.15
1970-71	7.53	1.35	9.32	54.62	47.68
1971-72	8.02	2.08	10.07	60.50	50.02
1972-73	9.11	2.52	14.08	74.77	57.64
1973-74	12.27	2.76	15.83	77.48	60.92
1974-75	13.76	3.25	22.25	104.84	89.05
1975-76	18.76	6.43	25.00	127.03	69.81

Source:- Panna District Central Cooperative Bank, Panna

It would appear from the above statement that the Bank has made steady progress but Bank does not appear to have succeeded in mobilising rural deposits as its deposits look very meagre. The bulk of the credit given by the Bank goes to the

agricultural sector. During the year 1975-76, the Bank advanced Rs. 23.00 lakh as short-term loans in the form of seed, fertilisers and pesticides, and Rs. 36.64 lakhs as cash loans. The other institutions which have received credit from the Bank are salary earner's society, cooperative farming society and consumer's stores etc. During the year 1975-76, the Bank could make recoveries of Rs. 42.97 lakh out of the total debts of Rs. 100.36 lakh. This shows that its performance in recovery has been poor, only about 43 per cent.

District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Panna

The District Cooperative Land Development Bank was established in February, 1962, with headquarters at Panna. Later, it opened two branches, one at Pawai in December, 1967 and the other at Ajaigarh in November, 1968. The area of operation of the Bank is whole of Panna District. The medium term and long term needs of the cultivators are met by this Bank. The main statistics regarding working and progress made by the Bank are tabulated below.

Table No. VI-5

District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Panna

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Recovered	Percentage of Recovery
1965-66	259	0.41	5.39	1.98	N.A.	66
1970-71	1,076	1.37	20.09	2.04	3.41	53
1971-72	1,156	1.59	22.55	2.28	2.69	38
1972-73	1,405	3.33	32.10	5.55	4.93	60
1973-74	1,188	4.06	41.00	10.44	7.86	81
1974-75	1,698	5.10	56.42	20.20	6.12	78

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

The table given above shows that the Bank made satisfactory progress in the past decade in all aspects of its activities. Paid-up share capital and working capital of the Bank increased from Rs. 0.41 lakh and Rs. 5.39 lakh in 1965-66 to Rs. 5.10 lakh and Rs. 56.42 lakh in 1974-75, respectively. Membership of the Bank also increased from 259 to 1,698 during this period. The Bank deals directly with agriculturists, term-loans are sanctioned for the purchase of tractors, pump sets, bullock etc., and for sinking of

well and land development work. The Bank advanced Rs. 20.20 lakh in 1974-75 and recovered Rs.6.12 lakh or 78 per cent of the dues. The previous years record of recovery was even better (81 per cent). The performance of the Bank may be considered satisfactory during the past decade, though looking to the credit needs of agriculture oriented economy of the District, perhaps, not adequate.

Other Financial Institutions

Post Office Saving Schemes

The movement for small saving in India was started in 1945. Its object then was to counteract the evil effects of inflation which was the aftermath of the post-war period. After introduction of Planning in the country small savings have become an important source of collecting valuable resources for financing the development projects. The small saving schemes which continued their operations are-

1. Post Office Saving Bank Account
2. Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme
3. Post Office Recurring Account
4. Post Office Time Deposit Account
5. Post Office Seven Years National Saving Certificate

The gross and net deposits in these schemes in Panna District are given in the following statement.

Table No.. VI-6
Post Office Saving Schemes

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Gross Deposit	Net Deposit	Target
1970-71	9.38	4.10	4.00
1971-72	10.33	4.08	4.00
1972-73	10.39	3.05	4.40
1973-74	11.35	4.39	3.27
1974-75	11.38	0.21	3.93

Source - District Small Saving Officer, Panna

According to above statement deposits in small saving schemes in Panna District were almost static and particularly, below the target in 1974-75. The small saving per capita at the 1971 population was Rs. 0.33 approximately in 1974-75.

Life Insurance

Agencies doing insurance business play an important role in tapping a portion of the public savings through the collection of insurance premia. With the nationalisation of life insurance business in 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India had become the foremost and the largest single agency doing life insurance business in India. In the organisation and administrative set-up of Life Insurance Corporation, Panna District is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Satna branch office. The number of policies and sum assured in Panna District is given in the Table below.

Table No. VI-7
Life Insurance Business in Panna District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured
1970-71	214	15.44
1971-72	293	28.67
1972-73	359	40.05
1973-74	384	42.71
1974-75	380	50.49

Source:- Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jabalpur

The above statement reveal that the life insurance business in Panna District made a remarkable progress between 1970-71.

Government Finance

Under the Agriculturist's Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act, the Government advances loans to agriculturists for agricultural purposes in the form of *taccavi*. The Industries Department of the State also extends financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1958. Details regarding these have been given in the preceeding chapters.

Other Financial Institutions

There is no stock exchange or any centre of the Madhya Pradesh State Ware-housing Corporation (Indore) in Panna District. The District comes under the jurisdiction of Sagar branch of the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation but no loans were sanctioned by the Corporation in this district till March, 1976.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

The erstwhile Panna State had a coinage of its own during the time of Raja Kishor Sing (1798-1834) known as the *Kishori* rupees. Until 1832, this coin and various other

local issues were current. The British rupee was made the legal tender in 1832.¹ By the end of 19th century, medium of exchange were the British rupee and hundies, currency notes were little used.² The decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 and all transactions are now being made in new currency.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Old Time Trade

Trade of the District in the former times was mostly restricted to weekly bazars and fairs due to difficulties of communications and rather limited requirements of the people. The commodities traded at these places were generally agricultural and their prices were dependent mainly on supply conditions rather than the demand for them. There was no incentive for increasing production as the local market had fixed demand and exports were few. Wherever the trading centres existed they were unregulated.

Trade in the Erstwhile Ajaigarh State

The erstwhile Ajaigarh State practically had no trade upto the beginning of the present century. Its isolated position and want of good communications made any development difficult in this direction. The traffic was carried by bullock carts and pack animals. Internal trade was very small and hardly supplied local needs. The chief articles of imports were salt, sugar, *gur*, kerosine oil, poppy seeds, cotton and silk piece-goods, rope, wool, wheat, pulses, leather, tobacco, brass, copper and other utensils and iron and its implements. The chief exports then were wheat, rice, *mahua* flowers and fruits, *harra* and *chironjee*, lac, gum, wax, honey, cotton, *til*, *linseed*, *hamp* and tobacco. Value of export during 1907 was said to be about Rs. 1.7 lakh and of imports Rs. 2.5 lakh.³ In 1917-18, a total of 62,394 maunds of commodities worth of Rs. 3,89,531 were imported and 68,719 maunds commodities worth of Rs. 2,03,836 were exported from Ajaigarh and Padaria bazars of the State.⁴

1. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 29; Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela, p. 131.
2. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 26.
3. Ajaigarh State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 12; Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908, Vol. V p. 131.
4. Ajaigarh State Administration Report, 1917-18, p. 4.

Trade in the Erstwhile Panna State

When old State Gazetteer of Panna State was published (1907), principal market towns in the former State were Panna, Birsingpur, Raipura, Malhra, Pawai, Simariya, Kakreti, Singhpur, Harde, Durguan, Maharajganj, Guara, Sadwa, Baxwaha, Amanganj, Khonpa, Shahnagar, Bisani, Mahodra, and Saver. In all the villages, weekly markets were held where traders purchased from the cultivators and carried their goods to trade centres. The Jains dealt mostly in cloth and Hindu Banias in grain. Chief exports of the State were grain, timber, diamonds, and building stones.

The main items of imports were piece goods, sugar kerosineoil, salt, spices, *ghi*, cloth, tobacco, *til* seeds and food grains. The grain was imported for sale on pack animals and carts from Hata, Damoh, Sehora, Jaitwara, Katni, Kartal and Satna. Most of the traffic in piece goods and European articles was carried on through Satna which was served by East Indian Railway. The *sayar* or the import-export taxes were levied on the articles brought inside the Panna town. Total imports of taxable articles were valued approximately at Rs. 4.01 lakh during 1906-07.

Trade of the State passed along roads to Chhatarpur, Nowgong and Satna. Though there was no railway line in the State. The railway station of Harpalpur on the Jhansi-Manikpur line and Satna on Katni-Allahabad line were the two stations through which trade of the State was carried on.¹

The isolation of the State from railways had militated against the development of trade in the past. Even in thirties (1939-40) of the present century, there was practically no trade of great importance in the State except the export of local produce and importation of articles such as piece-goods, metal groceries, salt, sugar, mineral oil, tobacco etc. In 1939-40, oil seeds were the most important item of export and other articles taken out from the State for trade purposes were *ghee*, betel leaves, wheat, rice, gram, *chironjee*, lac, timber, gum, honey, catechu, bamboos and other minor forest produce.²

Present Day Trade

The main economic activity in the District even today is agriculture and a very small section of the people are engaged in trade and commerce. The poor participation of the working population in trade and commerce points out the low trading activity

1. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 25-26; Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908, Vol. XIX, p. 403; Panna State Administration Report, 1906-07, p. 15, 21.
2. Panna State Administration Report, 1939-40, p. 3.

In the District. Lack of adequate communications has been the main reason for slow growth of trade. There is also a great deficiency of ware-housing, facilities regulated mandi centres and processing facilities in the District, with the result that the cultivators prefer to take their raw produce to the neighbouring districts rather than bringing it to local market. The trade of the District is mainly confined only to small and retail type of business in a rural society, with limited wants. But when it is compared to the past it can be said that there has been a definite progress in this field yet quite a lot still remains to be done. Diamond trade could not develop in the district because of lack of local capital needed for this trade and lack of required skill.

Except very few wholesaler and some retail traders there are also nomadic traders who shift their place of operations from one market to another. They go to particular place on the market day and transact their business. Mostly such traders are from the weaker section of the society and they themselves produce goods which have local demand. Vegetable growers, cobblers, small farmers, petty shopkeepers etc. come under this category.

Employment in Trade and Commerce

According to 1961 Census, 3,130 persons (2,288 male and 842 female) were engaged in "Trade and Commerce" in Panna District, of these 2,571 were in rural areas and 559 in urban areas. Of the total 3,130 persons in this category, 623 were in Ajaigarh tahsil, 930 in Pawai tahsil and 1,577 in Panna Tahsil. Ajaigarh and Pawai tahsils were entirely rural, while in Panna Tahsil 559 persons were trading in urban areas. Employment in trade and commerce was only to the extent of 1.8 per cent of the district's working force. There was not much of trade in the district and it was mostly confined to the retail type. Only 64 persons were engaged in wholesale trade and the rest were confined only to small retail type of business. In 1971 Census, number of persons engaged in "Commerce" was 2,806 (2,497 male and 309 female) in the District, of which 1,856 were in rural areas and 950 in urban areas. Of the total 2,806 persons in this category 1,751 were in Panna tahsil, 360 in Ajaigarh tahsil and 695 in Pawai tahsil which was entirely rural. During recent years, there has been expansion in commercial activities in the District and the data given here are incomparable due to change in the definition of "Worker" from census to census.

Course of Trade

Food grains and pulses are the main crops of the District. The main commercial crop is oil seed and other commercial crops are potato, vegetables etc., which are produced in negligible quantity. The major forest produce include commercial timber (Teak, Salai, Gurjor), fire wood and charcoal. Teak wood is in great demand. The minor forest produce include *tendu* leaves, *kattha*, bamboo and other miscellaneous items. A major portion of forest produce is despatched to centres outside the State viz. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Delhi. Except for diamond Panna District has no resources of any other commercially important minerals. Though the District provides rich mining ground for diamonds, but it does not derive much economic benefit by way of diamond trade, as diamond in raw form is auctioned and exported to centres outside the State, like Bombay, Jaipur, Surat, Madras etc., where the trade in the precious stones and the industry of cutting and polishing diamonds is well developed. Thus, the trade of the District centres round its main produce like food grain, pulses, oil seed, timber, *tendu* leaves and diamond. According to 1971 census, sugar, kerosine oil and salt were important three items of import in Ajaigarh town, and *tuar*, timber and charcoal were of export. In Panna town rice, wheat and pulses were among major items of import and diamonds, building stones and fish were of exports.

Since the individual economic entity of the districts and places is fast disappearing with the increase of means of transport and communication, it is not possible to mention in absolute terms the volume and value of exports and imports of the commodities from and to the District. However, inward figures of mandi and municipality in the District may be dealt with.

Regulated Markets

Regulated Markets have come up to solve many problems of agricultural marketing by regularising it mainly at assembling points. The main aim of the market regulation is to regulate the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and to ensure a fair deal to producer in mandies. By the end of 1974, Devendra Nagar mandi was the only regulated mandi in the District. The other mandi centres of the District are at Panna and Ajaigarh towns.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Ajaigarh

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Ajaigarh was started in June, 1975. Wheat, rice, gram, arhar, *juar*, *jawa*, *alsi* and *til* are the commodities traded in this mandi. During the

year 1975, 338 qnts. wheat, 337 qnts. of rice, 111 qnts. of gram, 122 qnts. of *arhar* and 178 qnts. of *jawa* were traded in this mandi.

Imports in Panna Municipal Limits

The imports in municipal limits of Panna Municipal council mainly consist of consumer goods viz., cloth, sugar, kersoine oil, edible oils, general merchandise, animals, drugs and medicines, metals and metal wares and building material etc. Inward transmission of these commodities in Panna Municipal limits is given in the Table below-

Table No. VI-8
Imports in Panna Municipal Limits

Main Items	(Amount in lakh Rs.)			
	1961-62	1965-66	1970-71	1974-75
1. Food and beverages	3.60	3.50	28.81	5.57
2. Animals	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
3. Light, fuel and perfumes	0.08	3.00	4.90	7.00
4. Building materials	3.90	4.40	1.41	8.03
5. Drugs and medicines	2.81	3.80	5.98	7.40
6. Cut-pice and silk cloth	6.59	7.80	9.59	23.01
7. Metals and metal-wares	0.56	0.75	1.00	2.64
8. Miscellaneous	0.39	0.60	0.76	0.92

Source- Municipality, Panna

Centres of Wholesale and Retail Trade

All the tahsil headquarters, *mandi* and banking centres in the District have wholesale or retail marketing facilities. The important business centres in the District, thus, are Panna, Ajaigarh, Pawal, Devendra Nagar, Amanganj, Kakharti, Sha'nagar, Majgawan and Ramkhiria.

Fairs and Melas

From early days, *melas* have been an inevitable part of the socio- religious life of the District. They also assumed commercial character later. In all, 37 fair and

melas were held in Panna District in 1961, of these 24 were held in Panna Tahsil, 9 in Pawal tahsil and 4 in Ajaigarh Tahsil. Baldeoiji fair of Panna and Rathyatra of Janakpur in Panna tahsil were the biggest fairs in the District, each attended by about 10,000 persons. Baldeoiji fair was held for 15 days while Rathyatra was held for 7 days. In Pawal tahsil Amanganj fair was the largest and was held for 7 days. It was attended by about 5,000 persons. In Ajaigarh tahsil Sankranti and Shivratri fairs at Ajaigarh were also attended by about 5,000 persons. In Ajaigarh tahsil Sankranti and Shivratri fairs at Ajaigarh were also attended by 5,000 persons each. These fairs, in addition to being religious gatherings also provide an opportunity for the exchange of local goods and products, and for purchase of articles of daily use brought to the fairs by scores of peddlers, venders and small traders.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly and fortnightly markets are a regular feature of our rural economy. Bulk of the trading activities in the villages of the District takes place on bazar days. According to 1961 census survey in Panna District, 24 periodical markets were held in Pawal tahsil, 8 in Panna tahsil and only one at Dharmpur in Ajaigarh tahsil.

Cooperative Marketing

Cooperative marketing plays an important role in the economic betterment of farmers by organising disposal of member's produce on a joint basis and ensures a profitable deal with the purchasing agency. These societies also help consumers by distribution of essential commodities at a reasonable price. The cooperative marketing sector in the District consists of 2 marketing societies, 1 wholesale consumers store, and 7 primary consumers stores. In addition to these, a district branch of the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation is also functioning in the District.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

Two cooperative marketing societies were opened in Panna District one at Devendranagar in 1959 and the other at Gunor in 1960. These societies are engaged in distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and agricultural machines and also in the purchase of agricultural produce. Besides, they also deal in general merchandise. The business statistics of these two societies for the year 1970-71 and 1974-75 are given in the Table below, while yearwise figures for the past few years are given in the Appendix.

Table No. VI-9
Cooperative Marketing Societies

Particulars	Devendra Nagar		Gunor	
	1970-71	1974-75	1970-71	1974-75
1. Membership	100	182	62	38
2. Share Capital	0.40	0.98	0.35	0.38
3. Working Capital	0.80	6.19	0.41	0.44
4. Purchase	1.41	21.76	Nil	0.04
5. Sales	1.44	22.41	Nil	0.03

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Both of these societies are functioning in Panna tahsil. Devendra Nagar society has shown good progress during past few years. Its working capital and sales increased from Rs. 0.80 lakh and Rs. 1.44 lakh in 1970-71 to Rs. 6.19 and Rs. 22.41 lakh in 1974-75, respectively, while Gunor society's performance has been poor.

The Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Panna

The Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Panna was started in March, 1968. The Store is mainly trading in foodgrains like, wheat, juar, rice and sugar, cloth, kirana, edible oils, handloom cloth etc. Business figures of the Stores are tabulated below.

Table No. VI-10.

Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Panna

Year	(Amount in lakh Rs.)				
	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1968-69	132	0.22	N.A.	0.90	0.70
1970-71	136	0.20	0.28	0.80	0.84
1971-72	134	0.17	0.20	1.13	1.22
1972-73	134	0.17	0.13	0.76	0.73
1973-74	134	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.20
1974-75	140	0.17	0.73	2.10	2.10

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

The Store earned a profit of Rs. 8,753 in 1971-72, Rs. 5,891 in 1973-74 and of Rs. 14,815 in 1975-76.

Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores

In all seven primary consumers cooperative stores were started in Panna District till 1976. The first primary store was opened at Ajaigarh in 1949. In 1956, 1962 and in 1963 three more stores were started in Panna. In 1965 one store was opened at Majhgawan and the number of these stores reached to five and to seven when two stores were started at Ramkhiriya. A list with date of establishment and yearwise business statistics of these stores are given in Appendix. Business figures of three store at Panna, Majhgawan and Ramkhiriya for the year 1974-75 are given in the Statement below.

Table No. VI-11

Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores in 1974-75

Particulars	(Amount in lakh Rs.)		
	N.M.D.C.Store Majhgawan	N.M.D.C. Store, Ramkhiriya	Government Servents Store, Panna
1. Membership	233	90	308
2. Share Capital	0.02	0.01	0.01
3. Working Capital	0.12	0.49	0.10
4. Purchase	0.80	0.47	1.65
5. Sales	0.81	0.48	1.68

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Ajalgarh, Simaria and two other stores at Panna were defunct till the year 1976.

The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation

The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation opened a branch office at Panna during the year 1965-66. The area of operation of this branch is the whole of Panna District. It helps the cultivators through cooperative societies. Main commodities traded by the Federation in Panna District are oil-engine and electric motors, rice, Kisan soap and chemical fertilisers. The federation opened 8 centres for storage and distribution of fertilisers at Panna, Ajaigarh, Devendra Nagar, Amanganj and Pawal, Shahnagar, Gunor and Raipura. Business statistic of the

Branch for the past three years are given below.

Table No. VI-12

Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Panna Branch

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Particulars	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
1. Kisan Soap	-	-	Rs. 600	Rs. 15		Rs. 707
2. Rice	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.28
3. Oil-engine and Electric-motor	4.37	4.76	5.93	6.29	5.32	66.23
4. Fertilisers	-	12.79	-	21.80		26.34

Source - The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Panna Branch

State Trading

Active participation of the State in the field of trade dates back to 1942. It was necessitated by a general shortage of essential consumers goods caused by World War II. The main object of the state trading is the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz wheat, juar, rice and sugar etc. at a reasonable price. Food Corporation of India and Appex Marketing Federation are the agencies for purchasing levy grains. Distribution of food grains and sugar is done through 199 fair price shops which includes 23 cooperative societies. Of these 199 fair price shops in the District 76 were in urban areas of Panna tahsil, 81 in urban areas of Pawai tahsil and 31 in urban areas of Ajaigarh tahsil. Apart from these, 16 were in Panna town and one each at semi-urban centres like Amanganj, Pawai, Devendra Nagar, Ajaigarh and Shah Nagar. During the year 1975-76, 6.054 qnts. of wheat 2.829 qnts. of rice, 14.026 qnts. of sugar and 514 qnts. of of juar were distributed through these fair price shops.

Merchants Association

Trade and commerce being one of the principle economic activities of modern times, organisations of traders play a vital role in the economic life of community. The growth of trade associations in this District however is nominal. The Vyapar Mandal, Panna started in 1958, is the **only** such association which is functioning in the District.

Weights and Measures

An account of weights and measures prevalent in the erstwhile Panna and Ajaigarh States, which are the constituents of the present Panna District, is not available. However, it is reported that, in former days stone and wooden pieces were used as weights and earthen and wooden jars were used as capacity measures in the District. Apart from these *hath* and *balishta* were used for length measures.

Adoption of All India Standards

With a view to introducing uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959. According to the provision of the Act, the metric weights and measures were made compulsory in Panna District from 1st April, 1963.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

The means of communication plays a prominent role in stimulating the economic development of a District. Panna District is entirely dependant on roads for transport. Railways are conspicuous by their absence.

Ancient Trade Routes and Highways

In the Mauryan period a Highway route connected Pataliputra with the sea-port Bhurukacch (modern Broach), via Bharhut, Eran, Besnagar, Mahishmati and Ujjayini. Since Bharhut is situated in the adjoining Satna district, in the west of Panna, and Eran is situated in Sagar district in the east of Panna district, it may be conjectured that this Highway might have passed through Panna district. Later Khajuraho (Chhatarpur District) which is about 45 km. from Panna, came into prominence in the 9th and 10th centuries A.D. Khajuraho, therefore, must have been connected by net-work of roads from other parts of the country. It seems probable that the partial demolition of its temples and consequent loss of importance dates from A.D. 1494-95, when Sikandar Lodi after his expedition into Panna and Baghelkhand, retreated through this region and sacked the country as far as Banda. But during the earlier periods, this place must have been linked with the other important centres of the country through a net-work of roads.

Old Modes of Conveyance and Trade Routes

In earlier days the routes were unpaved and rivers mostly unbridged. The traffic was generally carried on by means of pack bullocks along rough tracks, most of which were not passable during the wet season. Generally, men travelled on horse back or on ponies. An elephant was used by nobles and wealthy people for riding and poor people used to ride donkeys, mules or even buffaloes. The other forms of transport were bullock-carts and chariots, which were used both for carrying passengers and goods. Bullock carts and pack oxen were chiefly used for carrying goods over long distances. The cart traffic was confined to the fair weather months. It was difficult to keep the pathways in good condition and in many cases they were worn out by traffic and washed away by the rain water.

The principal trade routes in erstwhile Panna State were from Panna to Satna and Panna to Nowgaon and to the Harpalpur station on Jhansi-Manikpur section of the then Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

History of Road Construction

The early period of road construction and development when the area covered by this District was under Princely Rule, was characterised by slow progress and piecemeal development. The necessity of developing the roads in a systematic way was realised by the erstwhile Panna and Ajaigarh States during the closing years of the nineteenth century, and a few roads were also constructed by them with the joint efforts of British Government. In 1906-07 the total length of roads maintained by Panna State was about 41 miles and by Ajaigarh State about 72 miles. Panna State was maintaining 29 miles of road, while 12 miles of roads were under the management of the British Government. Out of this total length of roads 37 miles were metalled and 4 miles unmetalled. Ajaigarh State was maintaining 24 miles of metalled and 48 miles of unmetalled roads. Of the 24 miles of metalled roads only the Ajaigarh-Panna road (7 miles) was kept by the Darbar and the remaining being the parts of Satna-Nowgong and Satna-Nagod roads (17 miles) were maintained by the British Government. In 1907-08, a Joint Engineer (for Public Works Department) for Bundelkhand States was appointed with headquarters at Nowgong. There was one Divisional Engineer for Panna *khas* and two sub-Divisional Engineers for the districts of the Panna State. During 1911-12, the total length maintained by Panna State increased to 170 miles (28 miles metalled and 142 miles unmetalled).

In the year 1913-14, the post of State Engineer was created in Panna State and survey work for the construction of new roads was carried out. An amount of Rs. 941 was spent on survey work and Dharamsagar-Safar Bagh road, Mahodra-Raipur, Buswaha-Simaria and Tikaria-Shahpur roads were constructed as famine works. In 1918, Ajaigarh State was maintaining Satna-Nowgong metalled road (12 miles), Nagod-Kalinjar road (4 miles), Ajaigarh-Amanganj road (7 miles) and Ajaigarh-Deogaon road (6 miles). Fair weather roads maintained by Ajaigarh State were from Ajaigarh to Bachhon, Makundpur to Bania Nagar via Bachhon and Surajpur, Bariarpur to Kharoni, Padaria to Ganj, Girwara to Mahewa via Lohargaon and Gunour, Ajaigarh to Mandla via Bhapatpur and Burhia-ka-Kuan to Toria.¹ An important feature of these roads was that a large part of them was unmetalled or a mere cart track. The metalled roads were generally constructed in or near the capital towns. Another general and glaring defect of the road system was the lack of

1. Ajaigarh State Administration Report, 1918 pp. 2-3.

coordinated efforts on the part of different States. The example of Satna-Panna-Nowgaon road and such others are exceptions. Most of the roads terminated at the border of the respective States. Road construction was also not undertaken for public convenience as a basic need but as a measure to provide work in times of famine or to meet administrative requirements. The Princely States received little help or encouragement from Government of India after the passing of Government of India Act 1919, when roads were deemed to be purely a provincial subject except for certain arterial roads in the then Princely States. During the year 1928-32, construction of Hirapur-Batiagarh (a portion of about 12 miles traversed in the Panna State) was selected as a road of All India Importance and as a project eligible for the special grant from the reserves of Government of India in the Road Development Account. By this time the Panna State was maintaining about 81 miles of metalled and 500 miles of fair weather roads.¹ An amount of Rs. 5,000/- was spent on maintenance of roads. During the period of Second World War road construction activities were taken up as famine programme and a considerable amount was spent on construction of roads. The famous Nagpur Plan of road development was evolved in December, 1943. For the first time in the history of roads in India, this plan gave a systematic classification of roads into the National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads. The objective of this Plan was that no village in a well-developed agricultural area should remain at a distance of more than 8 km. from the main road, while in agricultural area no village should remain more than 32 km. from the main road. The Government of India as well as the State Governments endorsed the recommendations of the Nagpur Plan in general terms. Gradually the net-work of roads in the District was extended and improved.

Road Development after Independence

However, real progress in the construction and extension of roads in the District, was made after attainment of Independence and formation of Vindhya Pradesh. It came to be realised that transport is the *sine qua non* of all economic development and without enlarging system it is futile to think of expansion of trade and industry, promotion of exports or marketing of goods. In this context there was

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1928-32, p 18.

important need to open up this area by a net-work of roads, where there were inaccessible tracts, unbridged river cross ways, weak bridges and culverts. The merger of Vindhya Pradesh in the larger unit of Madhya Pradesh (1956) further stimulated road construction activities. In recent years, therefore, there has been remarkable growth and development of transport and communication facilities in this District. This has been made possible, largely because of improvement and construction of new roads under the Five Year Plans. The table below shows the progress of road development from 1950-51.

Table No. VII-1

Length of Roads

Year	Surface of Roads			(In km)
	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Natural Soil Fair Weather Roads (Motorable)	
1950-51	-	192.8	50.4	243.2
1955-56	54.4	236.6	34.3	325.0
1960-61	54.4	335.2	184.8	574.4
1965-66	173.0	265.4	252.6	691.0
1966-67	194.2	257.6	222.1	673.9
1967-68	204.2	270.5	323.3	798.0
1968-69	263.3	321.3	272.4	857.0
1969-70	266.7	325.9	250.0	842.6
1971-72	294.4	327.9	261.0	883.3
1972-73	309.9	329.0	244.2	883.1
1973-74	309.9	335.4	238.6	883.9
1974-75	311.9	382.2	231.8	925.9
1975-76*	321.2	327.7	232.3	881.2

Source- Executive Engineer P.W.D.(B&R) Panna

*Latest figures are given in Appendix c.

It is clear from the above table that there has been rapid increase in Kilometrage of roads since the implementation of Five Year Plans. The First Five Year Plan, it appears, marked the phase of planning for road development. By the end of Second Plan, the total road kilometrage had nearly doubled in

comparison to that of 1951. Again there was slow progress in construction of roads during the Third Five Year Plan. There has been steady expansion in road kilometrage from the year 1968-69. In the year 1975-76, the length of different surfaces of roads (maintained by Public Works Department) aggregated 8,802 km. (one km. of the District road was maintained by Damoh Division). The Water Bound Macadam surface covered the highest road length i.e., 327.7 km. (37.1 percent). Bituminous surface roads came next in order with 321.2 km. (36.4 percent), while the natural soil fair weather roads covered 232.3 km. (26.5 percent of the total road length). There can be no doubt that with the clearer appreciation of local needs as a result of economic planning and better estimation of the demands, plans for road development and construction have received more detailed and critical appraisal as part of the overall programme of economic development. Special attention has been paid to the roads for developing the rural areas as well as backward regions. After States reorganisation in 1956, road policy acquired a more uniform acceptance and application.

The Government of India in 1957, prepared a Twenty Year Road Development Plan (1961-81), with a view to raising the average kilometrage to 83.2 km. per 259 sq. km. of area and to bring every village, (i) in a developed and agricultural area within 3.4 km. of a metalled road and 2.4 km. of any road, (ii) in a semi-developed area, within 18 km. of a metalled road and 5 km. of any road, (iii) in an under-developed and uncultivable area within 19 km. of a metalled road and 8 km. of any road. Since the beginning of Third five Year Plan efforts have been made to implement the policy whose impact has already been noticed.

In 1975-76, there were 15.70 km. of roads per 100 sq. km. for the whole area of the District, which was greater than the State average of 11.28 km. The pressure of population on roads was about 260.25 km. roads per lakh persons in the District against the State average of 120.02 km. The comparative statement of category wise proportion of roads and pressure of population in the District as on 31st March, 1976, is shown below :-

Table No. VII-2
Categorywise Road Length

Particulars	Panna District			Madhya Pradesh		
	Metalled	Un-metalled	Total	Metalled	Un-metalled	Total
Length per 100 Sq. km. of area	9.49	6.21	15.70	8.39	2.89	11.28
Pressure of Population per one lakh Persons	157.33	102.91	260.25	89.24	30.78	120.02

It is evident from the above table that the length per 100 sq. km area as well as pressure of population on roads in this District are higher than the State average.

Road Classification

The Nagpur Plan gave the first ever classification of roads. This is a functional classification showing the utility of the various classes of roads. The following table shows the classification of roads according to the Nagpur Plan :

Table No. VII-3
Functional Classification of Roads

Year				(In km.)
	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Cost of Maintenance (In Rs.)
1950-51	-	145.00	98.20	N.A.
1955-56	54.4	206.20	-	N.A.
1960-61	54.4	260.00	205.60	4,02,120
1965-66	139.00	268.70	287.10	5,75,700
1970-71	139.00	268.70	441.60	10,84,600
1972-73	139.00	268.70	467.70	12,51,800
1973-74	139.00	216.20	419.00	16,00,000
1974-75	139.00	316.20	419.0	12,26,000
1975-76 *	139.00	316.20	429.60	18,61,200

Source: Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Panna

*Latest figures are given in Appendix 'C'.

There is no National Highway in Panna District. But two roads of the District, i.e., Chhatarpur-Panna-Satna road and Chhatarpur-Katni road have been proposed by the State Government for inclusion in the National Highways.¹

Among the District Roads, other District roads covered about 48.63 per cent of the total road length in 1975-76 while Major District Roads constituted 38.00 per cent and State Highways 13.37 per cent. A review of the progress under Five Year Plan clearly indicates that although Panna District has made substantial advance in road development. Yet much remains to be done. The second and Third Five Year Plans fully recognised the inadequacy of the road system.

The roads of the District are under the administrative and executive control of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads), Panna Division. All the State Highways are black-topped except for a few short stretches that come under the water bound macadam. There is considerable kilometrage of unmetalled roads. Such roads are being gradually improved. The details of the existing roads are given below :-

State Highways

These roads are important trunk routes functioning as major Intra-State links. The total length of State Highways in this District is about 139 km. The State Highway No. 6, i.e., Pipri (U.P.) Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) road passes through the District. This road enters the District boundary from the east and runs for about 50 km. towards the west. The most important places within the District situated on it are Devendranagar, Badagaon, Rajapur and Panna. This road is completely black-topped and open for traffic throughout the year.

Major District Roads

The Major District Roads serve the areas of dense population, linking them with the markets or with important highways. These have been provided with a number of bridges and culverts to ensure uninterrupted traffic during the rainy season. Panna-Ajaigarh-Kartal road is an important road under this category. It connects the Tahsil headquarter of Ajaigarh with Panna and traverses for about 43 km.

Other District Roads

Such roads are intended to serve the interior rural areas. They connect villages and groups of villages with Major District roads and small important towns. In spite of their being most essential means of communication in the

villages they are in most cases, nobetter than more tracks and are completely unpassable during the rainy season. The important roads under this category are the following :-

Table No. VII-4
Other District Roads

(In km.)						
Sl.No.	Name of Roads	From	To	Total Distance in the District	Class	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Devendranagar-Road	Devendra Nagar	Saleha	24	All weather	Asphalted and
2.	Panna-Amanaganj Road	Panna	Amanganj	35	All weather	Asphalted and W.B.M.
3.	Amanganj-Pawal	Amanganj	Pawal	24	All weather	and
4.	Ajaigarh-Toria	Ajaigarh	Toria	11	-	W.B.M.
5.	Amanganj-Samaria Galsabad	Amanganj	Galsabad	31	Fair Weather	W.B.M.
6.	Ajaigarh-Nagod-Kalinger Road	Ajaigarh	Kalinjar	18	Fair Weather	W.B.M.
7.	Amanganj-Gunour Road	Amanganj	Gunour	24	Fair Weather	W.B.M.
8.	Subansa-Gunour Road	Subansa	Gunour	16	All Weather	W.B.M.
9.	Samaria-Mahendra, Rajpur Road	Semaria	Salaiya	56	Fair Weather	W.B.M.
10.	Ajaigarh-Chandla Road	Ajaigarh	Chandla	13	Fair Weather	Kachha Road
11.	Toria-Bariyarpur Road	Toria	Bariyarpur	10	Fair Weather	Kachha Road
12.	Salekha-Pawal-Mahendra Road	Saleha	Mahendra	65	Fair Weather	Kachha Road
13.	Dolanchowki-Toria Road	Dolanchowki	Toria	10	Fair Weather	Kachha Road
14.	Shahnagar-Jukehi Road	Shahnagar	Jukehi	10	Fair Weather	Kachha Road

1. Souvenir, Indian Roads Congress, Bhopal, 1976.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Amanganj-Kishan- ganj Road	Amanganj	Kishanganj	16	Fair Weather	Kachha Road
16.	Sakaria-Gunour Road	Sakaria	Gunour	20	Fair Weather	Kachha Road

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

*Important routes in 1993 are given in Appendix 'c'

Forest Roads

Panna District is endowed with extensive forest-wealth and roads are built and maintained by the Forest Department to facilitate the exploitation of the forest produce. The use of these roads is seasonal as they are used by the Forest Department and the contractors in open season. The roads become impassable during the rains. Total length of forest roads in the District was 480.21 km. Important forest roads maintained by South Forest Division, Panna, are Gaudlaka-kani Majholi (20.92 km), Talgaon- Hinota (805 km.), Kalda Bachhon (20.92 km.), Salha-Ghutehi (20.92 km), Shyam-Giri-Kalda (11.26 km.), Sarangpur-Shyamgiri (22.53 km.), Shyamgiri-Mahgawa (8.04 km.), Shyamgiri-Sandraja (12.87 km.), Kalda-Rampur (19.31 km.), Ghutehi-Kalda (20.92 km.), Kalda-Kalijhir (12.87 km) Sarangpur-Dwar Bisani (25.74 km.), Tikaria-Bari (22.53 km.), Bari-Chakra (9.66km.), Chakra-Palanghat (35.41 km.) Raipura-Govindpura (35.40 km.), Kothi-Mohindra (5.13 km.) and Hada-Kothi (20.50 km.). North Forest Division, Panna, also maintained about 147.13 km. forest roads and important among them are Chhapa-Koha-Sehe (12.80 km.), Panna-Kohaseha (11.20 km), Mandla-Pipartola (9.00 km.), Mandla-Harsa (13.60 km.), Pipartola- Gaugau (16.40 km.), Hinota-Talgaon (11.50 km.), Mandla-Budhroad (9.60 km.), Toria-Harsa (17.60 km.), Dharampur-Kudra (4.80 km.), Dharampur-Imlenia (18.23 km.) and Pahadikhera-Imlenia (22.40 km.).

Vehicles and Conveyance

The principal means of conveyance and transport in Panna District are automobiles, Bicycles and bullock carts. The Motor bus has a leading role in the sphere of mechanical road transport. The bullock cart continues to be even now the basic means of transport in rural areas of the District. The bicycles, motor cycles and private motor cars are used in the towns. The goods are generally transported by trucks over long distances.

Automobiles

In the absence of railways, road transport both for carrying passengers and goods is quite popular. The automobiles play an important role in the transportation system of the District. The table below gives the details of various types of vehicles registered in Panna District .

Table No. VII-5

Number of Automobiles

Year	Cars	Buses	Trucks	Motor Cycles	Others	Total
1950-51	28	23	146	13	43	253
1955-56	39	35	167	19	58	318
1960-61	48	47	184	26	69	374
1965-66	59	55	196	36	83	428
1966-67	59	57	197	37	86	436
1967-68	63	58	199	40	90	450
1968-69	65	60	204	46	94	469
1969-70	68	62	206	51	98	485
1970-71	73	63	209	61	101	507
1971-72	92	64	211	70	104	541
1972-73*	99	66	222	78	118	585

* Latest figures are given in Appendix C.

The number of automobiles in Panna District registered a steady rise. In the year 1950-51, the number of cars, buses, trucks and motorcycles were 28, 23, 146 and 13 which increased to 39, 35, 167 and 19 in 1955-56 and 48, 47, 184 and 26 in 1960-61 and 73, 63, 209 and 61 in 1970-71, respectively. With the improvement in roads and in response to the growing needs the number of Motor vehicles increased further. Thus by the year 1972-73, number of total automobiles increased by nearly two- fold over 1950-51.

Other Vehicles

Before the advent of the mechanized transport bullock carts, ponies and horses were mainly employed for the purpose in this District. These pristine means of transport still retain much of their former utility and importance. The most common vehicles now in use are bicycles, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts.

Bicycles and Cycle Rickshaws

The bicycles are much popular in rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses and cheapness. But since there is no provision of registration it is difficult to correctly assess the total number of bicycles in use in the District.

The cycle rickshaws are mostly used in Panna and Ajaigarh towns. It is a cheap means of transport for short distances with the carrying capacity of two passengers.

Bullock Carts

The rural areas not connected by the roads are still dependent on bullock carts for transport of men and material. As the bullock cart has become an integral part of our rural economy, it can not be easily brushed away as an outmoded vehicle in any consideration of road transport development. Much of the internal goods traffic of the District is still carried by bullock carts as many villages are away from the roads and inaccessible by other means of transport. According to the figures supplied by the Directorate of Land Records, Madhya Pradesh, there were 14,092 bullock carts in 1960-61, which increased to 21,817 in 1971-72. The carts are also used in the urban areas mostly for the transport of grain and heavy goods within the towns. Owning and working a bullock cart is immensely cheaper than owning and operating a mechanised road transport vehicle. As the wear and tear of the cart is negligible the cost of operation of the cart is also low. The draught animals can be usefully employed in agriculture.

Public Transport

The facilities of public transport in the rural areas were inadequate in the past. The village roads were sometimes unusable in the rainy season even for cart traffic. However, during the last two decades considerable progress has been achieved and several schemes of road development are under way. A number of link roads and approach roads have been constructed and a greater number of them are proposed.

The expansion and improvement of roads has inevitably led to the development of goods and passenger traffic. The buses ply on almost all the main roads and major District roads. Towns and big villages are directly served by bus transport, whereas a number of small villages situated by the side of major roads are also covered. However, a large number of villages remain untouched by passenger services. People have to resort to bullock carts, bicycles and ponies which still occupy a conspicuous place in the scheme of rural transport. Some important routes operated by private operators are shown below:

Table No. VII-6

Routes Operated by Private Bus Services

Name of Operator		Name of Route	
1		2	
1.	Lachhman Das Darwari Lal Gupta, Panna	1.	Gunour to Baryarpur
		2.	Gunour to Pahadikhera
2.	The Panna Transport Company(Pvt.) Ltd., Panna	1.	Panna to Pahadikhera
		2.	Panna to Katni
3.	Chhange Raja Bus Operator, Panna	1.	Panna to Kola
		2.	Ajaigarh to Katni
		3.	Ajaigarh to Gunour
4.	Kashiram Chourasia, Panna	1.	Panna to Katni
5.	Surendra Mohan Chorasias, Panna	1.	Panna to Jabalpur
		2.	Panna to Katni.
6.	Kishori Lal, Amanganj, Panna	1.	Panna to Hata
7.	Sukheja Transport Company, Panna	1.	Panna to Hata
8.	Kanhiya Lala Gupta, Panna	1.	Panna to Raipura
9.	Shri Shyam Ji, Panna	1.	Panna to Kota
10.	Chhote Lal Paramlal Jain, Panna	1.	Panna to Rajnagar.
11.	Vindhyachal Cooperative Society, Panna	1.	Satna to Kartala
12.	Sindh Transport Company	1.	Panna to Saliya
13.	Bhanupratap Singh, Amanganj	1.	Simarla to Katni

Source:- Superintendent Police, Panna and R.T.O. Sagar

Motor transport is in the hands of small operators. So, it is not possible for them to operate on longer routes. Hence their operations are confined to small areas only. This seems paradoxical in the face of scarcity of transport facilities in comparison to the demand for transport requirement of the District.

Transport Cooperatives

There is one cooperative passenger transport society in the District known as the Vindhyachal Cooperative Society, Panna. It was founded in 1960-61 with 14 members and share capital of Rs. 7,500 and working capital of Rs. 41,283/-. The society is plying a bus on Satna to Kartala route. The society is reported to be not purchasing probably and has been remaining at a loss for many years.

State Transport

Some buses of Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation i.e., from Bhopal to Rewa Sidhi and Sagar-Allahabad pass through this District.

Goods Transport

The goods transport business on roads is entirely in the hands of the private sector. They carry goods over long distance. The majority of these operators own one or two trucks only. Motor trucks in this District carry goods and merchandise to and from distant places, such as Rewa, Allahabad, Kanpur, Jhansi, Bhopal and Indore.

Water Transport

The District is criss-crossed by a number of rivers and nallah but non of them is used for transport. Even the big rivers of the District are not utilised for navigation purposes.

Bridges

The various roads of the District are provided with a number of bridges and culverts. Panna-Chhatarpur, Panna-Satna, Panna- Ajaigarh and Panna-Amanganj-Pawai roads are provided with a number of bridges and culverts over the rivers and streams. In the District there were 564 bridges and culverts with the spanning length of one metre and less, 54 between one and thirty metres length, and 5 between 30 and 150 metres length. Three bridges were above 150 metres length. Present position is given in Appendix 'C'.

Air Transport

The District has no regular air service. But there is one landing ground at Sakraiya owned by Director General Civil Aviation Department, Government of India which can be used for the purpose.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

There are *Dharam Shalas*, hotels, lodges and rest houses at important places of the District. Eight rest houses are maintained by the Public Works Department alone. Primarily these Rest Houses are meant for Government officers on duty. But they are also made available to the travelling public. Most of these Rest Houses are well-furnished. Besides tea and breakfast, meals are also provided on payment. There

is one Circuit House or *Vishram Bhawan* at Panna meant for the use of higher category of officers. Of eight rest houses or *Vishram Grihas* one is located at Panna town and the rest at other places of the District. The following table shows the details of situation and category of accommodation available in the Circuit and Rest houses of the District.

Table No. VII-6
Situation of Circuit and Rest Houses

	Place	Tahsil	Situation on Road	Category of Accommodation
Circuit House				
	Panna	Panna	2 km. off on Nowgaon Satna Road at Pahar Kothi	5 suites
Rest Houses				
1.	Panna	Panna	1 km. 92 on Nowgaon, Satna Road	2 Suites
2.	Badagaon	Panna		2 Suites
3.	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh	Panna-Ajaigarh-Kartal Road	5 Suites
4.	Madla	Panna	Nowgaon-Satna Road	2 suites
5.	Amanganj	Panna	Amanganj-Semaria Road	2 suites
6.	Semaria	Panna	Gasabad Road	2 suites
7.	Pawai	Pawai	Amanganj-Pawai-Katni Road	2 suites
8.	Shahnagar	Pawai	Amanganj-Pawai-Katni Road	2 suites

Source:- Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R) Panna

The Collector of the District is responsible for allotting accommodation in the Circuit House, while, Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B.&R.) is responsible for allotting accommodation in the rest houses.

Serails and Dharmashalas

No account of ancient *dharmashalas* of the District is available. Recently some *dharmashalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic people for the convenience of travellers at Panna, Ajaigarh and Amanganj towns of the District. The *dharmashalas* are often attached to temples. They afford accommodation to the travellers free of charge. A *dharmashala* managed by Municipal Council, Panna, is located near Bus Stand, Panna.

Hotels and Lodges

With the intensification of development activities especially diamond industry in various parts of the District, the town of Panna been attracting people in larger numbers giving resite demand for beter lodging amenities.

The increased in this inflow of traffic has been mainly responsible for the establishment of hotels and eating houses. There are a good number of hotels at Panna, Devendranagar Amanganj, Ajaigarh and Pawai towns, which offer lodging and boarding facilities to the travellers.

The hotels and eating houses are, however, a feature associated mainly with urban life. The rural areas too have few such hotels and eating houses. The villages on the road side have, however, small tea shops which offer the passengers light refreshment and tea.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Information regarding the early history of the postal system in the District is not available. In earlier days there was no regular postal system and letters were generally carried by special messengers. A regular postal service, however, became available to the area in the beginning of present century. During the year 1904-05, there was an impereal post office at Panna and four branch offices at Birsingpur, Raipura, Pawai and Shahnagar (opened since 1902). The last one was closed during 1905-06. The cost of carrying the Panna State Dak to the parganas was Rs. 3,122 in 1905-06 and a sum of Rs. 99 was recovered on account of the duty levied on private mail. In 1906-07, Panna State made its own arrangement for carrying Dak to its parganas and 14 postal lines were maintained by the State. There was a camel service between Panna and Stana for carrying telegrams, etc. A combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Panna in 1909-10 with the State guarantee to make up the deficiency in revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,390/- per annum. Thus the opening of telegraph office at the capital town promoted trade and commerce in a large measure, besides providing an essential facility to the public.

In 1906-07, an Imperial Post Office was also opened in Ajaigarh town. Another Imperial Post was opened in 1918 at Padaria Tola. The postal letters intended for the interior in the State were distributed through Tahsildars².

Present Working And Set-up.

There has been an acceleration in the development and expansion of postal services since Independence. As a result of Five Year Plans the progress has been systematic and continuous. The objective in the First Five Year Plan was to serve

besides all administrative headquarters, such as, tahsils and thanas, every group of villages located within a distance of 3.2 km. having population of 2,000 provided the annual loss did not exceed Rs. 750/- and there was no post office within a distance of about 5 km. The conditions for opening post offices were relaxed during the Second Five Year Plan. Post Offices were further sought to be provided at the headquarters of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks subject to the conditions relating to the permissible limits of annual loss and distance. The condition for opening post offices were further liberalized by also including places where schools run by the Government were located. As a result of these steps a wide net-work of post and telegraph offices has been established in this District. In 1964, the District had 4 sub-Post Offices, and 91 branch offices (82 experimental). In subsequent years some branch offices were upgraded to sub-post offices and many experimental post offices were converted into branch offices. Thus in 1976 there were 11 sub-Post-Offices, and 84 branch offices (35 experimental). Of these six post offices were combined post and telegraph offices. A list of the post offices of the District is given in the Appendix.

The sub-post-offices are located at Panna (Baldev Bazar, Collectorate, Gandhi Chowk, and LSG Office), Ajaigarh, Amanganj, Devendranagar, Kakrahti, Laxmipur, Pawai and Semaria towns. Both postal and savings bank transactions are carried out at the sub-post offices and the branch offices of the District. Latest details are given in Appendix C.

Telegraph Offices

The telegraphic communication in this District was first introduced in the year 1909-10, when a combined Posts & Telegraph office was opened at Panna.

After Independence the policy of expansion of telegraph facilities particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas of the District was vigorously pursued by the Government. From 1951, onwards special consideration was given to places where the loss in working would not exceed Rs. 500/- and this was later raised to Rs. 1000/-. In September 1953, it was decided to open telegraph offices at all district towns, without any limit to loss and subject to a loss not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- at Sub-divisional and tahsil towns. During the Second Five Year Plan, the programme of extension of telegraph facilities to rural areas with a population of more than 5,000 was taken up. Thus by the year 1964, there were 4 telegraph offices in this District

which increased to 6 in 1976. These are located at Panna, Ajaigarh, Pawai, Amanganj, Dvendranagar and Semaria.

Telephones

All important places of the District are linked with telephones. At present there are five telephone exchanges in this District which are located at Panna, Devendranagar, Ajaigarh, Pawai-Amanganj and Bumbore-Kakrahti. Panna Town had 20 telephone connection in 1956-57 which increased to 25 in 1961-62, 36 in 1965-66, 50 in 1970-71 and 61 in 1975-76. Devendranagar telephone exchange was opened on 17th March, 1969 and is presently (1976) having 9 telephone connections. Pawai and Amanganj were linked with Public call office on 31st March 1969 while Ajaigarh Telephone exchange was opened on 30th March, 1970 with 7 telephones. Gumbor-Kakrahti is linked with Public call offices with effect from 11th March 1976.

There is no radio or licenced wireless station in Panna District. The number of radio licences issued in the District during the year 1975-76 were 984.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The majority of occupations covered here in this chapter fall in the "other services" category of workers. It includes service in Government departments, as well as educational, medical, religious, social and other personal services, etc. There were, in 1961 census, 9.21 per cent of the total workers in this category. The proportion according to 1971 census was just under 5 per cent. Even then it constituted the third most important category, numerically, after the cultivators and agricultural labourers.

The detailed description of the services, however, is based on 1961 census for which Industrial classification as well as, Occupational classification figures are available, the latter being more specific in their coverage of different professions. As for the later data, it was available only to a limited extent through the employment market reports of the District and is also based on the Industrial classification.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The details of workers in the public services related with the field of administration as per 1961 census showed 632 persons in the police, which was the third largest after the employees under the State Government and those in the field of education with the latter being the largest.. They were largely concentrated in the headquarter town with the urban sector that is, Panna town area alone, claiming 339 of them. The police services, however, had not shown any significant change and much later, as per the District Employment Market Report for the period ending March, 1975 their strength was enumerated at 555 persons.

Public services in administrative departments and offices of the State Government in 1961, showed 1,005 persons including 12 females and they formed the second largest category of workers after education. Police and these services played the most crucial part in handling the administrative work in the District. The urban sector here claimed 364 of the employees including two women, indicating a large diffusion in other places as well. The later data, as per the Employment Market Reports for the years ending March, 1969 and March 1975 showed a total of 1,339 and 745 persons, respectively, in the District. The main cause of the decreases, as per the latter report, was a reduction in the employment provided by the Forest Department.

As against these, the administrative departments and offices of the Central Government in the District showed just a small total of 12 persons in 1961, with 9 of them placed in Panna town. Later in 1968, two central Government establishments with 43 employees were shown in the District.

The other related workers included the public services in administrative departments and offices of quasi-Government organisations, municipalities, local boards, etc., which showed 132 persons with 4 females among them and formed an important but small section in the field of local administration with 43 of them placed in urban area. The later figures according to the two above mentioned reports for the year 1969 and 1975 showed 166 and 176 persons, respectively, in these services in the District.

The Public services in general, as of before, are much more desired and competed for, at present also. People instead of serving with the private sector prefer to accept Government jobs even though they may, sometimes offer lesser pay and total emoluments. This may be due to greater stability in career and other facilities both in service and after retirement. Increasing cost of living for this section of fixed income earners is also sought to be mitigated through dearness travelling and other allowances, etc., which are given at the differing rates according to the different categories of employees. Other benefits include medical reimbursement for the family, educational concessions upto a certain stage, general provident fund, family benefit fund scheme and Government accommodation on availability, etc. After retirement they receive the advantage of old age and family pension, gratuity, etc.

The District employees for their present welfare and organisational activities also have the forum of the different local branches of their respective State level organisations or associations through which may be voiced their demands. These associations served their other social or community interests as well.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Teaching

The profession of teachers is one of the most important among the learned professions and numerically also, it is the largest in the "other services" category of the Industrial Classification. Though this does not mean that it sufficed for the District population it is yet among the most rapidly expanding professions after Independence. In 1961, there were 1,267 persons in the services of non-technical schools, colleges, etc., including among them 91 women. Panna town had 262 of

them with 33 women. The educational institutions of technical type in the same year had 51 persons including 8 women with as many as 39 (3 women) engaged in Panna town. Other scientific services or research institutions etc. also showed two persons in the District headquarters in 1961.

As per the occupational Classification, the teachers were more specifically and separately numbered and the 1961 figures showed 12 teachers, all male and 10 of them in Panna town belonging to the college or university level; 72 teachers including 8 women teachers with 34, including all the women teachers, in the urban area belonging to the secondary schools level; 827 teachers including 74 women teachers with 126 (20 women) of them in the urban area, belonging to middle and primary school level and 189 teachers not classifiable in any particular class described above. Of this last class, there were 4 women and 46 with 2 women served the urban area.

The later data available for the Industrial classification through the District Employment Market report for March 1969, showed an already increased 1,658 persons in the non-technical and 64 persons in the technical type of educational institutions rising still further to 2,152 and 71 persons, respectively, by March 1975. As for the personnel in other scientific services and research institutions there was significant progress in this respect in the District and as against just two of 1961 they registered 42 and 37 persons, respectively, in 1969 and 1975.

Medical and Health

Another crucial and essential service to the people though much smaller in number, was that of doctors, and other medical personnel. The small number at the same time stressed the need for further expansion which to some extent was, apparently, fulfilled during the sixties. In 1961, the public health and medical services of all types including allopathic, ayurvedic and homoeopathic, etc., showed a total of 264 persons including 47 women among them in the District. The share of the urban sector town of Panna was almost half with 122 including 27 women.

This category also could be better described, occupation wise, which showed separately the number of physicians, etc. Thus, the 1961 Occupational Classification divided them into 10 allopathic physicians and surgeons including one lady physician, 9 dentists and 23 ayurvedic physicians. Naturally, the ayurvedic physicians held greater sway over the rural areas with only 4 of them in Panna town while, 5 of the allopathic physicians and surgeons including the lady doctor were

placed in the town. Other medical and health personnel according to this classification, among others, showed 12 nurses and 28 midwives and health visitors and 30 sanitation technicians.

According to the later Industrial classification figures, the total number of medical and health personnel as shown in the two earlier referred reports, was 258 in March 1969 and 385 in March 1975 in the District.

Veterinary services covered an altogether a different requirement in the field of medicine and they showed a total of 80 persons, all male, with 9 of them working in the urban area of the District, in 1961.

Religious and Welfare Services

The field of religion connected inherently with the social and moral fibre of the people can now be said to have been supplemented further with the economic concept of welfare. In the present, the religious and welfare services" category provided employment to 226 persons including 12 women with 76 of them (7 women) falling in the urban sector according to Industrial classification of 1961. The later statistics, as available separately through employment market reports, for the welfare services only, showed a total of 42 persons in 1969 which number rose to 57 by 1975.

Legal Services

The Profession of law consisting of Judges, magistrates and lawyers, etc., in the Industrial classification, covered only the latter. Thus, the class of advocates, pleaders, barristers, *mukteers*, *munshis*, etc., showed 34 persons, all male, in the District in 1961 and 15 of them were working in Panna town. The comparable occupational classification category showed 4 judges and magistrates, 14 legal practitioners and advisers, 3 law assistants and 6 other jurists and legal technicians including petition writers among them.

Engineers, Architects, etc.

The class of business services of the Industrial classification comprised a variety of professions, among them the engineering services rendered by organisations or individuals, in the District, showed a strength of 3 persons only in 1961, all working in the country-side outside the urban area. However the profession of engineers was better covered under the occupational classification which was conspicuously extensive in its coverage. In its category of architects, engineers and surveyors, it showed a total of 88 persons in the District in 1961 with 46 of them in

the urban sector. Separately, they consisted of 29 civil engineers including overseers (26 in the urban sector); followed by 26 surveyors (8 in the urban sector); and two each as mechanical, electrical and mining engineers. All the rest of 27 were classed as architects, engineers or surveyors not classified elsewhere.

Writers, Journalists, Musicians and Others

Among the different professions covered under the already referred category of business services, the services rendered by news agency or correspondents, journalists, editors, authors etc., were the only other class shown in the District in 1961 and numbered only 5 persons, all male, and all working in the town of Panna itself. According to the occupational classification, however, in the concerned category of artists, writers and related workers, were shown one authoress and 5 editors, journalists and related workers in the District. Besides, the category also listed 10 actors and related workers, 22 musicians and related workers, 39 dancers and related workers and the remaining 8 women and two men in the class of actors, writers and related workers not elsewhere classified.

Accountants, Bookkeepers

Services rendered by accountants, auditors and book keepers etc., also formed a profession under the business services category of the Industrial classification and had not shown any person employed under them in 1961 census. But according to later data such services provided employment to 3 persons in 1969 which number rose to 12 by 1975 in the District.

Community Services

The various community services consisting of three divisions; firstly, trade associations, unions or similar other organisations, secondly, civic, social, cultural, political organisations and thirdly, public libraries museums, etc., showed 7; 14 and 18 persons respectively, in them in 1961. The last of these was appropriately the most numerous in this area of rich cultural heritage. There was only one woman belonging to the division of civic, social, political or fraternal organisations, etc. The urban area share of the three divisions came to 2; 8 and 16, respectively. As per the statistics of the two earlier mentioned reports the first of these classes that is, persons serving under the trade associations, unions and the like organisations numbered just two both in 1969 and in 1975 but this could as well be due to a lesser number of reporting establishments. The other two categories, that is, social, political, cultural, fraternal organisations, etc., and the services in public libraries,

museums, etc., showed 26 and 25 persons respectively, under them, in 1969 with the corresponding figures of 21 and 30 persons for the year 1975.

Recreation

The field of recreation seemed well provided in the District with a total of 150 persons engaged in it and specially so when the rather common recreational means of exhibition of motion pictures employed only 8 of them (1961) all of whom were limited to the urban sector. The District evidently possessed other means of recreation besides this urban entertainment. The rest of the category of recreation services thus, consisted of 82 persons including 10 women engaged in activities concerning theatre, ballet, opera, circus, etc. and 60 persons including 7 women engaged in services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations or individuals. The field of recreation, which was limited to the exhibition by cinema houses and for which the later data was available, showed a strength of 12 persons in 1969 and 14 in 1975.

Sales Workers

Some of the sales workers in a few stray business activity and though making a distinct class from that of the learned professions, may also be included here as belonging to the miscellaneous field of occupations. Some of these professions as selected from the retail trade section of the Industrial Classification of 1961 Census, are tabulated below :

Table No. VIII-1
Some Categories in Retail Trade

	Total		Urban	
	Persons	(Females)	Persons	(Females)
1	2	3	4	5
Retail Trading in				
Tobacco, <i>bidi</i> , cigarettes and other tobacco products	85	(24)	41	(7)
Electrical goods	3	(-)	3	(-)
Precious Stones and Jewellery	20	(-)	11	(-)

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Musical instruments, gramophone records, pictures, curios, etc.	1	(-)	1	(-)
Book selling	2	(-)	1	(-)
Goods unspecified	325	(122)	41	(7)

PERSONAL SERVICES

The personal and domestic services field besides the professions like hair dressing, laundry, house servants, etc., also covered some others like those of hotel workers and services of professional photographers. Thus, there were, according to 1961 Census, 7 persons, all male and all placed in the District headquarters who were engaged in portrait or commercial photographic studios. Apparently the profession of the photographer has extended itself to some other headquarters towns also, since then.

Hotels, Restaurants, etc.

The services provided by hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding or eating houses and cafes, etc., in 1961, showed a total of 37 persons in the District all of whom were male and as many as 34 were working in Panna town only. Thus, the rapidly expanding modern day business of hotels, cafes, etc., though did not show any great expansion by this time in the District, it was only a question of time before it took long strides in the way of its progress in this area, very much agreeable to tourists.

Private-Secretaries, Tutors, etc.

In the field of domestic services also fell the rather exclusive profession of governess, tutors or private secretaries engaged in households and there seemed to be some demand for their services in this area of rich landlords and expanding industry. The 1961 Census showed 43 persons employed under the category including one woman, and 19 of them were in the urban area.

Domestic Servants

Services of the domestic servants, cooks, etc., were according to 1961 census, the most numerous after those of the barbers and showed 273 persons including 121 females. The District headquarters had the biggest chunk with 119 persons including 72 females amongst them. This was an indication that domestic

servants were demanded more by the urbanites who themselves were occupied in regular time bound occupations or services. The large number of female workers also indicate the greater demand of maid-servants.

Laundry

Laundry services by either individual washermen, going from door to door, or by dry cleaning, cleaning and dyeing establishments showed 255 persons including 101 females engaged in the District in 1961 of whom 39 with 13 females worked in the town of Panna.

Hair Dressing

In the various personal services, the profession of hair dressing engaged the largest number of persons either through hair dressing saloons or individual barbers, the former of which have lately increased appreciably under the urban influence. This profession, traditionally pursued by a particular caste but now adopted by others as well, at least, in the matter of owning the shops showed 519 persons, all male, in the District in 1961. Traditionally also, a male domain, the females of this community, however, are often required to perform the essential role customarily given to them in the family ceremonies. Naturally, these services were well diffused over the District area with only 40 of the persons belonging to urban area, that is Panna town.

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Panna, as such bulk of the population of the District derives its livelihood from agricultural pursuits. In fact, agriculture has been the traditional main economic activity of the people and it can be safely surmised that agriculture will continue to occupy this position for years to come. The Five Year Plans have laid increasing emphasis on industrialisation and urbanisation, still there is no change in the economic scene of the District. The results obtained from the three censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 inevitably lead to this conclusion. In 1951, it was found that 85.5 per cent of the population depended upon agriculture and allied activities for earning their livelihood. Production other than agriculture provided bread to only 4.4 per cent of the people while the tertiary occupations comprising transport, commerce and other services and miscellaneous occupations to the rest, i.e., 10.4 per cent.

Census of 1961

The classification of the population by livelihood pattern as described above was changed at the Census of 1961 and the relevant data were presented in nine-fold classification. Moreover, whereas at the Census of 1951, the entire population was classified by livelihood categories, at this Census only workers, i.e., persons who were economically active were thus classified.

These workers were counted as 1,74,413 out of the total population of 3,31,257 i.e., workers constituted 52.7 per cent of the population. In other words 52.7 per cent of the population of the District was economically active. The proportion of the female workers to the total workers was 39.4.

The following table shows the number of workers by livelihood categories at the Census of 1961 :

Table No. IX-1

Classification of Workers by Livelihood Categories

S.No.	Description of Category	Number of Workers	Percentage to Total Workers	Ranking
I	As Cultivators	1,08,020	61.93	1
II	As Agricultural Labourers	29,506	16.92	2
III	In minings, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	6,705	3.85	5
IV	At household industry	8,570	4.91	4
V	In manufacturing other than household industry	596	0.34	8
VI	In construction	1,219	0.70	7
VII	In trade and commerce	3,130	1.80	6
VIII	In transport, storage and communications	460	0.26	9
IX	In other services	16,207	9.29	3

Source : District Census Handbook, Panna, 1961

The pattern of livelihood in the various tahsils of the District has been portrayed in the following table :

Table No. IX-2

Tahsilwise Classification of Workers by Livelihood Categories, 1961

(By Percentage)

Livelihood Category	District	Ajaigarh Tahsil	Panna Tahsil	Pawai Tahsil
1	2	3	4	5
Total Workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I	61.93	71.36	52.88	67.02
II	16.92	9.33	19.78	17.31
III	3.85	2.61	5.17	3.04
IV	4.91	5.63	5.80	3.71
V	0.34	0.13	0.56	0.21

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
VI	0.70	0.27	1.35	0.22
VII	1.80	2.02	2.18	1.31
VIII	0.26	0.13	0.45	0.13
IX	9.29	8.52	11.83	7.05

Source : District Census Handbook, Panna, 1961

In the following paragraphs an account of the individual livelihood categories has been given.

(I) Cultivators

There were 1,08,020 persons, 64,899 males and 43,121 females constituting 61.93 per cent of the total workers in this category. Within the District proportion was much higher in Ajaigarh Tahsil where 71.4 per cent of the workers of the tahsil were engaged in cultivation.

(II) Agricultural Labourers

There were 29,506 persons, 15,668 males and 13,838 females, constituting 16.92 per cent of the total workers who were returned as agricultural labourers. Within the District, the proportion among the tahsils varied from 9.38 per cent in Ajaigarh in 19.78 per cent in Panna. Pawai with 17.31 per cent of the workers in the above category was placed in the middle. When not engaged in agriculture, it was reported, these labourers took to other forms of labour mostly of the unskilled variety in the Public Works or Irrigation Departments.

Cultivation alongwith workers as agricultural labourers alone accounted for over three-fourths of the workers. Both in Ajaigarh and Pawai tahsils, these two categories accounted for over four-fifths of the total workers. In Panna Tahsil, however, the figure fell to 72.66.

(III) Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and other allied activities

This category returned 6,705 persons, 5,287 males and 1,418 females accounting for 3.85 per cent of the total workers. As amongst the tahsils, proportion of workers was the highest in Panna Tahsil, probably due to concentration of diamond mining. In the District, mining and quarrying for precious and semi-precious stones employed 351 persons. However, most of the workers of the

category, i.e., 51.67 per cent were engaged in the rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power.

(I V) Household Industry

Such industries returned 8,570 workers, 6,038 males and 2,532 females, which was equivalent to 4.91 per cent of the total workers. The principal constituents of this category were manufacture of articles from cane, bamboo, leaves and other allied products, (2,272 persons), manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery (1,047 persons) and production and rearing of livestock (large heads) 902 persons. These industries are essentially of rural characteristics requiring ordinary skill. It is interesting to observe that in the manufacture of silverwares and ware using gold and other precious stones there were 415 persons. In Panna town, the cutting of diamond is a popular household industry.

(V) Manufacturing other than Household Industry

This category afforded employment to a pitifully small number of workers, 596 persons, 421 males and 175 females constituting 9.34 per cent of the total number of workers, and occupying the last but one rank among the nine categories. There were hardly any industries worth the name. This category covered such workers as engaged in the production of rice, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking, manufacture of *bidis*, shoes, etc. It may be observed that there were 36 persons in manufacture of jewellery, out of whom 31 were in Panna Town.

(VI) Construction

The District returned 1,219 persons 1,050 males and 169 females in this category which worked out to 0.70 per cent of the total workers. They were mostly engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, i.e., 46.10 per cent of the total workers of the category. There are no railways in the District.

(VI I) Trade and Commerces

There were 3,130 persons, 2,288 males and 842 females, responsible for 1.80 per cent of the total workers. There was not much of trade and commerce in the District and whatever little trade there was, was of the retail type. Retail trade in commodities catering to the daily needs of life, viz., cereals, pulses, vegetables, sugar, spices, oil, fish, poultry, dairy products alone absorbed 58 per cent workers of the category.

(VII) Transport, Storage and Communications

There were only 460 persons, 457 males and 3 females in this category accounting for a bare 0.26 per cent of the total workers. In the absence of railways, the transport system leans heavily on bus transport. Transporting by bus and motor vehicles absorbed 56 per cent workers of the category. Post and telegraph services employed 17 per cent of the workers.

(IX) Other Services

This category enumerated 16,207 persons, 9,591 males and 6,616 females constituting 9.29 per cent of the total workers, and was the most important after agricultural categories I and II. The main constituents of this category were educational services (1,267 persons and 7.8 per cent workers in the category), public services in administrative department, and offices of State Government (1,005; 6.2 per cent), public service in police (632; 3.9 per cent), hair dressing (519; 3.2 per cent), service rendered to household, such as domestic servants, cooks (273; 1.7 per cent); public health and medical services (264; 1.63 per cent), laundry services (255; 1.57 per cent), religious and allied services (198; 1.2 per cent) and public services in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, local bodies, etc., (132; 0.81 per cent).

Census of 1971

Workers aggregating 1,57,699 were enumerated at this Census which came to 36.9 per cent of the total population of the District. This decrease in the number of workers notwithstanding an increase in population was due to a change in the definition of the workers to include only economically active persons and as such persons like housewives and students were excluded. Females constituted 22.1 per cent of the workers.

The table given below shows the distribution of workers into the nine occupational categories. Agriculture again emerged as the foremost provider of livelihood to the people of the District. Participation of the working force was to the extent of 55.3 per cent as cultivators and 29.9 per cent as agricultural labourers. Ranking of other categories also remained almost unchanged.

Table No. IX-3
Classification of Workers by Categories, 1971

Description of Category	Number of Workers	Percentage
1	2	3
Total Workers	1,57,699	100.00
I As Cultivators	87,166	55.27
II As Agricultural Labourers	47,066	29.85
III In Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	3,903	2.47
IV In Mining and Quarrying	1,672	1.06
V In Manufacturing process- ing and repairs		
a. Household industry	5,766	3.66
b. Other than household industry	979	0.62
VI In Construction	678	0.43
VI In Trade and Commerce	2,806	1.78
VIII In Transport, storage and communications	568	0.36
IX In other services	7,095	4.50
Non-workers	271,378	

Source : District Census Handbook, Panna, 1971

Tahsil-wise statistics can be seen in Appendix A

Prices

Paddy and wheat are the staple cereals and gram the staple pulse crop of the District. Similarly, linseed is the main oilseed crop grown in the District. So these crops have been chosen for a study of the behaviour of prices. However, prices of linseed for earlier years are not available and are included in this study from the fifties only.

Some account of prices in the early period is available from the Gazetteers of Panna and Ajaigarh States, the principal constituents of the present Panna District. In Panna State during the years 1881-90 rice was sold at 40 seers a rupee, wheat at 23 seers and gram at 18 seers. During the next decade prices of rice and wheat rose to 30 and 12 seers, respectively, and that of gram fell to 26 seers. The ruling prices were higher in Ajaigarh State. During the year 1881-90, price of dhan was 16 seers a rupee and of gram 12 seers a rupee. During the next decade (1891-1900) prices had declined to 35 seers of dhan per rupee and 20 seers of gram per rupee.

In Ajaigarh State, in the year 1904-05, dhan, was sold at 20 seers, a rupee, wheat at 11 seers and gram at 20 seers. In the next year, i.e., 1905-06, prices had risen to 18 seers of dhan, 10 seers of wheat and 14 seers of gram. In Panna also this rising trend was in play when in 1905-06, wheat was sold at 11.3 seers a rupee against 15 seers of 1904-05 and gram was sold at 12.7 seers against 16 seers of 1904-05. However, rice had remained unaffected at 10 seers. This rise was attributed to bad season. In Ajaigarh State the year 1906-07 saw further rise in prices, while in Panna prices had mixed trends. In Panna prices showed a downward trend during 1908-09 and 1909-10. Prices remained easy till the First World War intervened. However, the sharp rise in prices in 1913-14 was mainly attributed to small out-turn of agricultural crops necessitating large imports of foodgrains. In Panna in 1913-14, ruling price of rice was 6.8 seers against 8 seers of 1912-13, 7-12 seers of wheat against 13-6 seers of 1912-13 and a seers of gram against 16-6 seers of the previous year. In Ajaigarh State, the year 1917-18 witnessed sharp rise in prices. The effects of unseasonal rains were aggravated by the causes in full play due to the World War. In 1917-18, a rupee could purchase 7-4 seers of rice against 10-4 seers in the previous year, 8 seers of wheat against 12-6 seers in the previous year and 11 seers of gram against 16-1 seers in the previous year.

Prices in 1950-51

A rough idea of the prices (retail) ruling in the District in 1950-51 can be obtained from the Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, even though the prices relate to an entire zone of the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh State Zone II which consisted of Rewa and Satna Districts besides Panna District and, the enquiry in its scope was confined to agricultural labour only. These prices were as follows - rice

Rs.0-10-3 per seer, wheat Rs.0-8-6, and gram Rs.0-3-6. It is apparent that these prices were very much higher compared to 1917-18 prices.

From the year 1950-51, to 1974-75 prices of the principal agricultural commodities as collected and published by the Directorate of Land Records are available. They are known as the Farm Harvest Prices and have been discussed in the following paragraphs. A table showing these prices is given in Appendix - A.

Prices During Fifties

In the year 1950-51, a *maund* of paddy could be purchased for Rs. 30, a *maund* of wheat for Rs. 20.50, a *maund* of gram for Rs. 13.00 and a *maund* of linseed for Rs. 20.00. It is reported that prices had risen in this particular year in comparison to those prevailing in the previous years. Also compared with succeeding years of the decade, these prices were the highest. This decade can be called a decade of falling prices which can be attributed to the generally favourable seasons and the emphasis placed on stepping up agricultural production during the First Five Year Plan. There was more rise in prices in the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. This situation was met by resorting to various monetary and non-monetary measures for holding the price line, viz., general and selective credit controls, imports of food grains etc. these measures proved sufficient and prices fell during 1959-60 when price of paddy was Rs. 15-13 per *maund* that of wheat Rs. 12.48 per *maund*, of gram Rs. 10.11 per *maund*, much lower than the level of 1950-51. Only the price of linseed was almost at par with price of 1950-51.

Prices During Sixties

Prices in the opening years of this decade, were steady. From the year 1962-63 prices in rupees per quintal are available. In this year Rs.35.51 brought a quintal of wheat, Rs.33.74 a quintal of gram and Rs. 54.63 a quintal of linseed. Then gradually the prices began to soar due to decline in agricultural production in the country and the impact of Chinese aggression(1962) and Pakistan aggression(1965). The rise in prices became a matter of major concern, in 1967-68, when a quintal of paddy could be purchased for Rs.124, a quintal of wheat for Rs.91.71, a quintal of gram for Rs.73.66 and a quintal of linseed for Rs.102.47. There was a slight fall in the price of the commodities in the closing years of the decade but compared to the earlier years they were markedly high. The case of linseed was different, the price having soared to Rs.150.71 in 1969-70.

Prices During Seventies

Prices during the seventies soared to alarmingly high level in the District, as elsewhere in the State, though the level of prices in 1971-72 was comparatively lower but from 1972-73 there was a sharp rise in prices, when price of paddy increased to Rs.113.24 per quintal against Rs.91.88 of the previous year, that of wheat to Rs.97.70 against Rs.87.21 of the previous year, of gram to Rs.117.77 against Rs.83.55 of the previous year and that of linseed to Rs.183.43 against Rs.148.18 of the previous year. The prices touched new heights during the next year. The year 1974-75 witnessed further rise in prices of paddy Rs.279.92 per quintal and wheat (Rs.166.49 per quintal) though price of gram (Rs.172.29 per quintal) and linseed (Rs.211.28) brought some relief.

Thus the first half of the seventies will be remembered for the runaway prices. Conditions of scarcity coupled with the imperative need of maintaining 10 million refugees from Bangladesh led to this nerve-breaking situation. The situation was further aggravated as unscrupulous traders cornered the available stocks, and created artificial conditions of scarcity. Since, the declaration of Emergency in June 1975, the position has improved much to the relief of the consumer. The performance of the agricultural sector has improved considerably and the prices have come down.

Wages

The earliest information about wages available for the District is for the early years of this century, as recorded in the State Gazetteers of Panna and Ajaigarh. Wages for agricultural operation were paid in kind as a rule. In the Panna State for harvesting of *kutki*, two to three seers of grain was paid daily to a labourer and for wheat two *pulies* or bundles each containing two to three seers of corn. In the year 1903-04, a carpenter or blacksmith was paid *annas* eight, and a mason *annas* 12 per day.

In villages of the Ajaigarh State also wages were generally paid in kind. For reaping, a woman was given grain worth about one *anna* three *pies*, a man for field labour, such as, hoeing, sowing, etc., grain worth from six to eight *pies* at the time of sowing and cutting the *kharif* and *rabi* crops. In the year 1901-02, a carpenter was paid *annas* four a day, a blacksmith *annas* three and a mason *annas* five and *pies* three. The wage rates remained unchanged till the year

Wages in 1950-51

Then no information is available about wages till we come to 1950-51. It was found by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee (1950-51) that in Zone-II of Vindhya Pradesh which included Panna District also, that on an average a male casual agricultural labourer got Re.0-7-10 for agricultural work and Re.0-12-10 for non-agricultural work while a female labourer received, respectively, Re.0-6-11 and Re.0-6-5 for the same type of work. Of course the wage rates varied for the different agricultural operations. The prevailing wage rates are shown in the following table.

Table No. IX-4
Wages Per Day Per Casual Worker Zone-II

		(In Rupees)	
S.No.	Operations	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
A. Agricultural Operations			
I.	Preparatory	0 9 7	0 8 0
II.	Ploughing	0 6 5	0 6 5
III.	Sowing	0 9 7	0 6 5
IV.	Transplanting	---	0 6 5
V.	Weeding	0 4 10	0 4 10
VI.	Irrigating	1 0 0	0 8 0
VII.	Harvesting	0 8 3	0 8 0
VIII.	Threshing	0 8 0	0 6 5
IX.	Others	0 6 5	0 8 0
	All operations*	0 7 10	0 6 11
B. Non-agricultural			
	Labour	0 12 10	0 6 5

* Transplanting was generally managed with the help of attached workers. Only a few casual workers were engaged for a very few days in this operation.

Generally the levels of wage rates were comparatively low in Zone II as compared with other areas in Vindhya Pradesh. It will be seen that the operation of irrigation was the costliest one, where a male worker received Rs.one. In

preparatory and sowing operations, a male worker got Re.0-9-7. In weeding the payment was the least, i.e., Re.0-4-10. It may be also seen that in non agricultural labour, in case of males, wage-rates were considerably higher than those in agricultural work while in case of females, wage level for non-agricultural labour was a little lower.

Payments were mostly made in kind to the extent of 76.7 percent. About a fifth of the wage bill, i.e., 20.7 per cent was paid in cash. Payment both in cash and kind amounted to 2.6 per cent of the wage bill. Payments in kind were more prevalent amongst women than amongst men.

Wages During Sixties

From the year 1960-61, average wage rates for certain categories of skilled and unskilled agricultural labour prevalent in Panna District are available. The are shown in a table in Appendix-A.

As for skilled labour, in the year 1960-61, a carpenter received Rs.3.08 per day, a blacksmith Rs.3.04 and a cobbler Rs.2.92. There was an upward movement in wage rates and in 1962-63 a carpenter received Rs. 4.42, a blacksmith Rs.4.37 and a cobbler Rs.3.50. The year 1964-65 marked further upward thrust in wage rates when carpenter and blacksmith each received Rs.6 and a cobbler Rs.3.50.

After remaining almost stationary for the three subsequent years, wage rates declined during 1968-69 and 1969-70. In the latter year, the prevailing rates were, Rs.4 for a carpenter, Rs. 3.92 for a blacksmith and Rs.3.0 for a cobbler.

As regards unskilled agricultural labourers a ploughman demanded Rs.1.45 in 1960-61, a sower/transplanter Rs.1.20 and a reaper/harvester Rs.1.40. The wage rates moved to Rs. 1.75, Rs.1.50 and Rs.1.75, respectively, in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 1.83, Rs. 1.83 and Rs. 2.0, respectively in 1965-66. The course of wage rates was uneventful during the next three years, but registered further increase in 1969-70. All the three categories of unskilled labourers were in receipt of wages at a uniform rate of Rs.2.00 each.

Wages in Seventies

Just as in the case of prices, first half of seventies will also be ever remembered for the highest levels of wage rates reached so far. Wages of skilled labourers remained almost unchanged during 1970-71, looked upwards during 1972-73 and reached the peak in 1974-75. In 1974-75 a carpenter demanded Rs.8.65 against Rs. 4.88 in 1972-73, a blacksmith a demanded Rs.8.25 against

Rs.4.79 in 1972-73 and a cobbler demanded Rs.6.54 against Rs.3.96 in 1972-73. Wages of unskilled labourer also moved in a similar fashion. They remained stationary during 1970-71, increased marginally in 1972-73 and reached their zenith in 1974-75. In this year a ploughman got Rs.3.25 against Rs.2.23 in 1972-73, a sower transplanter got Rs.3.25 against Rs.2.23 in 1972-73 and a reaper/harvester got Rs.3.15 against Rs.2.36 in 1972-73.

Rise in wages was a natural consequence of a similar trend in prices, although it takes some time before the effect of prices is felt on wages. Wages, however, did not increase to the same state as prices. The declaration of Emergency which pegged the prices, also put a halt on the rising wages.

Standard of Living

Standard of living of the people, to a very large extent depends upon their economic condition, the material resources in their possession and the means to exploit those resources. In a predominantly agricultural country like India, the most important resources is the land while the means to exploit it are poor. Concentration of the working force in agricultural pursuits and lack of diversification of the economic effort is an indication of the backwardness of the economy implying low standard of living and low levels of urbanisation and industrialization. These observations apply to Panna District with greater force as it continues to be very poor in respect of industries and commerce.

Dominance of agriculture in the economic life of the people is further heightened by the fact of its low productivity. This has greater relevance in a District like Panna where agricultural holdings are carved into small parcels, irrigation is meagre and the burden of backward classes including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is considerable. A little over 85 per cent of the workers derived their sustenance from agriculture (29.9 per cent as agricultural labourers alone). More than a quarter (30.6 per cent) of the population consisted of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and proportion of irrigated area was no more than five per cent of the cropped area. As regards the smallness of the agricultural holdings it may be stated that in 1970-71 out of 65,302 operational holdings, 38,918, i.e., 59.60 per cent were of a size between one and three hectares comprising only 17.58 per cent of the area of such holdings. Holdings of this size can hardly sustain a family. Holdings numbering 10,074 (15.43 per cent of the total holdings) were classified as economic

and could be expected to provide sustenance to a family. Thus, more than half of the holdings were unable to provide the basic minimum needs of their holders.

In the absence of specific sources it is not possible to detail the economic condition of the people-what they earn, how they spend and live. But from the indirect evidence of the size of holdings adduced above and the trend of prices and wages mentioned earlier it can be safely stated that the standard of living of the large majority of people continues to be poor.

However, the Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted in 1950-51, even though the findings related to agricultural labour only and are old by no less than a quarter of a century and the enquiry was not limited to Panna District, provides some useful information.

On an average each agricultural labour family consisted of 4.8 persons out of whom 2.6 were earners. Women wage earners were as important as men. This was mainly due to general poverty and low rates of wages. On an average a man worked for wages for 255 days and a woman for 165 days in a year in agricultural operations. Non-agricultural work provided employment to a man for 45 days and to a woman for 15 days.

Income of Agricultural Labour Families

The average annual income of an agricultural labour family worked out to Rs.324 which was lowest amongst all the zones of Vindhya Pradesh. The average annual expenditure per family was Rs.331 (excluding expenditure on ceremonies). Expenditure being more than the income, the agricultural labour was found to be in perpetual debt. If expenditure on ceremonies is included, his deficit would increase further. An analysis of the expenditure of various consumption groups showed that 89.5 per cent of the total income was spent on food, 4.8 per cent on clothing and footwear, 4.3 per cent on services and miscellaneous items, 1.00 per cent on fuel and lighting and 0.4 per cent on house rent and repairs. The poor agricultural labour generally consumed *jowar*, barley and *kodon*. In summer he made his meals tasteful by adding mangoes to his diet. Vegetables were a luxury. Only in rainy season he grew some vegetable himself or plucked green tender leaves of gram which he cooked and utilised as vegetable. No further statistical evidence is available to measure the degree of change that has taken place since then. But it can be safely surmised that in view of the Herculean efforts that are being made

to uplift the masses through the development plans, an improvement in the standard of living of a section, has definitely taken place. The visible signs of this change can be seen in the increasing consumption of tea and sugar, use of superior cloth, popularity of the cinema and the radio and the like.

20 Point Economic Programme

This Programme introduced by the Prime Minister of India in July 1975 has opened new vistas for the economic betterment of the backward, poor and resourceless sections of society. The Programme embraces such measures as implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus land and compilation of land records, stepping up of provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections, declaration of the practice of bonded labour as illegal, plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness and legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt from landless labourers, small farmers and artisans, review of law on minimum agricultural wages, new apprenticeship scheme to enlarge employment and training especially of weaker sections. Other important planks of the Programme relate to creation of additional irrigation facilities, development of handloom sector, accelerated power generation, etc.

The announcement and gradual implementation of the Programme have brought about a psychological change among the people and when its full impact is felt, it would mean transformation of their economic life also.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people of Panna District and as already observed will continue to occupy pre-eminent position in years to come. There are no industries worth the name. Diamond mining and stone quarrying are important in the economy of the District. But they afford no sizeable employment. As such, the occupational structure lacks diversification. It is not possible to give a clear picture of the existing pattern of occupations for want of relevant data. However, a rough idea of employment in public and private segments can be obtained from the returns received and compiled by the District Employment Office. But the figures thus obtained suffer from some important limitations : they cover public sector establishments and only those establishments of the private sector that employ no less than 10 persons each. The table given below shows the position of employment as revealed by these figures from the year 1962-73 to 1975-76 :-

Table No. IX-5
Position of Employment

Year	No. of Establishments Reporting			Employment in		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1962-63	40	-	40	6,530	-	6,530
1963-64	46	3	49	5,178	141	5,319
1964-65	52	9	61	5,559	252	5,811
1965-66	58	13	71	14,925	947	15,872
1966-67	78	33	111	7,653	2,995	10,648
1976-68	78	32	110	8,491	1,999	10,490
1968-69	75	29	104	7,890	1,535	9,425
1969-70	75	20	95	7,780	1,452	9,232
1970-71	77	19	96	8,107	1,598	9,705
1971-72	78	17	95	10,993	430	11,423
1972-73	75	15	90	9,455	470	9,925
1973-74	73	11	84	11,805	560	12,365
1974-75	72	10	82	6,685	204	6,889
1975-76	72	14	86	7,009	436	7,444

Source : District Employment Officer, Panna

The figures do not provide any definite indication of growth of employment. The years 1965-66, 1971-72 and 1973-74 are no table for registering increases. The peak of employment was reached in 1965-66 when it was 15,872. On the other hand the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 stand out as years of sharp decline in the number of employees in comparison to that of 1973-74.

It has been observed that the level of employment is directly related to the fluctuations of employment in Public Works Department (Irrigation), diamond mining, stone quarrying and forest works. The overall picture of employment that emerges from the table is not a happy one.

The proportion of female employees in the total employment was negligible. In 1975-76 there were only 630 female employees amongst 7,444 employees, i.e., only 8.5 per cent.

Employment Exchange

It had been the experience in the past that people in search of employment did not know about the existing avenues of employment and the employers did not know from where to obtain suitable hands. With the establishment of the Employment Exchange at Panna on March 15, 1963, a facility for bringing the prospective employers and the job-seekers together has been created. The Exchange acts as a clearing house of relevant information. The work at the Exchange since its inception has been shown in the following table :

Table No. IX-6
Working of Employment Exchange

Year	Registrations	Vacancies Notified	Placings	Live Register
1	2	3	4	5
1963	2,329	776	526	911
1964	2,968	674	536	1,302
1965	2,516	562	429	1,431
1966	2,393	698	559	1,181
1967	3,334	3,870	1,093	1,504
1968	2,388	1,001	699	1,192
1969	2,279	580	309	1,338
1970	2,048	444	187	1,410
1971	2,510	358	107	1,773
1972	3,561	814	444	2,478
1973	2,335	535	447	1,579
1974	2,002	593	329	1,700
1975	2,445	255	148	1,970

Source : District Employment Officer, Panna

It may be seen that during the period 1963-75 the number of registrations has fluctuated between 3,561 in 1972 and 2,002 in 1974. The number has never been large. May be, the idea of using the medium of Exchange for finding employment has not yet caught up. Lack of mobility of labour has also been observed. Labour is reluctant to move from rural areas to urban areas even with prospects of work. At the same time it is also to be seen that not all the registrants may be from the ranks of unemployed. Some of the registrants may be already employed and may be seeking better employment. Shortage of persons in certain occupations was indicated. Among such occupations may be mentioned senior mechanics, mechanical foremen, blacksmiths, midwives, typists, stenographers, drivers (heavy vehicles), fitter-cum-operators, saw mill operators, security guards, electricians, dais lab-assistants, dressers, senior time-keepers, etc.

Community Development Programme

With the launching of the First Five Year Plan ushered an era of planned advancement of the country on a massive scale. Efforts in this direction had been made in the past also but they were isolated and uncoordinated. The Five Year Plan represented the resolve of the nation in a coordinated, concerted and planned manner to force a solution of the knotty problems of want, disease and squalor whose stark manifestations were rampant poverty, malnutrition, scant clothing, ill-health, insanitation, illiteracy and unemployment. India has since then gone through a series of Five Year Plans of development and with every Plan India has covered milestones of progress.

India, and for that matter every district of India lives in villages. So the economic salvation of the country lay in the uplift of the villages. The answer to this stupendous problem was sought to be achieved in the Community Development Programme. This Programme formed an integral part of the plans. The object of the Programme is the multi-dimensional development of the rural areas, viz., economic, educational, social and cultural.

Community Development Programme was inaugurated in the District on the Gandhi Jayanti Day, the 2nd October, 1953, by opening a Block at Panna. It covered 1,367 sq. km. of area, (or 25.93 per cent of the total area of the District covered), 233 villages (or 21.26 per cent villages of the District covered) and 72,239 persons (1961 census) or 22.03 per cent of the total population of the District covered. The second Block came into existence three years later on the same day in 1956 at Gunor (Panna

Tahsil). It covered a quarter of the area of the District and population. The next Block was created in Ajaigarh on 1st April 1958, and about a tenth of the area and villages of the District came within its ambit. A Block began at Shahnagar in Pawai Tahsil on 2nd October 1960 which included nearly a quarter of the area and villages each and a fifth of the population. A Block at Pawai was the last to be opened two years later in 1962 which made the process of the progressive coverage of the District under the Programme complete. The facts mentioned above are presented in the following table :

Table No. IX-7
Community Development Coverage

Name of Block	Name of the Tahsil	Date of Inception	Area in sq. km.	Percentage of the total Area of the District covered	No. of villages covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
Panna	Panna	2-10-1953	1,367	25.93	232
Gunnor	Panna	2-10-1956	1,209	20.02	258
Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh	1-4-1958	611	10.12	128
Shahnagar	Pawai	2-10-1960	1,333	25.37	264
Pawai	Pawai	2-10-1962	1,121	18.56	213
Percentage of the villages of the District covered	Population covered	Percentage of the Population of the District covered (1961)			
7	8	9			
21.26	72,239	22.03			
23.54	68,831	20.99			
11.68	56,145	17.06			
24.09	68,403	20.86			
19.43	62,309	19.06			

Achievements

The core of economic development in the rural sector relates to agriculture. The bulk of the time of extension agency and substantial part of the funds have been devoted to increasing agricultural production particularly through self-help programmes. There has been significant advance in the use of fertilizer, compost, improved seeds and in the training of farmers in better techniques of agriculture. The cooperative sector has increasingly been supporting the agricultural drive.

Increased social overheads stimulate efforts for economic growth. The Blocks have a primary health centre and drinking water wells. Overall literacy has improved in rural areas. Adults have been made literate. Primary Education has been given a fillip through the construction of school buildings, promotion of pupil enrollment and provision of midday meals. Another aspect of educational drive concerns opening of libraries and reading rooms. The school has gradually become a community centre and with the Panchayat and the cooperative, one of the three basic institutions of the villages. *Kutcha* roads have been constructed as part of the programme of rural development. With a view to catering to the medical requirements of the Block areas, primary health centres have been set up.

The introduction of Panchayati Raj was significant landmark. This has assisted in the better formulation of and implementation of local plans, raising of resources, maintenance of assets and better formulation of and implementation of local plans, raising of resources, maintenance of assets and better coordination of activities.

The development of functional village organisations, such as youth clubs and *mahila mandals* has formed an integral part of the Programme. Such voluntary organisations are increasingly assisting the Programme in the field of education and mobilisation of the people.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In earlier days the Chief of the Panna State exercised absolute powers. There was a Diwan to assist the Chief who acted as his Principal Executive Officer. The Diwan was generally responsible for the working of the different departments of the State. He also exercised judicial powers.

In the beginning of the 20th century the Panna State was divided into 7 tahsils namely, Panna, Pawai, Mahodra, Malahra, Birsingpur, Dharampur and Aktohan. Each tahsil was in the charge of the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar was assisted by officials of the police, public works and the usual office staff.

So far as Ajaigarh State is concerned the pattern of its administration was the same as Panna State. In the beginning of the 20th Century, Ajaigarh State was divided into five tahsils, namely, Zerghati with headquarters at Ajaigarh, Bangla, Barwara, Ganj and Mahewa. These were under the charge of respective Tahsildars and usual subordinate staff alongwith Patwaris and Chowkidars, posted at village level.¹

After India became Independent (1947), the Princely States were merged with Union territories. A new Province, Vindhya Pradesh, comprising the States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, including Panna and Ajaigarh States, was formed in April, 1948 with Panna as one of its constituent district. In 1956 Vindhya Pradesh became a part of new Madhya Pradesh with Panna as a District in Rewa Division. Subsequently, in 1973 Panna District was made a part of newly created Sagar Division.

The administrative pattern of the District is the same as prevalent in other districts of Madhya Pradesh. The District is the basic unit of administration. The Collector as Head of the District administration is the key functionary of the Government, having wide powers and great responsibilities. He is the link between the State Government and the people of the District, the custodian of law and authority, the pivot on which the local administration turns. Being the Chief Executive Officer of the District, he exercises general supervision over the District level officers of various departments in their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments at district level, control

over local-self-government bodies, if necessary contact with the public in committees or during interviews with visitors, execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions such as Panchayats, census, elections and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, epidemics, etc. also come within his purviews. The powers and duties of the Collector have assumed much greater importance after independence. His role in the allround development of the District, has assumed new dimensions since Independence.

Collectorate

The Collector Panna, as in 1975, is assisted by five Deputy Collectors. The District is divided into two sub-divisions of Panna and Pawai. Each sub-division is headed by a Sub-divisional Officer, who is of the rank of the Deputy Collector. The remaining three Deputy Collectors assist the Collector in the work relating to law and order, planning and development, land revenue and land records, food and civil supplies, debt-relief, elections, etc. The narrative on the organisational set-up of the collectorate may be divided into three main groups viz; (1) Land revenue, Land records and allied matters, (2) Law and order and (3) Development.

Land Revenue and Land Records

For the administration of the first group of subject, Panna District is divided into three tahsils namely Panna, Ajaigarh and Pawai. The Panna Sub-Division comprises the tahsils of Panna and Ajaigarh, with headquarters at Panna and the sub-division of Pawai corresponds with the tahsil of Pawai. There is one Tahsildar posted in each tahsil. To assist them there is one Additional Tahsildar posted at Panna. Besides there are 6 Naib Tahsildars, of whom two are posted at Panna, three at Pawai and one at Ajaigarh. Also, there are three Naib Tahsildars who are under training.

At the village level, the Land Records and Land Revenue work is carried on by Patwaris, whose office in the past was hereditary. Their work is supervised by Revenue Inspectors and 231 Patwaris in the District. The district is divided into 17 Revenue Inspectors Circle and 228 Patwari Circles, embracing 1095 villages. The following table gives details of the distribution of work :-

1. Eastern States Gazetteer, p. 258

Table No. X - 1

Tahsil-wise Number of Revenue Inspector's and Patwari Circles

S.No.	Tahsil	Number of Revenue Inspector's Circle	Number of Patwaris Circles	Number of Villages
1.	Panna	4	86	491
2.	Pawai	5	112	477
3.	Ajaigarh	2	30	127
	Total	11	228	1095

Source : Superintendent of Land Records, Panna

At the district-level, a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by 4 Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of law and order the Collector functions as District Magistrate, assisted by the District Magistracy and the Police. The Police force of the District is headed by a Superintendent of Police. To help the District Magistrate in this regard, one of the Deputy Collectors acts as Additional District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Officers and the remaining Deputy Collectors function as Executive Magistrates in their assigned jurisdictions. Besides, Tahsildars and Additional Tahsildar are also styled as Executive Magistrates in their respective jurisdictions for maintenance of law and order.

Development

The Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector in this regard. There are five Development Blocks in the District, namely, Panna, Gunour, Ajaigarh, Pawai and Shahnagar. Each Block is headed by a Block Development Assistant. The Blocks are provided with a team of Extension Officers, drawn from various departments including Agriculture, Cooperation, Panchayat and Veterinary besides a Sub-Engineer drawn from Public Works Department. Further down, 65 Gram-Sevaks and 12 Gram-Sevikas are also provided for the blocks. The charge

of Janapad Panchayats have also been assigned to Blocks and the Block Development Assistant Functions as Chief Executive Officer of Janapad Panchayat.

The Collector is also associated with a number of other committees in the District viz; District Advisory Committee, Food and Nutrition Programme Committee, Project Implementing Committee, Lead Bank Committee, District Land Improvement Committee, District Planning Board, District Employment Committee etc. Important among them is the District Advisory Committee constituted in 1956 in every district. The set-up of the committee is as shown below :-

1. President :- A non-official member is elected President in every meeting, only for conducting the proceedings of the meeting.
2. Member :-
 - a. All M.L.A. elected from constituencies in the District.
 - b. All Members of Parliament elected from the constituency, the major part of which lies in the District.
 - c. Presidents of Janapad Panchayats.
 - d. The Presidents of Municipal Committees in the District.
 - e. The President of the District Cooperative Bank.
3. Secretary :- The Collector functions as Secretary of the Committee and he prepares the agenda of the meeting.
4. District Officials :- The District officials are also invited by the Collector to attend the Meeting as and when problems affecting their particulars departments, are under consideration in the meeting.

The functions of the Committee are of an advisory nature. Problems of general public interests and local importance only are discussed by the committee.

District Planning Board

For the economic development of the District a District Planning Board is also set-up in the District, the constitution of the Planning Board is as under :-

1. President - A Minister nominated by the Chief Minister for the District
2. Vice President - Divisional Commissioner
3. Member Secretary - The Collector
4. Members -
 - a. President of the biggest Municipal Committee in the District
 - b. President of District Co-operative Bank
 - c. President of the District Land Mortgage Bank

- d. District Manager of Lead Bank
- e. All M.L.As. and M.Ps. of the District
- f. Two Social Workers nominated by the Government
- g. A Lady member (if there is no such member in the list)

Statutory Powers of Collector

Excise

The collector is also vested with statutory power under Excise Act, so as to enable him to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the government. In this regard the Collector is assisted by an Excise Officer, who in his turn is assisted by 8 Sub-Inspectors of Excise, 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables.

Treasury

The power of control of the District Treasury and sub-treasuries is vested in the Collector. An Officer of Madhya Pradesh Accounts Services functions as Treasury Officer, looking after the work of District Treasury at Panna. There are two sub-treasuries located at Pawai and Ajaigarh each under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer.

Registration

Yet another responsibility of the Collector is the execution of the Registration Act. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Panna functions as ex-officio District Registrar with headquarters at Panna. There are three Sub-Registrations Offices located at Panna, Ajaigarh and Pawai under the charge of the respective Sub-Registrar. The office of the Sub-Registrar, Panna is merged with the District Registrars' Office.

The Collector has also to look after Food and Civil Supplies, Nazul Works, Debt Relief, Elections, Minings, etc. The Deputy Collectors incharge of these branches assist the Collector in the discharge of his duties.

Food and Civil Supplies

A Deputy Collector is the Officer incharge of Food and Civil Supplies in the District. In his work he is assisted by 5 Food & Civil Supplies Inspectors with usual staff.

Nazul Office

One of the Deputy Collector's functions as Nazul Officer to look after the Nazul land in Panna Town with the help of a Nazul Surveyor and two Chairman.

The Collector represents the State Government in the District and is the Chief Coordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen his position as the Chief Administrator of the District, the State Government has conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions of a mandatory nature to any District Officer, excepting to officers of Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax, and has been empowered to inspect any district level office.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICES

The following is the list of various other Divisional and District Offices located in the District, which are under the control of their own heads of departments and which have been described in other chapters :-

1. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Panna
2. Superintendent of Police, Panna
3. Civil Surgeon, Panna
4. District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer, Panna
5. Divisional Forest Officer, North Division, Panna
6. Divisional Forest Officer, South Division, Panna
7. Executive Engineer, Ken Lift Survey Division, Panna
8. Executive Engineer, P.W.D.(B&R), Panna
9. Assistant Director of Agriculture, Panna
10. Assistant Director of Agriculture, Government Agriculture Farm, Janakpur, Panna
11. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Panna
12. Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna
13. District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Panna
14. Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Panna
15. Company Commandant, Home Guards, Panna
16. Assistant Director of Industries, Panna
17. Diamond Officer, Panna
18. District Educational Officer, Panna
19. District Statistical Officer, Panna
20. Assistant Geohydrologist of Survey, Panna
21. District Employment Officer, Panna

22. District Tribal Welfare Assistant, Panna
23. Assistant Public Relations Officer, Panna
24. Assistant Fisheries Officer, Panna

The organisational set-up of the Central Government offices located in the District is described below :-

Postal Department

The Inspector of Post Offices, Panna is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of postal affairs in the District. His office was opened at Panna in 1976. He is responsible for his work to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Chhatarpur. The Inspector is assisted by 4 Mail Overseers and 5 Postman in his office.

The Branch Post Office, Panna is in the Charge of a Sub-Post Master (LSG) who also works under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Chhatarpur. In his work the Sub-Post Master is assisted by 1 Signar, 5 Clerks, 1 Head Postman, 4 Postmen and usual staff.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Early History

As stated in the earlier chapter, this District came in existence after the merger¹ of 620 villages of erstwhile Panna State, 50 villages of erstwhile Bijawar State, 375 villages of erstwhile Ajaigarh State, 4 villages of erstwhile Chhatarpur State, 37 villages of erstwhile Charkhari State, 5 villages of erstwhile Paldeo Chobiyana State, 4 villages of Uttar Pradesh and one village of old Madhya Pradesh. Therefore it is difficult to narrate the history of assessment of land revenue of this assortment of States in a coherent logical sequence. The former Panna and Ajaigarh States are the major constituents of this District. In these two States, no regular survey was made nor settlement operations carried out until 1906. Some salient features of the land revenue and assessment and tenure systems prevalent in the two States are noted in the following paragraphs.

Panna State

The State was the sole proprietor of the soil. A regular survey was made in 1906 and the first settlement was carried out by an officer lent by the British Government for the purpose. The lands were assessed more or less on the lines obtaining in British India. Prior to this, there were no maps prepared and revenue was not based on any area statistics. Rents were divided into lump rent leases and secondly *kankuti* or appraisement. The former applied to old established fertile lands, the value of which was well-known and they were based either on the empirical results of appraisements or on a calculation of the value of the seed sown in certain soils. This was known as the *maniyawan*, a *mani* of wheat seed, representing roughly about 7 *maunds* or 560 lbs. In appraisement, the standing crop was valued by the Patwari and headman assisted by a committee and after allowing a quarter to the cultivator for his expenses, the State took the value at current rates of a share in the remainder which varied from a 1/4 to a 1/6. This system was open to many abuses and cash rents were later substituted based on a correctly ascertained average and proportioned to soil rates. Prior to settlement, the *khalsa* villages were either administered direct by the Durbar (*kham tahsil*) or were leased to *lambardars* for a term. *Lambardari* was, however, abolished and when the first settlement was introduced, all the villages came to be administered by *kham tahsil*.

1. Census Hand Book of Panna District. 1961. pp. XXXVII and XL.

Tenures

Tenures fell broadly into two classes, *khalsa* or land directly managed by the Durbar and alienated land held by *jagirdars*, *maimars*, *padarkhis* and others. *Jagirdars* and *maimars* were as a rule bound to render feudal service to the Chief. This was commuted to a money payment. The *padarkhis* were expected to attend religious ceremonials.

At the settlement, occupancy rights were recognised in both the *khalsa* and *maimari* and other alienated villages. The rights granted included the right of inheritance, but not of transfer and the occupancy rent was not to be enhanced during the term of settlement. The total land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 3.1 lakhs in 1905-06. The incidence of the land revenue demand was Rs. 1 *annas* 7 per acre of cultivated and 4 *annas* per acre of total area.¹

Settlement of 1916-22

The next settlement was carried out during 1916-22 but details are not available. In the year 1939-40, the revenue demand for the entire State aggregated Rs. 4.37 lakhs while collections amounted to Rs. 4.07 lakhs.

Ajaigarh State

The State was the sole proprietor of the soil. The land administration was old fashioned and no regular settlement was done till 1944-45. It is learnt from the old Gazetteer² that the villages were farmed out to *zamindars* who were generally men of position in the village. The Patwaris were the State officials and the Tahsildars were responsible to see that no oppression was exercised and only the revenue assessed was recovered from the cultivators.

Tenures³

The Land was held in three ways known as *kham tahsil*, *thekedari* or *jagir*. *Kham tahsil* was land under direct management of the Durbar. In such villages one cultivator, usually the richest and most influential local man was appointed as

zamindar who exercised authority over the rest of the people like an official. He had vast powers, e.g., he decided petty disputes, collected the land revenue, got prepared the village registers by the Patwari of the village. He deposited the collections and papers in the Tahsil. He got 3 per cent of the revenue collected as compensation for his labour.

The *thekedari* village had a *nambardar* or farmer who was responsible for the assessed revenue. Here also the Tahsildar ensured that not more than the assessed revenue was collected.

Under the *jagirdari* system, the *jagirdars* were assigned the revenue of the village for the services rendered to the State. They managed the villages and collected the revenue for their own use. A Patwari was appointed in all cases by the State to keep the village accounts and records. He used to prepare the accounts of the village and send them to the tahsil. There were 40 *jagirs* in the State. About a quarter of the area was alienated in land grants.

The incidence of land revenue worked out to Re 1-5-0 per acre of cultivated area and Re 0-7-8 per acre of the total area. The revenue was assessed on the cropbearing capacity of the soil, a higher rate being levied from irrigated lands.

An attempt at a regular settlement in the State was made in 1944-45 and 375 villages were surveyed and assessed. The rates were fixed on the crop-bearing capacity of the soil, other details are not available.

Settlement Operations in Other Areas

As regards the tracts of other States that merged in the present Panna District, no precise information could be given. It is reported that the settlement operations were carried out in 1938-39 in Chhatarpur State, in 1944-45 in Bijawar State, Charkhari State and Paldeo Chaubiana States of which some villages were included in this District. In the four villages of Uttar Pradesh, the settlement operations were carried out in 1905-06 while in one village of old Madhya Pradesh in 1910-11.

It is estimated that land revenue for all the villages of the District on the eve of merger amounted to Rs. 8,26,482. Since then no fresh assessment could be made and land revenue continues to be paid at the prevailing rates. However, fresh settlement operations have been started from June 1975 and it is expected that the programme will be completed by 31st December 1978. An office of the Settlement Officer has been established at Panna to carry out the work.

1. Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. XIX, p. 403 and Panna State Gazetteer 1907, p.p. 29-30.

2. Ajaigarh State Gazetteer (1907), p. 15.

3. Ibid. p.p. 15-16.

A table given below shows the land revenue demand and collection from 1961-62 to 1975-76.

Table No. XI - 1
Land Revenue Demand and Collection

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection
1961-62	11,32,264	10,07,697
1965-66	11,26,063	6,47,027
1966-67	9,79,443	1,92,497
1967-68	12,48,052	7,20,489
1968-69	13,01,275	47,150
1969-70	12,68,219	8,01,979
1970-71	11,82,125	7,26,309
1971-72	12,62,958	6,64,947
1972-73	11,20,805	4,29,630
1973-74	12,10,630	6,01,907
1974-75	13,20,646	8,36,614
1975-76	17,30,942	8,82,878

Source :- Collector, Panna

Land revenue is collected in two instalments, the first instalment (*kharif kist*) being due on the 15th January and the second instalment (*rabi kist*) on the 15th May, in all the tahsils of the District.

The land revenue was collected by the Patwaris in the District. Even after the M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959, came into force in the State, the Patwaris were permitted to collect Land revenue for some time, till the Patels, were appointed. The Patels are entitled to a Commission at prescribed rates for their labour. In Panna Tahsil, in the year 1970-71, there were 329 Patels who received Rs. 26 thousand as commission. In 1976-77, their number increased to 368 and the commission to Rs. 40 thousand. In Ajaigarh Tahsil, there were 95 Patels in 1970-71 and their commission amounted to Rs. 6 thousand. In 1975-76, their number remained unaltered but the commission went up to Rs. 9 thousand.

Some Gram Panchayats have also been assigned the work of the collection of land revenue as an experimental measure. There are 2 such Panchayats at Bhatpur and Sabdua in Ajaigarh Tahsil and one Gram Panchayat in Pawai Tahsil.

In 1966 the Government abolished land revenue on small holdings as a measure of relief to the poor cultivators. The Madhya Pradesh Government exempted from land revenue the holdings, the area of which did not exceed 7.5 acres and also the holdings of which the land revenue did not exceed five rupees by passing the M.P. Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance 1966, promulgated on the 23rd December, 1966, and replaced by an Act-No.6 of 1967. A year later, by the M.P. Act No. 20 of 1968, the land revenue was abolished in respect of any holding used exclusively for agriculture from 1st July, 1968 and a new tax, namely, Land Development Tax (*Krishi-Bhumi Vikas Kar*) was imposed on all holdings in excess of ten acres and they were taxed at the rate at which such holdings were assessed to land revenue under the Code immediately before 1st July, 1968. The entire *Bhumi Vikas Kar* was to be spent on development of agriculture. But again in 1969 by an Act, No. 5 of 1969, the Land Development Tax was abolished and land revenue under section 58-A of the Code was re-imposed, the exemption limit and the rates remaining the same. Thus, it amounted practically to a change in the nomenclature of the tax only. This section was again amended by the M.P. Act. No. 23 of 1972 when the economic holding was redefined. Instead of ten acres, the limit of exemption from land revenue was fixed at five acres.

Land in which commercial crops were grown, was beyond the scope of exemption. Land under such crops was taxed by an Act called *Vanijya Fasal Kar Act*, 1966 under which *Fasal Kar* was levied on the cultivation of commercial crops, such as cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, poppy, tobacco, etc. This Act was amended in 1970 by which an upward revision of the Tax under different crops was made. The receipts under this Act, which were Rs. 868 in 1965-66 increased to Rs. 1,681 in 1969-70, and to Rs. 3,455 in 1974-75.

A surcharge was imposed from 1st July, 1972, on land revenue under the M.P. *Bhoo-Rajaswa (Adhibhar) Act*, 1972 (No. 24 of 1972). This is charged on the individual holdings of more than 10 acres except such holdings of less than 10 acres which are in receipt of irrigation from any Government source. The receipts under this Act were Rs. 4,99,383 in 1972-73 and Rs. 6,38,396 in 1973-74.

This Act of 1972 was superseded by *Gramin Vikas Act*, 1974 by which *Gramin Vikas Kar* (Land Development Tax) was imposed at different rates as per classification of land according to irrigated, unirrigated, cultivated, uncultivated, etc. Income from this Tax is to be spent on schemes of rural development. The receipts from this tax were Rs. 14,24,160 in 1974-75 and Rs. 11,95,549 in 1975-76. This tax has been again abolished by the State Government in April, 1977 with retrospective effect from 1st October 1976.

Cesses and Siwai Income

During the princely rule in Panna, Ajaigarh, Charkhari and Bijawar States cesses as distinct from land revenue were imposed by the rulers and *jagirdars*. The States were also collecting tributes from the *jagirdars*. However, the details of individual States are not available. It is reported in Ajaigarh State Gazetteer that the villagers were charged a cess at 3 per cent on the revenue assessment to defray the pay of the Patwari. The cess was collected and credited to the State treasury.

After the formation of this District after Independence a Panchayat cess was introduced under the *Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1949*. It was levied on land revenue and rentals of proprietors and tenants (other than sub-tenants.). After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh the M.P. Panchayat Act, 1962 was enacted and according to its provisions a cess at the rate of 10 paise per rupee of land revenue is levied only at the Panchayat level.

As regards the *Siwai* (miscellaneous) income, the sources are the auction of fruit trees like mango, forest trees, river banks and utilisation of water for *singhara* cultivation, etc.

LAND REFORMS

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

First Phase

Details regarding the relations between the landlord and the tenants before this area became part of Vindhya Pradesh are difficult to get. However, during the Princely Rule, the system of revenue administration was entirely feudal where the landlord had an upper hand. The Panna Revenue Administration Manual was in force in the Panna State and the "Quanoon Mal" in Ajaigarh State but they would not protect the rights of the cultivators adequately. There were no incentives for the tenants to acquire proprietary rights in land. Cultivators shifted from one piece of land to the other and did not stick to cultivation on fixed lands. The tillers of the soil, in the circumstances, could not be very happy with their landlords. The consciousness amongst the cultivators about their rights emerged only after the formation of the Vindhya Pradesh State, when the popular ministry was formed. The landmark came when the legislation for the abolition of intermediaries between the State and the tillers of the soil was passed in 1952. In the changed conditions of the post-Independence period, institutions like *jagirdari* came to be regarded as anachronism and popular demand was raised for putting an end to them. This was

achieved by enacting the Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act. This Act came into force from July 1953 and all lands were resumed by the State free from all encumbrances and all rents and cesses payable to *jagirdars* henceforward became payable to the State.

The *jagirs* having gross revenue of Rs. 5,000 or above were abolished from 1st July, 1953 and those with revenue between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,999 from 1st January, 1954. According to the Act, the *jagirdars* were allotted all *sir* or *khudkast* lands which were in their personal cultivation for a continuous period of three years. A *Jagirdar* having no *sir* or *khudkast* or having less than 250 acres, was allowed *sir* or *khudkast*, out of the *jagir* land, subject to the availability of the land, to the extent of 250 acres. In all *jagir* lands excepting the *sir* or *khudkast* that had been allotted or the grove lands which a *jagirdar* was entitled to retain, all tenants of the *jagir* lands were made *pattedar* tenants. Thus, the tillers of the soil became masters of the land. The *ryotwari* system of land tenure was established.

The *jagirdars* for the loss of their rights, were entitled to receive compensation from the date of resumption. It was payable in annual instalments not exceeding ten, carrying interest at the rate of 31 per cent. There was provision for paying interim compensation and also maintenance allowance.

As per information supplied by collector, Panna, the number of *jagirdars* at the time of *jagirdari* abolition was 273, *jagirdari* land amounting to 16,970.68 acres was vested in the State and a compensation of Rs. 10,15,980 was paid to *jagirdars*.

Second Phase

The next important step taken by the Vindhya Pradesh government to reform the tenancy laws was to extend the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy code, 1935 to the whole of Vindhya Pradesh State, from April, 1st, 1953. The code was more progressive and liberal in advantages to the tenants. It recognised three kinds of tenants- 1. *pachpan pentalis*, 2. *pattedar* and 3. *gair haqdar* with their defined rights, superceding a multiplicity of tenures that had existed in the various parts of the District. Meanwhile, the Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1953 (III of 1955) was enforced from 1st April 1955 and the detailed rules under the Act were enforced from 1st July, 1955. This Act provided greater privileges to the tenants and tillers of the land and was primarily meant to improve and strengthen their condition. The lot of sub-tenants was substantially improved by ensuring them at least 7 years of sub-tenancy and by fixing ceiling on rent to be paid by them. In order to ensure

that the sub-tenants took full benefit from the Act, the State Government organised a drive for correction of *Khasra* entries according to the occupancy of land, whenever necessary. The drive that continued during the period 1st June 1955 to 15th, July 1955 had proved a great success.

Certain measures of land reforms were taken up during the year 1954, *pattadari* and 55/45 rights were conferred on such tenants who had not been conceded such rights though they were entitled to them. *Shikmi* tenants of *jagirdari* *sir* were also given *pattadari* rights. Further, all cultivators were allotted *mahua* trees at the rate of five trees per cultivator. Land which was not under cultivation was made available for distribution amongst the landless. High rents charged during the *jagirdari* period were reduced to the level of settlement rates.

Land Reforms After 1956

Third phase

The third phase started after 1956 with the legislation for further reform of tenancy and imposition of ceiling on land holdings. Besides this, in the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh, the position regarding land tenures and tenancy reforms in the constituent units of the State was reviewed and as a result a unified M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 was enacted and brought into force from the 2nd October, 1959. This code incorporated all the important features of land reforms, such as, uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and conferring *bhumiswami* rights on them. As such, the code was an epoch-making event in the history of tenancy reforms of the State.

In place of several tenures existing previously the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of land to be known as *bhumiswami*. A *bhumiswami* has a right of transfer subject to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above the prescribed limit or an uneconomic holding below ten acres. Subject to certain restrictions in respect of the cutting of certain species of trees, he has full rights over all kinds of trees in his holdings. A *bhumiswami* has also a right to mortgage his land, both by simple or usufructuary mortgage, subject, however, to certain restrictions.

Under the Code, no subletting or leasing of land is permitted except in emergent cases, once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as widows, unmarried women, minors, etc. Details regarding the land held by different kinds of tenure holders are shown in the following table :-

Table No. XI-2

Number and Area Occupied by Bhumiswamis and Others

(Area in Hectares)

Year	Bhumiswamis		Bhoodan		Government	
	Number	Area	Dharak		Leases	
			No.	Area	No.	Area
1974-75	89,601	2,67,956	1	1	2,151	4,110
1975-76	88,830	2,68,460	1	1	5,786	10,583

Source- Collector, Panna

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

The land reforms measures described above affect more the type of tenure than the size of holding. Some restrictions were imposed in this respect too with the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act 1961. Under the provisions of this Act, no person could acquire more than 25 standard acres per family consisting of husband and wife and for dependants at the rate of 5 standard acres with a maximum of 25 acres as the limit.

This Act did not achieve its objectives fully as the ceiling was high and certain shortcomings were noticed in the working of the Act so the ceiling was lowered in April 1972 with retrospective effect from January 1st, 1972 and loopholes sought to be plugged. According to the amendments, a family upto 5 members may acquire 18 standard acres and for an individual, it is 10 standard acres. The additional 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependants at the rate of 2 standard acres for every dependant member, the maximum for the family being limited to 18 acres. For the purposes of this Act, a standard acre has been defined as one acre of irrigated land from Government source available for more than one crop in a year or two acres of seasonal irrigated land from Government source available for at least one crop or three acres of dry land.

The delay in the implementation of the legislation on ceiling afforded an opportunity to unscrupulous big landowner to dispose of their surplus land through *malafide* transfers and partitions. It is reported that there have been transfers of land with the intention of circumventing the provisions of the Act. Under the Act, 1,165 cases were instituted and 1,163 cases were disposed of upto October, 1976. Out of 3259.43 acres of land declared as surplus 266.53 acres were allotted to Harijans, 275.64 acres to tribals and 201.66 acres to others. Thus, 103 members of

Schedule Castes, 73 of Scheduled Tribes and 65 belonging to other backward classes have been benefited. Besides 224.63 acres of land has been given on lease for one year under sec. 37 of the Ceiling Act.

However, an idea of the scope of redistribution of agricultural holdings in the District can be obtained from the following table which shows the number of agricultural holdings in the District according to size :-

Table No. XI-3
Number of Operational Holdings 1970-71
(Provisional)

Size (hector)	Number ('000)	Percentage
less than 0.5	12.9	18.0
0.5 to 1	9.3	13.0
1 to 2	12.4	17.3
2 to 3	8.9	12.4
3 to 4	6.3	8.8
4 to 5	5.0	7.0
5 to 10	10.6	14.8
10 to 20	4.9	6.8
20 to 30	0.9	1.3
30 to 40	0.2	0.3
40 to 50	0.1	0.1
50 and above	-	-

Source- Agricultural Statistics, 1972, pp. 7-8

It appears from the above table that about 60.7 per cent holdings were not bigger than three hectares which were about forty three thousand in number. It will also be seen that there were 1,300 holdings between 20 to 50 hectares and no holding was above 50 hectares. This makes it evident that there is not much scope for land becoming surplus under the Act which may be available for distribution amongst the landless.

Bhoodan Movement

The *Bhoodan* or land gift movement was initiated in the country by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to solve the problem of landless labourers and it had its impact on Panna District also. To implement the plan for *Bhoodan Yagna*, the Government

issued instructions to all the revenue officers to assist the *Bhoodan* workers in this matter. The applications for receiving the donated lands were exempted from Stamp Duty. For further facilitating this movement in this area, the Vindhya Pradesh *Bhoodan Yagna* Act was passed in 1955 and enforced from January 17, 1956. Accordingly a Board was established at Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur in 1956 to assist in its working. After the formation of Madhya Pradesh, its office was shifted to Bhopal. It receives an annual grant from the Government. In this District, land measuring 735.7 ha. (1818 acres) has been received from 538 donors as *bhoodan*, upto 31 March, 1974 out of which 249.3 ha (616.24 acres) of land has been distributed to 156 landless families. Only 486.4 ha. (1201.76 acres) of land remains to be distributed.

Impact of Land Reforms

Rationalisation of the land tenure system and replacement of the old feudalistic order by a democratic system, based on the ownership of land by the tiller of the soil has prepared the foundation for an all round development of the agrarian economy of the District. All intermediaries between the tillers of the soil and the Government were abolished and a large number of cess and other exactions done away with. The monetary significance of these was no doubt small, but their nuisance value was greater and their removal meant the lifting of an unnecessary burden. The economic conditions of the cultivators and their relationship with the State have definitely improved during the post-reform period. There were other contributory factors also, but the main factor was the mental change brought about by in the abolition of zamindari and other measures of land reforms. Besides the measures taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government to ensure adequate supply of agricultural credit, and other inputs to the farmers, fair prices for their produce and relief from age-old debts have contributed in a large measure to bring prosperity to the rural sector of the District.

Other Sources of Revenue-Central and State

As the District was formed of several former States, the District had no individual entity of its own and therefore, no separate figures and allied details of different sources of revenue in respect of each State for the period prior to the formation of the district are available. Formerly, the income from land revenue was the major source of State revenue. Excise, customs, tribute from *jagirdars*, forests,

and stamps were the other sources of State income.

There are two categories of revenue, "Central" and "State" at present. The important items of central revenue are Income Tax, and Estate Duty, Union Excise and Central Sales Tax. Some Particulars about these revenues, so far as they concern this District are given in the following paragraphs.

Central Sales Tax

This Tax was introduced from 1st July, 1959 under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1958 and its collection is done by the State Sales Tax Officer, alongwith State Sales Tax. Details of the amount collected under Central Sales Tax are not available.

Income Tax and Estate Duty

Income Tax and Estate duty which are an important source of Central Revenues, have not been contributing a substantial amount from this District apparently because it is poor in industry and Trade. The receipts under Income Tax were Rs. 0.93 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 3.20 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 3.88 lakhs in 1975-76. The receipts under Estate Duty, have been small e.g., only Rs. 9,660 in 1975-76.

Union Excise Duty

The main excisable commodities are tobacco, vegetable non-essential oils, cloth, sugar, cement, copper, yarn, matches, medicine, electric fans, etc. The receipts under this head have never been high. They were Rs. 43,000 in 1965-66 which further decreased to Rs. 15,548 in 1974-75 and Rs. 9,565 in 1975-76.

State Revenue

Important sources of State revenue, besides land revenue already covered, are State Excise, Forests, Sales Tax, Stamps, Taxes on Motor Vehicles and Registration. A brief account of these items of taxation is given below :-

State Excise

The income under this head is derived from levies on imported liquors, country spirit and fermented liquor, opium, *ganja* and *bhang*. The receipts from this source are substantial. They increased from Rs. 1.64 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 2.17 lakhs in 1965-66 and Rs. 5.94 lakhs in 1972-73. They further increased to Rs. 7.40 lakhs in 1973-74, 10.04 lakhs in 1974-75 and Rs. 11.48 lakhs in 1975-76.

Stamps

The income under this head is derived from the sale of stamps of various denominations, both judicial and non-judicial. The receipts under this head are subject to Indian Stamps Act (II of 1899) and Court Fee Act, 1870 as applicable to Madhya Pradesh. The receipts under this head which were barely Rs. 26,616 in 1951-52 increased to Rs. 71,500 in 1960-61. They further increased substantially to Rs. 2.64 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 4.60 lakhs in 1975-76.

Forests

The income from the forests to the State Exchequer has been considerable, in fact the highest in comparison to all the other sources of revenue as the District is endowed with rich forest wealth. It is mainly obtained from the departmental sale of timber and fuel, auction of marked coupes consisting of timber and fuel trees, sale of minor forest produce and levy of licence fees. There is an upward trend in the receipts due to nationalisation of forest produce, e.g., *tendu* leaves, etc. In the year 1951-52, these receipts were Rs. 6.65 lakhs which increased to Rs. 8.79 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 14.44 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 20.44 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 58.87 lakhs in 1974-75 and Rs. 57.35 lakhs in 1975-76.

Registration

The income under this head is derived from registration fees, copying fees, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The receipts from Registration were Rs. 50,577 in 1972-73, Rs. 77,616 in 1973-74 and Rs. 18,590 in 1975-76.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this is derived mainly from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers and conductors, etc. The administration of these Taxes of Motor Vehicles, as well as passenger Tax and Goods Tax is done at Commissioner's level at Rewa. The figures of receipts from these taxes do not, therefore, represent the correct position separately for the District. However, the amount deposited in this account in the District Treasury is available. The revenue realised thus under this head in the District was Rs. 1.44 lakhs in 1972-73, and Rs. 1.65 lakhs in 1975-76.

Sales Tax

This Tax is being levied under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Sales Tax Act, 1958 (II of 1959) which has been brought into force from 1st April 1959. As

already noted the Central Sales Tax is also levied in the District. Two more Acts, viz., Motor Spirit and Lubrication Act, 1957 and Professional and Employment Tax, 1966, came into force from September, 1957 and 1st April, 1966, respectively. The former has been abolished from 1st August, 1972. The receipts under this head were Rs. 17,324 in 1958-59 and Rs. 47,328 in 1959-60 when it was imposed in the District. Collections from this tax amounted to Rs. 0.51 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 1.89 lakhs in 1974-75, and Rs. 2.99 lakhs in 1975-76. Sales tax, thus is a rising source of revenue for the State exchequer. Receipts under this head have increased more than ten times since it was first imposed.

Entertainment Tax

This Tax is managed by the District Excise Officer, Panna. It is levied on shows arranged for public entertainment on commercial basis at the prescribed rates on the value of tickets sold. The realisations from this source have grown from Rs. 15,327 in 1954-55 to Rs. 25,956 in 1956-57 and Rs. 1.02 lakhs in 1973-74, and Rs. 1.59 lakhs in 1975-76.

The table in Appendix-A shows the receipt under these heads of taxation (Central and State) for certain years. The figures bring out the phenomenal growth that has taken place in the receipts.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

In early days no regular judicial institution existed in the area now forming part of Panna District. There were no written laws. Cases were heard by the minister or the Chiefs of the former Princely States and decided verbally. This position continued upto 19th century when erstwhile Princely States of Panna and Ajaigarh came under the British supremacy. It was only after this time that efforts were made to organize judiciary in a systematic way. The exercise of judicial powers by the different States was subject to such restrictions as were laid down in the *Sanads* granted by the British. In practice, the chiefs of the senior *Sanad* States, a class in which the Panna and Ajaigarh States were also included, were usually invested with full criminal powers subject to a reference in cases in which the sentence involved death, transportation or imprisonment for life. The Political Agent had the right to reserve for trial by himself, all serious cases and such other cases as he may consider it advisable to deal with personally. The Political Agent also used to exercise the powers of a court of sessions within the limits of his charge when such powers were not exercised by the Chiefs of the Princely States due to minority or some such other reasons. In such cases the Agent to Governor General, Central India acted as a High Court.

Since Panna and Ajaigarh States are the major constituents of the District, a description of only these States is given below.

Panna State

In Panna State the Chief was the highest judicial authority. Below him was the court of Diwan who exercised the powers of sessions court and heard suits exceeding Rs. 1,500 in value. He also entertained civil and criminal appeals from the decisions of the lower courts. Next in importance was the court of the Revenue Officer who dealt with criminal cases only being a magistrate of second class. The lowest courts were those of the Tahsildars at Panna, Pawai and Mahodra and Sub-Tahsildars at Dharampur, Aktohan and Birsinghpur. All the Tahsildars and Sub-Tahsildars were authorized to exercise civil powers upto Rs. 50/- and second and third class magisterial powers, respectively.

The year 1930 is an important landmark in the history of judicial organization when a scheme to separate judicial and executive functions was introduced in

Panna State. To begin with, two courts of Judicial Officers were established at Panna and were declared independent from the executive. One of the Judicial Officer was invested with first class magisterial powers for Panna Pargana and also heard first appeal from the decisions of lower courts in civil as well as criminal cases. The other Judicial Officer had the powers of District and Sessions Judge. For judicial work, the Tahsildars and Sub-Tahsildars were made responsible to the Judicial Officers, although the judicial and executive function remained combined at this level for a short time upto 1931 when two courts of Sub Divisional Magistrates and Munsifs were opened at Buxwaha and Pawai. With the establishment of these courts, a complete separation of judiciary from the executive was brought about.

Thus by the end of the fourth decade of present century, there was a High Court, a Court of the District and Sessions Judge with powers to entertain appeals and civil suits over Rs. 1,500 in value, a court of the Sub Divisional Magistrate and Munsif, Panna, having first class magisterial powers and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 1,500 and two courts of Sub Divisional Magistrates and Munsifs at Buxwaha and Pawai with second class magisterial powers and civil powers to hear suits upto Rs. 1,000 in value.

Ajaigarh State

In Ajaigarh State, there were no regular courts of law. Civil suits were generally settled by arbitration through Panchayats. The lowest units of administration were tahsils under the charge of Tahsildars who exercised certain judicial powers also. The Diwan dealt with cases of serious nature and appeals from the decisions of State Officials. Though the chief had the full powers in civil matters, his criminal powers were limited to those of a Sessions Judge in British India. The crimes of heinous nature were dealt with by the Political Agent.

In Vindhya Pradesh

Consequent upon the merger of Princely States in the Indian Union and formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948 with Panna as one of its districts, a new set-up was introduced to bring about uniformity throughout the State. Under the new set-up the highest judicial authority in the State was the court of Judicial Commissioner. The State was divided into four Sessions Divisions each under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge. Panna District was included in Nowgaon Sessions Division. A complete separation of executive and judicial functions was effected. In 1954, the

number of post of the District and Sessions Judges was reduced to two from four and five posts of Additional District and Session Judges were created.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

As narrated earlier, efforts were made to separate the judiciary from the executive during the regime of Princely States, and after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, this process was completed. All offences under the various Codes and Acts were tried by the Judicial Officers. The executive officers were left with preventive powers only so as to enable them to maintain law and order in their areas of jurisdiction. This scheme has been continued after the reorganization of States in 1956. The Collector is the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officers are Sub-Divisional Magistrates for the purpose of prevention of crimes and maintenance of law and order. All the civil and criminal judicial work is done by the judicial officers comprising District and Sessions Judge and other civil judges who are designated as Judicial Magistrates for criminal work.

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

All the serious crimes like dacoity, robbery, murder, riot, burglary, theft and kidnapping occur in the District. Apart from these, other minor crimes are grouped under a separate category of miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code. The yearwise number of these crimes is given below :-

Table No. XII-1

Incidence Of crimes

Year	Dacoity	Robb- ery	Murder	Riot	Burg- lary	Cattle theft	Ordinary theft	Kidnap ping	Misc. P.C. Crimes
1955	6	4	8	-	101	-	45	-	233
1960	2	2	4	12	132	11	135	3	119
1965	9	11	17	10	130	17	121	4	178
1970	7	12	10	15	136	29	135	4	229
1971	6	14	16	23	151	31	92	10	201
1972	5	7	11	5	121	28	89	6	319
1973	4	7	5	20	136	20	98	4	215
1974	5	10	15	23	173	40	150	2	215

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Panna

During the years mentioned above the total number of all these crimes was highest in 1974 when 633 crimes were recorded. Apart from the miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code, offences relating to burglary constituted the highest number followed by, in order of their occurrence, ordinary theft, riot, murder, robbery, dacoity and kidnapping.

The total number of offences reported to the police from 1955 to 1974 varied from 369 in 1963 to 700 in 1968. The police investigated about 99 per cent of these offences. The percentage of cases detected to investigated ranged from 55 to 77 per cent. The following table shows the details regarding yearwise number of cases reported, investigated and sent up for trial alongwith number of persons involved.

Table No. XII-2
Cognizable Crimes

Year	Number of Cases			Number of Persons		
	Reported	Investigated	Sent up for Trial	Tried	Acquitted or Discharged	Convicted
1955	408	400	325	378	176	84
1960	421	419	335	413	195	187
1965	497	492	302	395	264	115
1970	577	570	342	676	358	268
1971	544	544	353	688	323	362
1972	491	489	294	350	284	195
1973	509	503	325	617	268	219
1974	633	630	411	898	406	387

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Panna

Apart from the offences described earlier, there are some crimes under local and special laws also. From 1955 to 1974 only one case under the Prohibition Act was reported while the number of cases under the Gambling Act and Excise Act varied from 2 to 68 and 1 to 31, respectively, during the same period.

Theft Cases

The number of cases relating to ordinary thefts has already been given. During the period under review they ranged from 98 in 1972 to 157 in 1967. The number of persons convicted in theft cases was highest (205) in 1955 and lowest (15) in 1972. The stolen property was recovered in 25 to 70 percent of cases during the same period. Similarly, the proportion of value of the property stolen to recovered was 13 to 70 per cent.

In the category of miscellaneous thefts are included thefts of copper wire, cattle, cycles, motor-cycles and accessories and fire arms. The number of cattle theft has already been mentioned in table No. 1. The number of cases of fire arms theft was three in 1971 and 1972 and one in 1974 during 1955-1974. As regards the theft of motor cycles and accessories there was only one such case in 1960, 1969, 1970 and 1971; three cases in 1965 and four cases in 1972. There was no case of the theft of copper wire from 1955 to 1957 and in 1966. In rest of the years, the number of such cases ranged from one to five. Cases of cycle theft were reported in every year and fluctuated between 26 in 1974 to two in 1957.

ORGANIZATION OF POLICE FORCE

Both the former Princely States that merged in Panna District maintained their own police force whose strength differed according to size and requirements of each. The police force of Panna State consisted of Superintendent, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables and was 699 strong. It was distributed over 12 police stations and eight out posts. Besides, there were road side chowkidars also numbering 24 in 1906-07.

The strength of Ajaigarh State police was 70 including one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, Head Constables and Constables. The number of Chowkidars was 211. There was only one police station at Ajaigarh.

After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh the police force of all the constituent States was amalgamated and reorganized so as to bring about uniformity in the set-up of the police force of the entire area. Under the new set up, the head of the District police was the Superintendent of Police who was assisted by Deputy Superintendent, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

Present Organization

No change in the set-up and organizations has since been made except the creation of a new cadre of Assistant Sub- Inspectors. The strength of the District police in 1950-51 was 413 which gradually increased to 533 by 1974-75 and included one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent, 29 Inspectors and Sub- Inspectors, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 83 Head Constables and 403 Constables. Besides, there are three Public Prosecutors also. The entire police force is divided into different usual branches, such as, Reserve Police, Traffic Police, Prosecution Branch, Criminal Investigations Department, District Special Branch, *Modus Operandi* Bureau.

For the purpose of maintenance of law and order and apprehension of criminals, the District is divided into 14 Police Stations and eight Out Posts. The location of the Police Stations has already been given in chapter I-General. Each of these police Stations is under the charge of one or more Sub-Inspectors. The number of Head Constables and Constables attached to them differed according to the need of every place. The Out Posts are under one or two Head Constables with six to eight Constables.

Home Guards

The scheme of Home Guards was introduced in the District in March, 1963. It is a voluntary force on a quasi-military footing and is intended to supplement the civil powers and generally to assist the police in times of emergency. The administration of the force throughout the State vests in the Inspector General, Home Guards, Jabalpur. The District Commandant is the head of Home Guards organization in the District. He is assisted by two Platoon Commanders and other usual staff. The Collector and District Magistrate, the Divisional Commissioner and the Inspector General, Home Guards are empowered to detail the force for duty. A total strength of 165 Home Guards has been fixed for the District. Whenever the number of Home Guards on roll decreases than the fixed strength, new Home Guards are recruited and trained. Since the inception of scheme upto 1975, 12 training camps were held in the District in which a total number of 344 Home Guards were trained.

Jails and Lock-Ups

In the erstwhile Panna State, there was a Central Jail at Panna which was under the charge of the State Surgeon. Besides, two Sub-Jails also existed at Buxwaha and Pawai. They were under the respective Sub Assistant Surgeon. At times carpets for the State departments and cloth for the use of prisoners themselves were manufactured at the Central Jail. The Ajaigarh State also had a Jail.

The Central Jail referred to above has been converted into a Sub-jail. Other jails have been closed. It has accommodation for 39 prisoners. The Civil Surgeon is its ex-Officio Superintendent. The other staff of the Sub Jail includes one Assistant Jailor, two Head Warders, 12 Warders, one sweeper, one part time Doctor and one part time Compounder.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors consisting of three official and one non official members has been constituted for the Sub Jail. The Board inspects the Sub Jail once in three months and ensures its proper management as per existing rules.

Welfare of Prisoners

Facilities for volleyball exist in the Sub-Jail. It also has a library. The medical staff attached to the Sub-Jail looks after the health of prisoners. Besides, all other facilities admissible under the Jail Manual are provided to the prisoners.

Treatment of Special Class of Prisoners

The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes, namely, the casuals, the habituals, the adolescents and the juveniles. The adolescents are sent to the Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and juveniles are confined in the Reformatory School, Seoni. Women prisoners undergoing imprisonment upto two months only are kept in the Jail in segregation from male convicts. Similarly other special classes of prisoners including political prisoners are provided with all the facilities according to the class assigned to them.

Prison Discipline

There is strict watch over the activities of the prisoners confined in the Jail. A convict, on admission, is supplied with Jail uniform. His private clothes, safely kept, are returned to him on his release. Good conduct and obedience of Jail rules entitle the convicts to certain concessions.

Number of Prisoners

The following table will show the number of prisoners in the Sub- Jail:-

Table No. XII-3**Number of Prisoners**

Year	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. At the beginning	30	55	35	58	49
2. Received	503	461	406	509	484
3. Total	533	516	441	567	533
4. Discharged	478	481	383	518	498
5. Remaining at the end	55	35	58	49	35

Source :- Superintendent, Sub Jail, Panna

As is clear, the number of prisoners at the beginning was highest in 1972-73 and lowest in 1969-70. The number of prisoners received during the year was also highest in 1972-73 itself while lowest was in 1971-72 making the total number highest and lowest in these very years, which are again significant as the highest and lowest number of prisoners discharged is concerned. The number of prisoners according to length of sentence is shown below :-

Table No. XII-4**Number of Prisoners According to Length of Sentence**

Year	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1974-75
1. Below 1Month	16	8	4	2	6
2. 1-3 Months	12	44	7	15	6
3. 3-6 Months	24	22	24	25	9
4. 6-12 Months	25	14	7	9	1
5. 1-2 Years	15	15	9	11	7
6. 2-5 Years	10	18	7	7	7
7. 5-10 Years	2	11	1	5	-
8. Transportation for life	2	6	2	5	5

Source- Superintendent, Sub Jail, Panna

Figures for the year 1973-74 are not available. During the years mentioned above, there was no prisoners undergoing imprisonment for more than 10 years. Similarly, there was only one prisoner in 1971-72 who was awarded death sentence. In most of the years, the prisoners with 3 to 6 months imprisonment were in majority.

Navjeevan Shivr

An open jail called Navjeevan shivr was established in the District in August, 1975 at Lakshmipur for the former dacoits of the Vindhya Pradesh region who had surrendered voluntarily. An amount of Rs. 1,91,000 was spent over the establishment of this Jail. It has one Superintendent, one Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, one Accountant, one Clerk, three Head Warders and 12 Warders. There are eight berracks with accommodation for 65 prisoners. However, the total number of prisoners in 1977 was 57. The former dacoits kept in the Jail are reported to be leading a well desciplined life. They are engaged in different occupations such as cultivation, shops and dairy farming for which land has been allotted by the Government. All the earnings from these occupations are retained by the prisoners themselves.

A Board of Visitors consisting of two members has been formed by the Government for the Shivr. A part time doctor and a male nurse are attached to the Jail and provide medical aid to the prisoners. There are arrangements to impart education also. A teacher is employed for this purpose. Facilities also exist for indoor and outdoor games like carrom, vollyball, tennis etc.

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS

The Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act was passed in 1958 with a view to bring about uniformity in the set-up of judiciary throughout the State. Under this Act Civil Districts and Session Divisions were formed in 1961. Panna District was included in Chhatarpur Civil District and as such was under the Jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur. The courts located in the District were those of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Panna, Civil Judge, Class I, Panna and Civil Judge, Class II, Panna. The Civil Districts were reconstituted in 1969 and Panna District was included in Satna Civil District. The three courts mentioned above continued to function as before.

Powers of Courts

All the courts located in the District have both civil as well as criminal powers. Though the District falls under the jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge, Satna, all the civil and criminal cases of Panna District are handled by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Panna. He deals with sessions cases, civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value and small cause cases over Rs. 500 in value. The Civil Judge, Class I, Panna, exercises the powers of Additional District Magistrate(Judicial) for criminal work. His pecuniary civil jurisdiction extends to suits over Rs. 2,000 in value and small cause cases over Rs. 200 in value. The Civil Judge, Class II, Panna, entertains civil suits upto Rs. 2,000 in value and small cause cases upto Rs. 200 in value and is also Judicial Magistrate, First Class for criminal work.

CASES HANDLED BY COURTS

As stated earlier all the courts located in the District entertain both civil as well as criminal cases. Offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws constitute the criminal cases. The number of such cases is given below from 1969 onwards.

Table No. XII-5
Criminal Cases

Year	I.P.C.	Cr.P.C.	Special and Local Laws
1969	413	810	1,505
1970	786	1,232	1,225
1971	836	774	2,010
1972	1,015	460	2,511
1973	518	314	2,086
1974	1,499	412	883

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Satna.

As is clear the number of cases under all these heads fluctuate from year to year. However, the number of cases under Special and Local Laws is higher than the other two categories excepting 1970 and 1974 when cases under the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code, respectively, out numbered the cases under the third category. The yearwise number of cases and persons disposed of by Magistrates as also those which remained pending is shown below.

Table No. XII-6
Disposal of Cases

Year	Number of Cases		Number of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1969	1,251	1,418	2,502	1,542
1970	2,951	222	3,303	338
1971	2,705	814	2,832	819
1972	1,922	1,992	2,266	3,808
1973	1,914	931	2,166	2,518
1974	2,043	677	3,916	2,831

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Satna

The figures given above reveal that except the years 1969 and 1972, the disposal of cases has been higher than the pending cases. Similarly, in case of persons, the disposal out numbered the persons pending in all these years except 1972 and 1973.

As regards the number of persons convicted, it is noticed that no person was convicted for offences relating to religion or affecting public health. The number of persons convicted for offences affecting human body and against property was as follows.

Table No. XII-7
Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Against Property
1969	125	1,463
1970	524	2,015
1971	90	2,510
1972	102	2,115
1973	346	617
1974	229	1,394

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Satna

It is seen that the number of persons convicted for offences against property has always been greater than the number of persons convicted for offences affecting human body.

The number of persons punished according to kind of punishments is shown below:-

Table No. XII-8
No. Of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines	Security taken
1969	174	1,414	15
1970	521	2,018	15
1971	99	2,511	10
1972	102	2,115	50
1973	122	841	10
1974	124	1,499	-

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Satna

As is clear, largest number of persons was punished with fines. As against this, the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment was very small. Security was taken from yet smaller number of persons. The amount of fines imposed and realised is given below.

Table No. XII-9
Amount of Fines

(In Rs.)

Year	Imposed	Realized
1969	25,020	-
1970	29,522	26,018
1971	40,618	36,572
1972	32,168	20,465
1973	24,611	21,736
1974	39,539	28,958

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Satna

Civil Suits

The civil suits decided by the courts of the District include the suits for money and movable property, title and other suits. Their yearwise number from 1969 was as follows.

Table No. XII-10

Year	Civil Suits	
	Suits for Money and Movable Property	Title and Other Suits
1969	183	140
1970	270	158
1971	328	171
1972	318	194
1973	391	214
1974	441	193

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Satna

These figures reveal that the number of suits for money and movable property is higher than the number of title and other suits. It is also significant that the number of suits under both the heads had been increasing from year to year, though the number of suits for money and movable property in 1972 and that of title and other suits in 1974 had fallen in comparison to the preceeding years.

The number of pending civil suits and their disposal can be seen in the following table.

Table No. XII - 11
Pending Suits and their Disposal

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Pending at the Beginning	22	264	325	298	322	306
2. Instituted	93	174	170	202	270	254
3. Revived	-	-	2	2	1	-
4. Otherwise Received	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Total	315	438	497	502	593	560
6. Disposed By Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Otherwise Disposed	51	113	199	180	287	286
8. Pending at the End	264	325	298	322	306	274

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Satna

A perusal of these figures shows that the number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was lowest in 1969 and highest in 1971. Though the number of suits under all these heads was lowest in 1969, the suits instituted, total for disposal and suits disposed off were highest in 1973 whereas the suits pending at the end of the year was highest in 1970.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

The institution of Nyaya Panchayats was not uncommon in this area as elsewhere in India. But much about them is not known for want of records. After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, Nyaya Panchayats were organised in a systematic way under the Gram Panchayats Ordinance, 1949. This Ordinance was superseded by the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 and Nyaya Panchayats were organised under it more effectively. For the purpose of constitution of Nyaya Panchayats, the area of the District is divided into circles and a Nyaya Panchayat is established in each circle. The total number of *Panchas* of a Nyaya Panchayat is equal to the total number of *Gram Sabhas* included in the circle. The *Panchas* are elected by every Gram Panchayat from amongst the members of *Gram Sabhas*. The *Panchas*, in turn, elect the *Pradhan* and *Up-pradhan* of the Nyaya Panchayat from amongst themselves. As nearly as possible, one third of the *Panchas* retire on the expiry of every second year and new elections are held to fill up the vacancies.

The Nyaya Panchayats have both civil and criminal powers. On the civil side the Nyaya Panchayats can entertain cases not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. In criminal cases the Nyaya Panchayats can impose fines upto Rs. 100 for an offence under the Indian Penal Code as well as other specified Acts subject to the maximum limit of fines permissible under such Act. The Judgements, decrees and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final, though the Sessions Judge in criminal cases and the District Judge in civil matters have been empowered to call for and examine the records of such cases and pass such orders as they deem fit.

The number of Nyaya Panchayats in Panna District was 64 from 1957 to 1971. Their number has been reduced to 33 from 1972. Of these, 14 Nyaya Panchayats are in Panna tahsil, 13 in Pawai and 6 in Ajaigarh tahsils. The number of civil and criminal cases decided by these Nyaya Panchayats ranged from 64 and 63, respectively, in 1972 to 188 and 262, respectively, in 1966.

LEGAL PROFESSION AND BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Though exact details regarding the beginning of legal profession and rules and regulations governing the legal practice are not known, it can safely be presumed that the profession must have come into existence with the establishment of regular courts. After the merger of the erstwhile Princely States of this area in the Indian Union, the Legal Practitioners Act, 1897 was extended to regularise the legal practice. Certain sections of the said Act were repealed by the Advocates Act, 1961 which has been enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils. Under these enactments, *Sanads* are generally granted to the law graduates of Indian Universities to enable them to function as lawyers in the courts. In 1961 the number of reelected advocates and pleaders in Panna District was 22.

Bar Associations

There are two Bar Associations in Panna District. The District Bar Association, Panna was formed in 1948 with eight members. In 1976, the number of its members was 38, which rose to 125 by 1992. The other Bar Association was established at Pawai in 1971. The number of its members was four at that time which increased to six in 1976.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In addition to the Departments the set-up of which has been discussed in Chapter X, of this volume, there are a number of District-level offices which function under the over-all control and direction of their respective Heads of the Departments. They are described below.

Agriculture Department

The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Panna is responsible for the general agricultural department of the District. The Agriculture office was opened at Panna in 1950 under the charge of a District Agriculture Officer, which was upgraded into the Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, with effect from 1st April, 1975. The Assistant Director has jurisdiction over the entire District. He is responsible for his work to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chhatarpur.

In his work the Assistant Director is assisted by 5 Agriculture Extension Officers, 2 Agriculture Farm Superintendents, 14 Agriculture Assistants, 69 Village level workers, 6 Demonstration Kumdar and usual staff.

Assistant Director, Agriculture Farm, Janakpur

There is yet another office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture for Government Farm, Janakpur. The Assistant Director is responsible for his work to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chhatarpur. In his work the Assistant Director is assisted by the Agriculture Assistants, a Gram Sevak and usual staff.

Soil Conservation

The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Panna is responsible for soil conservation work in Panna District. His office was opened at Panna in 1964. He is also responsible for his work to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chhatarpur.

The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer is assisted by 5 Agriculture Assistants, 20 Surveyors, 5 Chainmen and usual staff.

Cooperative Department

The work of Cooperative Department in the District is in the charge of an Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna, whose office was set-up at Panna

in 1960, with jurisdiction over Panna District. He is responsible for his work to the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Rewa.

In his work the Assistant Registrar is assisted by 5 Senior Cooperative Inspectors, 5 Cooperative Inspectors, 5 Cooperative Extension Officers, 11 Sub-Auditors and a team of Handloom staff which includes 1 Field Officer, 1 Assistant Regional Inspector, 2 Managers, 1 Weaving Instructor, 4 Mechanics and usual ministerial staff.

Diamond Officer

The Diamond Officer, Panna is responsible for granting mining lease for shallow Diamond working in his charge and the auction of Diamonds on behalf of the Government. The Diamond Officer has jurisdiction over Panna District. He works under the immediate administrative control of the Collector, Panna and under the over-all control of the Director of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh, Raipur.

The Diamond Officer is assisted by 3 Diamond Inspectors, 3 Diamond Valuers and usual staff.

Education Department

The District Educational Officer, Panna is responsible for education upto Primary and Middle School standards in the District. His office was established in 1948 at Panna with jurisdiction over Panna District. The Divisional Superintendent of Education, Sagar is the immediate controlling officer of the District Educational Officer, Panna. In his work the District Educational Officer is assisted by 11 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and usual staff.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Officer, Panna is responsible for collection of Employment Market Information, guidance to employment-seekers and their registration and placement. The Employment Exchange was set-up at Panna in 1963 with jurisdiction over Panna District. The Employment Officer works under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

The Employment Officer is assisted by a Junior Employment Officer (posted at Shahnagar) a Statistical Assistant and usual staff.

Forest Department

South Division

The Divisional Forest Officer, South Division, Panna, is responsible for the protection, exploitation and utilisation of forest raw material under his charge. His office was opened at Panna in 1962. He works under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forest, Rewa.

In his work the Forest Officer is assisted by 3 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 10 Forest Rangers, 4 Deputy Rangers, 26 Foresters, 153 Forest Guards and usual staff.

North Division

There is yet another Forest Division under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer, North Panna Division, Panna. This Forest Division was also opened in the year 1962. The Divisional Forest Officer, North is responsible for his work the Conservator of Forest, Rewa.

In his work the Forest Officer, is assisted by 3 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 11 Forest Rangers, 6 Deputy Rangers, 47 Foresters, 181 Forest Guards and usual staff.

Fisheries Department

The Assistant Fishery Officer, Panna is responsible for the pisciculture activities in Panna District. His office functions under the administrative control of the Assistant Research Officer, Fisheries, Nowgon, Chhatarpur District. The Assistant Fishery Officer is assisted by a Fishery Inspector and usual staff.

Ground Water Survey Department

For the Ground Water Survey in the District, an office of the Assistant Geohydrologist, District Ground Water Survey, unit No. 23, was opened at Panna in 1973. The office has jurisdiction over the entire District. The Assistant Geohydrologist is responsible for his work to the Senior Geohydrologist, Tube Wells and Ground Water, Division 3, Sagar.

In his work, the Assistant Geohydrologist, is assisted by a Survey Assistant of Geology and usual ministerial staff.

Home Guards

The District Commandant, Home Guards, Panna is responsible for the

recruitment, training and control of Home Guards in the District. He has jurisdiction over Panna District and he works under the over-all control of the Commandant General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. The District Commandant, Home Guards, Panna is assisted by two Platoon Commanders and usual staff. The District has the strength of 33 Non-Commissioned Officers and 132 Sainiks as in August, 1975.

Irrigation Department

The Executive Engineer, Ken Lift Irrigation Survey Division, Panna is responsible for the maintenance of the existing irrigation works and for increase of irrigation potentials in the District. The Office of the Executive Engineer was opened at Panna in 1973; with jurisdiction over Panna and Chhatarpur districts. The Executive Engineer is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, Son & Tons Circle, Rewa.

In his work the Executive Engineer is assisted by 5 Assistant Engineers, 4 Junior Engineers, 28 Sub-Engineers, 2 Work Assistants and usual staff.

Industries Department

The Assistant Director of Industries, Panna is responsible for the around development of industrial activities in Panna District. The Industries Office was opened in 1967 at Panna. It functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Rewa.

The Assistant Director in his work, is assisted by an Inspector of Industries and usual staff.

Public Works Department

The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R), Panna is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads and bridges in Panna District. This office of the Executive Engineer was opened in 1949 at Panna. The Executive Engineer is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R) Circle, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur district.

In his work the Executive Engineer is assisted by 3 Assistant Engineers, 2 Junior Engineers, 18 Sub-Engineers, 6 Work-Assistants, a Divisional Accountant and usual staff.

Public Health Department

The Civil Surgeon, Panna is responsible for the public health activities and is in charge of District Hospital and Civil Dispensaries in the District. The Civil Surgeon has jurisdiction over Panna District. He is responsible for his work to the Joint Director of Health Services, Rewa. The Civil Surgeon has been provided with 6 Assistant Surgeons, 2 Women Assistant Surgeons, 1 Dental Surgeon, 10 *Vaidyas*, 8 Compounders, 3 Dressers, and a host of nursing staff together with the usual ministerial staff to assist him.

Family Welfare

The District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Panna is responsible for execution, supervision and control of the Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres, rural dispensaries, Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres and general Family Welfare and Public Health activities in Panna District. Family Welfare Office was opened in 1968 at Panna. It functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Rewa Region, Rewa. The District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer is assisted by a Mass Education and Information Officer, a Deputy Mass Education and Information Officer, 14 Assistant Surgeons, 2 Assistant Medical Officers, 6 Block Extension Educators, 10 Lady Health Visitors, 7 Sanitary Inspectors, 15 Family Welfare Health Assistants and a host of nursing staff together with the usual ministerial staff.

Public Health Engineering Department

For providing the drinking water facilities in the District, an office of the Assistant Engineer, Civil and Mechanical Sub-Division, Public Health Engineering Department, Panna was opened in 1959-60 at Panna with jurisdiction over Panna District. The Assistant Engineer is responsible for his work to the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Chhatarpur. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub-Engineers, 3 Pump Drivers and usual subordinate staff.

Panchayat and Social Welfare Department

The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Panna is responsible for the supervision of activities of Gram Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats and physical institutions operating in the District, besides organising cultural and literary

programmes. The office has jurisdiction over Panna District. The Panchayat and Welfare Officer is responsible for his work to the Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Sagar Division, Sagar. The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Panna is assisted by 5 Panchayat and Social Education Organisers, 2 Lady Social Education Organisers, 2 Sub-Auditors, 10 Gram Sevikas, 48 Gram Sahayaks, 2 Instructors of Sewing Centre and usual staff.

Publicity Department

To publicise Government activities through press, exhibition, filmshow etc; a District Publicity Office was started at Panna in 1956 with jurisdiction over Panna District. The Office is headed by an Assistant Public Relations Officer who works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Publicity, Sagar. The Assistant Public Relations Officer is assisted by the usual staff.

Tribal Welfare Department

The District Tribal Welfare Assistant, Panna is responsible for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panna District. His office functions under the immediate control of the Collector, Panna and under the over-all control of the Director of Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. There are two Debt Relief Inspectors, one Circle Organiser and usual staff provided to assist the District Tribal Welfare Assistant.

Veterinary Department

The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (Live Stock), Panna is responsible for the animal husbandry activities in the District, including cattle-breeding and controlling of epidemics of cattle also. This office of the Assistant Director was opened in 1962-63 at Panna with jurisdiction over Panna District. The Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Sagar Division, Sagar is the immediate controlling officer of this office.

The Assistant Director is assisted by 10 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, one Sub-Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 3 Stock Supervisors, 60 Veterinary Field Assistants, and Officer in charge of Key Farm Centre, Ajaigarh, a Manager in charge of *Gosadan*, Pawal and a Mobile Unit Officer at Panna.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The beginning of the municipal administration in the District, in the modern sense, could be traced to the first decade of this century. Prior to the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1949, most of the areas included in this District were mainly under the territorial jurisdiction of Princely States of Panna and Ajaigarh. Before the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, however, the growth of local bodies in Panna District was very slow. During the princely rule, the local bodies could not levy taxes and they were devoid of any autonomy because in those days of princely rule, their effective and democratic set-up was always looked upon with fear and suspicion by the rulers. Moreover, the rulers wanted to keep full control over the working of these bodies. The growth of these bodies has been speeded up with appreciable progress after attainment of Independence.

Thus, the local self-Government, institutions before the formation of Vindhya Pradesh were only in name. In the present set-up of local self-government, the District is being served by two types of institutions, namely, Municipalities, for the urban areas and Panchayats for the semi-urban and rural areas of the District. These bodies are now governed by the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities, Act, 1961 and the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, respectively.

Municipalities

The District had a municipality at Panna as early as 1906-07. It was a wholly nominated body and non-statutory which was established by an order of the Ruler. Its strength was not defined and only the State Officers namely, the Superintendent of Police, Dewan of Pawai, the Tahsildar and the Hospital Assistant were its members. It was a non-statutory body. The municipal Committee was established with a view to performing limited functions which related to sanitation, conservancy, hygiene and levy of certain taxes. The municipality had its principal items of receipts as rents from market stalls, nominal conservancy tax, rent from lands and plots, licence fee and fines, etc.

In order to regulate the working of the Municipal Committee, the Ruler issued certain sets of Rules and Instructions which became effective from July, 1932. The various receipts from the sources mentioned above were credited to the Municipal fund, out of which 30 per cent was given to the State to meet the expenditure on lighting the town which was put under state management. The main function of the

committee was to look after the sanitation and street lighting. The municipality conducted its affairs through a select body of the people under the president-ship of the Dewan.¹ The Magistrate of the State functioned as the Municipal Secretary. The principle of constituting a nominated body was continued in the State till 1949. In the year 1933-34 the municipality had an income of Rs. 10,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 7000.² The formal posts of the office bearers like the Vice-President and the Councillors were not created in the municipality till 1949.

After Independence

After Independence and formation of Vindhya Pradesh, the working of the municipality was sought to be put on systematic lines by the extension of the Rewa Municipalities Act, 1946, to all the municipalities of Vindhya Pradesh, as it was the most literal and systematic among the various existing Acts. Thus, the work of re-organising and regularising the administration of municipalities was actually undertaken in latter-half of 1948, by promulgation of an Ordinance No. IV of Rewa State Municipal Act, 1946. As a result, Panna Municipality was reconstituted. For the first time the system of election was introduced. It started to function as a fully autonomous body from the 29th December, 1950, with 14 members, all of whom were elected.

There was no tax within municipality with the exception of Octroi tax which was also discontinued due to public demand. Thus, the citizens within the municipality were free from any kind of taxation from 1949 to 1956, when the Vindhya Pradesh was merged into new Madhya Pradesh.

When the new Madhya Pradesh came into being, there was a great diversity in municipal laws prevalent in the four constituent regions of the new State. The State Government, therefore, appointed the Urban Local Self-Government Committee in 1957 to suggest a new legislation for regulating the municipal bodies in Madhya Pradesh. Its recommendations were incorporated in the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961, which was made effective from the 1st February, 1962. Under this Act, the Municipal Committees are constituted by elected members who elect their own President and Vice-Presidents. In addition, seats are also kept reserved for at least one woman member and representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of population. The term of Municipality is for four years and could be extended by State Government by one year to make a total period of five years.

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1928-32, p.22.

2. Ibid. 1933-34, p. 41.

Functions

The functions of the committee have been divided by the Act into two categories obligatory and optional. All matters essential for the health, safety, convenience and welfare of the people fall under the former category, while those which are not considered essential fall under the optional category, e.g., constructions of public roads, culverts, markets etc.

Finances

The municipality is empowered to levy taxation on many items like buildings and lands, taxes on vehicles, octroi on animals and goods, tax on dogs, and entertainment, taxes on trades and professions etc.. The rules prescribing the maximum and minimum rates have been formed. Although many taxes are levied by the Municipalities, yet in case they are in deficit their income are supplemented by Government grant of recurring and non-recurring nature, from time to time. The octroi tax which was one of the major sources of revenue has been abolished since May, 1976.

Municipal Committee, Panna

In the year 1976, the District had only one municipality at Panna which previously functioned as a State Government department since 1905-06. It was made a fully elected body from December, 1960.

As already mentioned, the first elections for the reorganised municipality at Panna were held in December, 1950 and 14 members were elected and one woman and one representative from Scheduled Tribes were co-opted by elected members.

This pattern of membership and working of the municipality was continued till 1964 when the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961 was implemented in whole of Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly, Panna town was divided into 16 wards for election of 16 members. These elected members co-opted 4 members to represent the various prescribed interests like women, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled tribes, making a total strength of 20 members. According to the Census of 1971, the town has a population of 22,316 persons and an area of about 8 sq. km.

Finances

The municipality derives its income from sources already listed previously. As already enumerated the expenditure of the municipality upto year 1928 was met

with by adhoc grants by the State for meeting expenditure on conservancy and lighting, till the municipality was reconstituted on liberal policy in 1928. From that year onwards the municipality derived its income mainly from the levy of an octroi tax on goods imported into the town from outside and petty taxes on houses, bullock carts and cycles. Latter, in 1962, the municipality was authorised to levy tax on Bazar shops, profession, property and Conservancy, etc. The table below shows the details of income and expenditure for few selected years from the year 1905-06 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV I
Income and Expenditure of Panna Municipality

(In Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1905-06	N.A.	3,813
1910-11	N.A.	3,772
1928-29	10,000	7,000
1939-40	11,115	7,396
1951-52	21,000	19,250
1960-61	2,65,506	4,30,786
1965-66	1,22,446	1,30,786
1971-72	3,33,426	3,01,556
1972-73	3,42,273	2,99,877
1973-74 *	3,59,552	3,92,270

Source:- (1) Panna State Administration Reports. 1905-06. 1910-11. 1928-29 and 1939-40
(2) Panna District Census Handbook. 1961
(3) Local Self-Government in Vindhya Pradesh by Dr. Ramayan Prasad

A cursory study of the above given table reveals the fact that both the income as well as expenditure of the municipality have been rising steadily since the year 1905-06. The growth has been more phenomenal after 1951-52. In 1973-74, the income showed a rise by 17 times and expenditure by 21 times.

* Latest figurers are given in Appendix 'C'

Achievements

The town was provided with electric street lighting as early as the year 1928. The number of electric poles increased from 330 in 1960-61 to 745 in 1976. In 1976 the municipality had spent Rs. 30,000 on street lighting. The municipality has constructed five public latrines and four public urinals for the use of the public. The water supply scheme is executed and maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The local self-governing bodies were in existence in the country from the ancient times but they had become very much disorganised with the passage of time and their role and importance had become negligible gradually. Not much evidence is available which can throw sufficient light on rural institutions like panchayats and their working, but there are basic conclusive evidence to prove that the staff of functionaries, artisans and traders carried on their own-internal village administration since the past and these have survived in a recognisable form almost everywhere. The village *Chowkidar*, *Mukhia* and *Patwari* were the Chief office-bearers and functionaries of these rural bodies. The *Mukhia* or the village headman was the Chief Executive Officer, the *Chowkidar* acted as a police personnel and the *Patwari* was the keeper of all official records and accounts. All these functioned under the village body, called the *panchayat*. From the above account we can safely conclude that the village was the smallest unit of administration since the past.

In the former Panna and Ajaigarh States, there were a number of *Sirdars* and *Jagirdar* who collected excise and revenue in the villages and exercised full jurisdiction over the residents of the respective *jagirs*. Under these conditions the villages conducted their own affairs. In Ajaigarh Tahsil the *Nambardar* used to settle all disputes in conjunction with village panchayats.¹

After Independence

Thus, before Independence there were few panchayats working in this region. The Government of Vindhya Pradesh, however, took immediate steps to renovate the panchayats on democratic basis as per directions laid down by the Constitution of India. With a view to integrate different laws governing the village *panchayats* in different region of Vindhya Pradesh, and in order to bring harmony and uniformity

in their functioning, the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Ordinance was promulgated in 1949. The Act of 1949 fixed the term of village panchayats as three years and the strength of the Panchayats varied from 5 to 15 in number. By the end of 1955-56 the District was covered by 209 village panchayats which served 1094 villages with a population of 2,58,703 persons. Under the Ordinance the Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and the Nyaya Panchayats were the only functioning bodies which were to be established for the growth of local Self-Government in rural areas of Vindhya Pradesh. In fact the Gram Sabha consisted of all the adult villagers of the town who constituted the electorate.

In New Madhya Pradesh

After the merger of Vindhya Pradesh into new Madhya Pradesh in November, 1956, the Act of 1949 continued to operate in the District till the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act of 1962 based on the recommendations of the Madhya Pradesh Rural Local Self-Government Enquiry Committee, 1957. This Act evolved a similar pattern for all the Panchayats in the four integrating units of new Madhya Pradesh.

Panchayati Raj

The new Panchayat Act of 1962 proposed that a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj should be established in the State.

- (1) Gram Panchayat at village level
- (2) Janapad Panchayat at the Block level
- (3) Zila Panchayat at the District level

Gram Panchayat

Under this Act, the Gram Sabha, consisting of all the adults of the village acts as statutory body and it holds at least two meetings in a year to consider the programme of work and the budget. The Sabha also elects the *panchas* to the *gram panchayat* in the ratio of 10 *panchas* for a population of 1000 persons and one additional *panch* from every 200 persons. Reserved seats are also provided for co-opting two women members, one representative of co-operative societies and one member from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The area of the village panchayats is very limited and similarly their powers also. Every gram panchayat, having an annual income of at least Rs. 5000 is entitled to the service of a full-time Secretary.

1. Eastern States ~~Gazette~~, Vol. VI, 1907, p. 260.

Janapada Panchayats

The Janapada Panchayats act as the co-ordination committee between the Village Panchayat and Zila Panchayats. They render economic and technical help to the village panchayat. They also arrange for loans and grants for village panchayats. In fact, the Janapada Panchayats guide and control the working of the village panchayats of the District.

The Janapada Panchayats consists of, in addition to elected panchas, varying from 15 to 30, one member from the co-operative marketing societies, one from each Municipal Committee or Notified Area Committee of the area, one person from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two women, and local members of Legislative Assembly. Every Janapada Panchayat is entitled for the full time services of a Chief Executive Officer. The *Sarpanch* and up-*Sarpanch* of the Janapada Panchayat are elected from amongst the members of the Janapada Panchayat.

Zila Panchayats

According to the new Act a Zila Panchayat is to be constituted for every District. The Panchayat includes Sarpanchas of all the Janapada Panchayats, all members of Legislative Assembly from the District, all members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, as well as all the District officers, representatives from women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes find a place among the elected members, then a person from each of the groups is co-opted. Similarly, if not otherwise elected, there is a provision for co-option of a representative from the Central Co-operative Bank or Co-operative Marketing Society. The members who are Government officers have no right of voting. The term of the Panchayat is for a period of 5 years. The affairs of Zila Panchayats are to be looked after by the District Panchayat and Welfare Officer.

Functions

Village Panchayats

The village panchayats are performing their various functions through standing committees which are several in number and they look after the promotion of agriculture, education, social welfare, co-operation, cottage industries, sanitation and conservancy.

Janapada Panchayats

The main functions of the Janapada Panchayats are (1) promotion of community development programmes, co-operative societies, various voluntary organisations and

people's participation through the village panchayats. (2) Improvement in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries by distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers and insecticides, as well as provision of electricity and irrigation facilities. (3) Maintenance and expansion of public health services (4) construction and maintenance of public roads and means of communication. This is only an illustrative list and enumerates important functions only. These functions are performed by the Janapada Panchayats through seven standing committees on (1) Agriculture (2) Education (3) Social Welfare (4) Finance (5) Communications and Public Works (6) Co-operation and Industries and (7) General.

Zila Panchayats

The main function of the Zila Panchayats is to supervise and guide the Gram Panchayats and Janapada Panchayats, is to supervise and guide the Gram Panchayats and Janapada Panchayats, to co-ordinate their activities and to disburse funds among the Janapada Panchayats.

Financial Resources

The Panchayats derive their income from state grants as well as taxes levied by them. Under Section 332 of the Act, they are entitled for specific grants from state government and they also get a share from land revenue to the limit of one paise per rupees. In addition, they can impose compulsory and voluntary taxes. They include House tax, conservancy tax, street lighting tax, professional tax, cattle registration tax. But it has been generally experienced that any proposal to levy taxes by gram panchayats is met with opposition by the Panchas themselves, leaving aside the general public. When such proposals are approved by the panchayats, a bitter opposition is raised by the public. Therefore, the panchayats are generally reluctant to levy taxes and depend heavily on Government grants. The State Government has been giving specific grants to village panchayats for the construction of Panchayats Bhavans. The panchayats are expected to contribute an equal amount of money for this purpose.

The Janapada Panchayats are empowered to levy certain rates and taxes by section 157 of the Panchayats Act, 1962. Important among them are :-

(A) toll tax payable by vehicles when crossing over-bridges, built by the Janapada Panchayat.

(B) entertainment tax on various cultural and recreational programmes like (a) cinema (b) dramas (c) circus (d) carnivals (e) Boats (f) exhibitions etc.

(C) Rents and hire charges for the use of land or property owned by Janapada Panchayat.

(D) Fees on transfer of immoveable property.

(E) Share of one p.c. from land revenue collection.

But these sources are not quite sufficient to help the Janapada Panchayats in the efficient performance of their duties and functions. Therefore, they have to depend on government grants.

Present Working of Panchayats

In 1976, the District had a total number of 177 Gram or village panchayats, working under five Janapada Panchayats, for 1095 villages in the District. The total number of wards for the village panchayats was 2327 for which 1102 nominations were filed and 1135 Panchas were elected unopposed. The elections for 175 panchayats were held in May, 1970 while for the remaining two panchayats in November 1970. The District was divided into five Development Blocks, each of which is provided with a Janapada Panchayat.

The table below give the details regarding the elections and constitution of Janapada Panchayats in Panna District.

Table No.2
Janapada Panchayats

Name of Janapada Panchayats	Number of Wards.	Number of Panchas to be elected.
1. Panna	18	21
2. Pawai	19	22
3. Ajaigarh	18	21
4. Gunnor	19	23
5. Shahnagar	19	22
Total	93	109

Co-options to Village and Janapada Panchayat

After the elections for 175 village panchayats were completed in May, 1970, a process of co-option followed and 354 women, 13 members of the Scheduled Castes, 43 members of the Scheduled Tribes and 60 persons from various Co-operative Societies, were co-opted as members of village panchayats in August, 1970. While co-options for the remaining two village panchayats were held in November, 1970.

Similarly, for the 5 Janapada Panchayats named above, co-option of members was done, after the elections, in May, 1971. Consequently, 10 Women, 17 persons from Scheduled Caste, 15 persons from Scheduled Tribes and one representative from the Municipal Committee of the area were co-opted as members of the Janapada Panchayats.

Income and Expenditure

The Panchayats of the District have devoted their attention towards performing various obligatory and discretionary functions outlined previously. The table below shows the details of Gram Panchayats income and expenditure from the year 1960-61 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV-3
Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayats

Year	Number of Panchayats.	Number of villages	Income (In Rs)	Expenditure. (In Rs.)
1960-61	209	1096	3,68,276	3,01,776
1965-66	177	1096	3,96,381	4,18,560
1971-72	177	1095	8,24,058	-
1972-73	-do-	-do-	17,72,901	-
1973-74 *	-do-	-do-	19,77,712	9,31,114

Taking the year 1960-61 as the base year, the table reveals a constant rising trend in both, income and expenditure during the period under study. The income rose by about 6 times in 1973-74 as compared with the year 1960-61. As the same time, the expenditure amount also rose by more than 3 times in 1973-74. This trend indicates a continuous intensive attention towards various obligatory and discretionary duties by the Panchayats of the District during the period.

Achievements

The Panchayats devoted their income towards construction and repairs of ruanks to provide water for drinking and also for construction of Panchayat Bhavans to house the Panchayat offices. The table below shows the progress during the period 1965-66 to 1975-76.

*Latest Figures are given in Appendix. "C".

Table No. XIV-4
Progress of Achievements.

Year	Repairs of tanks	Amount of Expenditure on tanks (Rs.)	Panchayat Bhavans Constructed	Amount of Expenditure on Construction (Rs.)
1965-66	N.A.	N.A.	14	40,000
1970-71	-do-	-do-	3	8,000
1971-72	-do-	-do-	8	36,000
1972-73	21	1,03,600	10	38,000
1973-74	29	1,20,000	26	1,04,000
1974-75	12	40,000	-	-
1975-76	10	47,000	14	56,000

Source:- District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Panna.

Other Developmental Activities

Till 1974-75, the panchayats had constructed and repaired 13 wells at the expenditure of Rs. 6,700 to provide pure drinking water to the people. In order to maintain good health of the live-stock, the panchayats of the District are maintaining 15 veterinary dispensaries. They are also running 6 Ayurvedic hospitals. The total expenditure on these two activities from 1970 to 1974 was Rs. 8,400 till 1974-75.

Nyaya Panchayats

The institutions of Nyaya Panchayats were established under the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Ordinance, 1949 with a view to providing the villages with cheaper and speedier justice. The Nyaya Panchayats heralded a new era in the judicial administration. In former Vindhya Pradesh, each Nyaya Panchayat usually comprised of three to five gram Panchayats. The District was divided into circles, comprising three to five gram sabhas. The number of panchas of these panchayats ranged between 5 and 11. In Vindhya Pradesh, the Nyaya Panchayats had jurisdiction over civil, revenue and criminal matters arising within their respective areas. They elected their own Chairman from amongst the members and their term of office was co-extensive with that of the panchayats i.e. three years. The powers and duties enjoyed by these bodies are now governed by the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962. In 1976 there were 33 Naya Panchayats in the District. Their detailed working is described in the earlier chapter on Law and Order and Justice.

CHAPTER XV EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

In ancient times, the District had been an important centre of learning and culture. Sarang, a village about 13 km. from Panna on the Panna-Pahadikhera road, is said to be the place where Rishi Sutikshna, the disciple of Agastya Rishi had his *ashram*. It was then an important centre of vedic learning. It is also believed that Bhagwan Ramchandra, during his exile (*vanvas*), visited this place. The tract round Chitrakut, which now forms a large part of the present Panna District, had a number of centres of education in the form of *gurukuls* and *ashrams*.

This region which saw the rise and fall of many kingdoms has a rich heritage of culture and learning. Under the Parihars (seventh century), Kuthar (52 km. from Panna), their capital, was famous. The Ajaipal fort (in Ajaigarh tahsil) which was earlier known as "Jaipur Durjey" of "Aath Kot" was built in the ninth century. The architecture of the fort and the Jain temples, situated in the fort, is marvellous. The temples were built in the 11th century and are very similar to those at Khajuraho in the present Chhatarpur District. Several inscriptions of later Chandel period, dating from 1141 to 1315 A.D., have been discovered in the buildings of the fort. The fort, the temples and the inscriptions found here clearly illustrate that the region was in an advanced state as far as culture and learning were concerned.

Under the Bundelas, this region once again developed into an independent kingdom. Chhatrasal Bundela, inspite of being engaged in war with the Mughals, paid special attention to the advancement of culture and education. Himself a good poet, he patronised renowned poets like Bhushan and Lal. Swami Prannath, the second *guru* of *Pranami* sect, was much honoured by Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela. Panna, therefore, happens to be the main seat of *Pranami sampradaya* even today.

Till the beginning of the 19th century, though the region was the centre of continuous struggle and warfare, yet the temples continued to be built, which were then the centres of education and culture. The form of education was mostly religious and moral. Physical education was imparted through *akhadas* which existed in large number in the region.

Beginning of Western Education

The present District of Panna comprises mostly the former States of Panna and Ajaigarh. The history of western education of the District is, therefore, being traced for both the States separately

Panna State

During the reign of Kishor Singh (1798-1834), the Government established the first educational institution at Panna town. Later Maharaja Nripat Singh (1849-70) improved its management and converted it into an English school, and appointed one, Robert Pasenah, from Calcutta as headmaster in 1859. The subjects taught at the School were : English, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Astrology and Grammar. Maharaja Nripat Singh, in order to promote education among the people, got all his sons admitted into the English School. The average expenditure of the School was then Rs. 2,385 per annum.

Maharaja Rudrapratap Singh (1870-93) was a great patron of education and culture. He donated sums to the Banaras Hindu and Allahabad Universities and in return they reserved some seats for Panna students. He was a lover of paintings and encouraged the artists of the State. Deena, a painter of Bundela style, and asked under his patronage.

During the reign of Yadvendra Singh (1902-48), games and sports were patronised to a great extent and a number of All India Tournaments were held at Panna. Thus, till the middle of the 19th century, the State had only one Government school teaching English and Vernacular at Panna town and few private institutions.

In the first decade of the 20th century, the number of schools increased to 53, of which 11 were Government aided. The schools were then under the Revenue Department of the State. No. school in the State taught English except the school at Panna. For the convenience of the wards of Jagirdars, a hostel, called Sardars Boarding House, was started at Panna, where free boarding and lodging was provided. Arrangements were also made to accommodate boys of other states in the Sardars Boarding House on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 15 which included boarding and clothing expenses. In 1907, 48 students of the Boarding House attended the school of Panna town.¹

1. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 31.

The English Middle School at Panna was upgraded to a High School in 1905-06 and its first batch appeared at the Entrance Examination (later called Matriculation Examination) of the Allahabad University in 1907. Boys were also sent at State expense to receive their education in the Daly College at Indore.

In 1906, the State Govt. opened a School for Girls at Panna Town. Two other Schools for girls were started by Mr. Jardine as private institutions in the State. The State Girls' School taught subjects like Hindi, English, Arithmetic and needle-work upto the primary standard. At the close of the year 1906-07, all the aided schools of the State were incorporated into State schools, the entire cost now being borne by the Government. Scholarships were started for the boys who joined the Panna High School after completing their studies in the village schools.

At the close of the year 1907-08, the Education Department of the State was transferred (from the Revenue Department) under the direct control of the ruler and the Dewan. Out of 49 rural schools, 13 more were raised to the standard of 4th Vernacular Primary Class, making a total of 30 such rural schools in the State. Besides, the two girls' schools at Panna Khas, one more school was started at Malahra which was, however, abolished in the following year. Boys were also sent out of the State to receive training in forestry, agriculture, medical, veterinary, etc., at Government expense.

During the year 1908-09, 16 village schools were abolished due to the lack of support from the people. In 1910-11, the United Provinces Curriculum, based on the Anglo-Vernacular system was introduced. A regular education Department was organised in 1911-12.

In 1913-14 two more village schools were opened at Pagra and Aktohan. The fee charged from the students was only a nominal one. Poor and deserving scholars even received scholarships and free supply of books from the Government. Gymnastic, games and drill formed an important part of the activities in the schools.

In 1917-18, the *Pranami Sampradaya* established Shrikrishna Nijanand Dham School at Panna which paid special attention towards the teaching of music and dancing.

In 1929, the High School at Panna was affiliated to Ajmer Board for the High School Examination. It continued to be affiliated to it till the year 1957 when its affiliation was transferred to the Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

In 1931-32, the State maintained one High School, 5 Middle Schools, 41 village Primary Schools, 3 Sanskrit Pathshalas and 5 girls' Schools in addition to a

Sardars" (Nobles) Boarding House. The number of boys in the High Schools and village Schools were 194 and 2,628 respectively and that of the girls was 220.

The Government granted merit scholarships to the students who stood first in the annual examinations of their respective classes. The State also awarded prizes to the students for proficiency in the various branches of study.

Religious instruction was imparted at all the schools. The High School had a Scout Corps under an experienced Scout Master. Inter-School Tournaments were held during the ruler's birthday celebrations and on the Dashahra festival.

The Government also opened two Night Schools in 1932-33 for adults, and these schools functioned well in coming years.

In 1939-40, the number of students who attended the various schools in Panna State was as under :

High School	254
Middle Schools	682
Primary Schools	1,732
Girls' Schools	238
Sanskrit Pathshalas	45
Night Schools	81
Total	3,032

Ajaigarh State

Ranjor Singh (1858-19), the ruler of former Ajaigarh State, was himself a writer and patron of learning and art. He wrote books on various subjects, the manuscripts of which are even now available in the library at Ajaigarh. He opened an English Middle School at Ajaigarh, which later developed into Punya Pratap High School. Schools were also opened in other parts of the State during his rule. In 1901, it had only four State Schools attended by 67 students.¹

In 1916-17, the State had one High School and five Village Primary Schools, with an enrolment of 136 and 158 scholars, respectively. In the following year (1917-18), a primary school was opened at Ganj. The number of students on roll, during the year increased to 153 and 184, respectively.²

1. Eastern States Gazetteer, Vol. VI - B. 1907, p. 268.

2. Ajaigarh State Administration Report, 1917-18, pp. 13 and 36

The tables given below shows the progress of education in former Panna and Ajaigarh States during the early years of the 20th century.

Table No. XV - 1A

Progress Of Education In Erstwhile Panna State						
Year	High Schools		Middle Schools		Primary Schools	
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1904-05	-	-	1	29	52	2,049
1905-06	1	30	-	-	50	2,383
1906-07	1	49	-	-	51	2,357
1907-08	1	45	-	-	51	2,722
1908-09	1	47	-	-	36	1,674
1909-10	1	41	-	-	36	1,497
						(including girls)
1910-11	1	40	-	-	34	1,629
						(including girls)
1911-12	1	57	-	-	34	1,664
						(including girls)
1912-13	1	55	-	-	34	1,600
						(including girls)
1913-14	1	70	-	-	36	1,826
1931-32	1	194	5	N.A.	41	2,628
1939-40	1	254	4	682	41	1,732

Year	Girl's Schools		Sanskrit Pathshalas		Night Schools		Total Expenditure (Rs.)
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1904-05	2	-	-	-	-	-	6,640
1905-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,196

(Contd.)

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1906-07	2	76	-	-	-	-	10,924
1907-08	3	103	-	-	-	-	14,558
1908-09	2	84	-	-	-	-	14,146
1109-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,479
1010-11	1	-	-	-	-	-	16,673
1011-12	1	-	-	-	-	-	17,779
1012-13	1	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.
1013-14	1	88	-	-	-	-	19,969
1031-32	5	220	3	N.A.	2	N.A.	31,228
1039-40	5	238	2	45	2	81	38,700

Table No. XV-1 B

Progress Of Education In Erstwhile Ajaigarh State

Year	High Schools		Primary Schools (Boys)	
	No.	Students	No.	Students
1	2	4	4	5
1901	-	-	4	67
1902	-	-	2	63
1903	-	-	2	50
1904	-	-	2	77
1905	-	-	2	67
1916-17	1	136	5	158
1917-18	1	153	6	184

Year	Primary Schools (Girls)		Expenditure (Rs)
	No.	Students	
1	6	8	
1901	-	-	-
1902	-	-	-
1903	1	12	-
1904	1	10	-
1905	1	12	1,800

1	6	7	8
1916-17	-	-	2,589
1917-18	-	-	2,274

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

In 1901, only 2,806 persons (2,698 males and 108 females) i.e., 1.4 per cent of the population in erstwhile Panna State was literate. In Ajaigarh State too, out of 78,236 persons only 1,253 persons (1,231 males and 22 females) or 1.6 per cent were found literate during 1901 Census. This low percentage of literacy indicates that the area was very poor in respect of educational facilities. By 1925, Panna State had 13 graduates, 34 matriculates and 60 middle pass persons.

As everywhere in the State, education has taken a great leap forward in this District also in the post-Independence era. During the decade 1951-61, there was remarkable progress in the sphere of education, mainly as a result of speedy expansion of primary education. In 1951, there were 131 primary schools in the District, which almost trebled themselves in 1961. Its literacy percentage therefore, increased from 6.48 per cent in 1951 to 10.88 per cent in 1961 which was, however, much below the State average of 17.1 per cent. In literacy the District is very lowly placed as it ranks thirty-sixth among the districts of the State in descending order of literacy.

Among the tahsils of the District, Pawai returns lowest literacy of 7.65% closely followed by Ajaigarh (10.25%). Female literacy is still poor in the District being 3.16 per cent only. Its urban literacy percentage was, however, satisfactory, being 40.8 as against the corresponding State and National percentages of 43.5 and 47, respectively.

During the next decade (1961-71), the general literacy advanced from 10.88% in 1961 to 14.75 per cent in 1971. This increase in the literacy percentage was mainly due to the further expansion of educational facilities. While male literacy advanced from 18.11 per cent (1961) to 23.16 per cent (1971), female literacy increased from 3.16 to 5.64 per cent during the same period. The general literacy, however, is still much below the State average of 22.14 per cent and National average of 29.46 per cent.

In the rural areas literacy is always low as compared to the urban areas. In 1961, Census showed a return of 9.3 per cent literacy in the rural areas and 40.8 per cent literacy in the urban areas. In 1971 too, the rural literacy was 12.63 per cent while the urban literacy was 42.44 per cent. The following table shows the progress of literacy percentages during the last decade (1961-71).

Table No. XV-2
Growth of Literacy Percentages

Population	1961	1971
Total	10.88	14.75
Males	18.11	23.16
Females	3.16	5.64
Rural (Total)	9.29	12.63
Rural (Males)	16.07	20.77
Rural (Females)	2.07	3.84
Urban (Total)	40.75	42.44
Urban (Males)	55.67	53.65
Urban (Females)	24.17	29.73

The tahsil-wise figures of literacy percentages, in 1971, show that Panna Tahsil has the highest literacy percentage of 27.07, while the Pawai Tahsil has the lowest percentage of 19.27. In rural and urban areas too, the Panna Tahsil is at the top among the Tahsils of the District. The Table, given below, shows the literacy percentages of all the tahsils in the District, during 1971 Census.

Table No. XV-3
Tahsil-wise Figures of Literacy Percentages, 1971

Name of the Tahsil	Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Panna	22.92	4.72	14.19	55.92	31.42	44.42
Pawai	19.27	3.38	11.54	-	-	-
Ajaigarh	18.75	2.64	11.19	44.94	23.25	34.48

(Contd.)

Name of the Tahsil	Total Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panna	27.07	7.96	17.93
Pawai	19.27	3.38	11.54
Ajaigarh	21.01	4.39	13.21

Educational Standards

In the year 1961, out of the total population of 1,70,942 males and 1,60,315 females, 30,966 males and 5,068 females were returned as literate and educated. Of these, 20,268 males and 3,598 females were literate without any educational level. Besides, 10,038 persons, of whom 8,739 were males and 1,299 females, were educated upto primary or junior basic standard. Those who were educated upto matriculation and other higher levels numbered 1,959 males and 171 females. That the level of education is low in the rural areas of the District, is evident from the fact that out of 1,959 total males, 918 males and out of 171 total females, 131 females, were educated upto matriculation or higher level in urban areas only. Moreover, the proportion of population in rural and urban areas of the District, is approximately 18:1. The following statement shows the number of literate and educated persons in all areas as well as urban areas of the District during 1961 Census.

Table No. XV-4
Educational Standards, 1961

Category	(A) In all areas		
	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Literate (without any educational level)	20,268	3,598	23,866
2. Primary or Junior Basic	8,739	1,299	10,038
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above	1,959	171	1,130
4. Total of all educational levels	30,966	5,068	36,034

(Contd.)

(B) In urban areas only

1	2	3	4
1. Literate (without any educational level)	2,706	1,347	4,053
2. Primary or Junior Basic	1,280	438	1,718
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	727	118	845
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree	80	-	30
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	-	-	-
6. University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical one	141	12	153
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	20	1	21
8. Total of all educational levels	4,904	1,916	6,820

Spread of Education Among Women

The first State girls' school was started at Ajaigarh in 1903 with an enrolment of 12 girls. ¹ Then followed two State girls' schools in the erstwhile Panna State with an enrolment of 76 girls in 1906-07. Next year the number rose to 3 with an enrolment of 103 girls. By 1930-31, the number of schools for girls in Panna State had increased to 5 with an enrolment of 220 girl students ²

After Independence, the girls' education received impetus and the number of girls' schools was 10 in 1950-51. By the end of the First Five Year Plan Period (1955-56), the District had 12 primary, 1 middle and 1 high school with an enrolment of 1988, 172 and 74 pupils, respectively. The successive Five-year plan periods witnessed further progress in the field of girls' education in the District. By the end of Second and Third Five Year Plan periods (1960-61 and 1965-66), the number of girls' schools increased to 30 and 43 respectively.

In 1970-71, there were 42 primary, 5 middle and 1 higher secondary school in the District. Their number rose to 56 primary, 6 middle and 1 higher secondary school in 1972-73; 65 primary, 5 middle and 2 higher secondary schools in 1973-74 and to 63 primary, 7 middle and 2 higher secondary in schools 1975-76.

The number of students also increased during the successive plan periods. In 1960-61, the number of girl students in the schools in the District was 3,731 which increased to 5,232 in 1975-66, to 6,301 in 1970-71, and to 13,225 in 1973-74. At present (1975-76), there are 12,146 students in 72 girls' schools of the District. Besides the schools a few girls are also studying in the colleges of the District. The following table shows the progress of girls' education in the District during the last 25 years.

Table No. XV-5**Progress of Girls' Education**

Year	Primary schools		Middle Schools		High/Higher Secondary Schools	
	No	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students
1950-51	10	160	-	-	-	-
1955-56	12	1,988	1	172	1	74
1960-61	28	3,314	1	313	1	304
1965-66	37	3,650	5	1,055	1	527
1970-71	42	4,095	5	1,362	1	880
1971-72	55	6,226	5	1,625	1	840
1972-73	56	9,777	6	2,788	1	883
1973-74	65	9,804	5	2,547	2	874
1974-75	63	8,395	7	2,324	2	902
1975-76	63	8,731	7	2,538	2	877

Spread of Education Among Backward Classes and Tribes

Prior to Independence, no special efforts were made in the erstwhile states (Panna and Ajaigarh) of the District to promote education among Backward Classes and Tribes. It was only after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh that a new department was created towards the close of the year 1952, to deal with matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The Government opened 10 Harijan and 34 Night Schools under the Backward Classes Welfare Department in 1952. Eight Ashrams (6 private and 2 Government) were also started for their welfare in the State and grant of Rs. 44,000 was provided to them. Two Forest Schools also came into being during the year for the training of these

1. Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer. Vol. B Tables. p 268

2. Panna State Administration Reports. 1906-07, p. 107. 1907-08, p. 126. 1928-32, p. 20

classes. To encourage education among these people, scholarships, stipends, freeships and uniforms were also provided to them.¹

During the following year (1953), other facilities as free supply of books, stationery articles, etc., were also provided. The Government of India and of Vindhya Pradesh sanctioned schemes worth Rs. 3 lakhs and 7.9 lakhs, respectively, for their welfare. The schemes included the following items for their educational advancement:-

- (i) Payment of Non-Government fees
- (ii) Free distribution of books and stationery articles
- (iii) Free boarding and lodging to students residing in hostels and boarding houses.
- (iv) Scholarships
- (v) Night Schools
- (vi) Opening and maintenance of Ashrams and Forest Schools
- (vii) Uniforms to Children
- (viii) Construction of Ashram-buildings
- (ix) Grants to Non-official organisations for the spread of education among these classes.

The V.P. Government sanctioned Rs. 8,000/- for opening a new basic residential Ashram at Singwara (Panna District). Grants to non-official organisations Gond Sewak Sangh and Harijan Sewak Sangh were given to help them in fighting social evils, superstitions, prejudices, etc., prevalent among these people, as also to propagate among the general public against untouchability. A sum of Rs. 4,700 was also sanctioned for the construction of or repairs to the buildings of the Adiwasal Ashrams at Singwara and Bhatpur.²

In 1954, the Government sanctioned some additional scholarships to Scheduled Tribes students for receiving training in certain handicrafts. Fifty adults' schools and six Harijan hostels were opened in the State. The basic residential Ashram at Singwara (run by V.P. Adim Jati Sewak Sangh) was given Rs. 6,000/- as grant-in-aid.³

In 1955, the Basic Residential Vocational Ashram (for Adivasis) at Singwara

1. Vindhya Pradesh Administration Report, 1952, pp-29-30 and 71-72.

2. Ibid, 1953, pp. 77-82.

3. Ibid, 1954, pp. 65-66.

was maintained by the Department through the Collector of Panna. Here the adivasi students were maintained and given free education as well as training in handicrafts. A hostel for Harijan students reading in various educational institutions of the District was constructed at Panna town. The hostel was also open to non-Harijan students. Non-official agencies continued to receive grant-in-aid from the State Government.¹

After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956, the Tribal Welfare Department of the State encouraged a number of activities for their educational advancement. Besides, the above narrated schemes, the new ones are as follows :-

- (i) Mid-day meals to children in schools
- (ii) Free training to candidates desirous of competing for Government service or seeking admission in Medical Colleges
- (iii) Concessions to students seeking admission in Agricultural Colleges
- (iv) Balwadis for the children of these classes
- (v) Reservation of posts in all Government Departments
- (vi) Opening of new schools in tribal areas
- (vii) Reimbursement of Board Examination fees
- (viii) Opening of special residential model schools in selected towns for the promising students.
- (ix) Taking over of the schools run by the Education department in tribal areas.

Thus, much attention was paid to their education and welfare after the formation of New Madhya Pradesh. The table given below shows the number of students, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the various educational institutions of the District.

Table No. XV-6
Total Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Students in the Educational Institutions.

Total	Pri./Jr. Basic		Middle/Sr. Basic		H.S./H.S.S.	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	1,158	1,268	106	74	18	16
1965-66	1,149	1,353	186	143	90	91

1. Vindhya Pradesh Administration Report, 1955, pp. 78-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971-72	2.037	2.057	430	219	216	91
+ 1972-73	3.983	3.754	909	450	244	127
1973-74	3.646	3.801	1,037	458	193	104
Tahsils (1973-74)						
Panna	1,554	1,618	608	188	83	30
Pawai	1,428	1,872	300	217	59	64
Ajaigarh	664	311	129	53	51	10

Year	Colleges		Professional & other Institutions	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
	8	9	10	11
1960-61	-	-	-	-
1965-66	3	1	-	-
1971-72	-	-	-	-
1972-73	3	-	1	2
1973-74	11	3	2	2
Tahsils (1973-74)				
Panna	11	3	2	2
Pawai	X	X	X	X
Ajaigarh	X	X	X	X

As far as the scholarships for pre-matric and post-matric students are concerned, nearly 249 students of the District were given scholarships amounting to Rs. 25,662 in 1965-66. The number of scholarship holders in 1970-71 was 337 which rose to 416 in 1972-73 and to 597 in the following year. In 1974-75, the number of students receiving scholarships in the District was 527. The amount distributed as scholarships, in 1970-71, was Rs. 34,214 which increased to Rs. 42,436 in 1972-73 and to Rs. 50,289 in the following year. In 1974-75, 527 students received scholarships worth Rs. 47,939. The table given below shows the number of scholarship holders and the amounts distributed in the District from 1965-66 to 1974-75:-

Table No. XV-7

Scholarships Awarded to Adivasi Harijan and Vimukta Jati Students

Year	Pre-Matric No. of Scholarship Holders				Amount Distri- buted (Rs.)
	Adivasi	Harijan	Vimukta Jati	Total (Rs.)	
	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	99	141	-	240	22,390
1970-71	91	239	-	330	31,602
1971-72	97	259	-	356	32,374
1972-73	117	299	-	416	42,436
1973-74	121	245	217	583	46,099
1974-75	120	204	192	516	42,648
1975-76	132	246	-	378	21,120
(Till Dec., 1975)					

Year	Post Matric Number of Scholarship Holders				Amount Distributed (Rs.)
	Adivasi	Harijan	Vimukta Jati	Total	
	7	8	9	10	11
1965-66	-	9	-	9	3,272
1970-71	1	6	-	7	2,612
1971-72	-	2	-	2	450
1972-73	-	-	-	-	-
1973-74	2	11	1	14	4,190
1974-75	1	8	2	11	5,291
1975-76	1	10	-	11	2,792
(1st Instalment)					

There are only boys' hostels for the scheduled caste and tribe students of the District. In 1970-71, there were 9 hostels with an in-take capacity of 185 boys which increased to 10 with 205 seats, in 1972-73, and to 11 with 225 seats in 1975-76. These hostels are located at Bhatpur, Ajaigarh, Shigwara, Bisane, Shahnagar, Devendranagar, Amanganj, Pawai and Kakarhati. The amounts spent on these hostels was Rs. 67,981 in 1970-71, Rs. 64,451 in 1972-73 and Rs. 87,408 in 1974-75. The Department spent a sum of Rs. 54,719 on these hostels till December, 1975. The following table shows the progress of hostels.

Table No. XV-8
Hostels For Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Number of Hostels for Boys		Number of seats available	Number of inmates (Boys)	Amount Spent (Rs.)
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	4	5	185	134	67,981
1971-72	4	5	185	134	54,307
1972-73	5	5	205	134	64,451
1973-74	5	5	205	123	78,470
1974-75	5	5	205	134	87,408
1975-76	6	5	225	120	54,719 (Till Dec., 1975)

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-Primary

There are no Government pre-primary schools in the District. Some private organisations, however, started two pre-primary institutions at Panna in 1964, "Shri Arvind Vidyalaya" and the "Manhar Mahila Shishu Mandir." The pre-primary class at "Shri Arvind Vidyalaya" is still being continued. We have, however, some Government *up shalas* in the District which are single- teacher schools and impart instructions upto lower primary level. In 1973-74, there were 25 *up shalas* with an enrolment of 967 (618 boys and 349 girls) students. Next year the number of *up shalas* decreased to 21 with an enrolment of 826 (544 boys and 282 girls) and in 1975-76 there were only 20 such Schools with 800 students (513 boys and 287 girls). The expenditure incurred on *up shalas* was Rs. 9,228 in 1973-74, Rs. 26,335 in 1974-75 and Rs. 22,731 in 1975-76.

Compulsory Primary Education

Education was a neglected subject in the pre-Independence era, and no interest was taken in compulsory primary education. It was only after the formation of new State of Vindhya Pradesh that an Act was passed in 1952 (Vindhya Pradesh Primary Education Act 1952 (IV of 1952) and in July 1953, compulsory primary education centres, one in each tahsil, were started and additional teachers with necessary equipments were provided to these centres.

In the succeeding years, the compulsory primary education received impetus during Five-Year Plan periods and more schools were started in the District to implement the scheme.

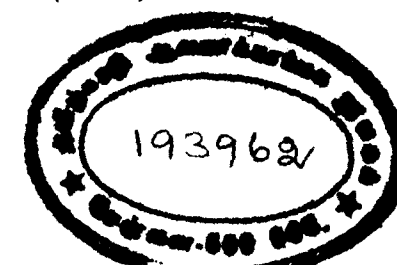
Primary Schools

As stated earlier, there were only 50 and 3 primary schools in the erstwhile States of Panna and Ajaigarh, respectively, during the year 1905-06. In 1917-18, there were only 6 primary schools in the erstwhile Ajaigarh State, while Panna State had 46 schools in 1939-40. Thus, prior to Independence, the number of primary schools in the District was very small and made a steady progress only after 1947.

It is in the sphere of primary education that the achievements in the post-Independence period are quite impressive. At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan (1950-51), there were 131 primary schools with an enrolment of 4,032 students. As a result of concerted efforts for expanding educational facilities, the number of schools rose to 238 by the end of the First Plan (1955-56), with 9,728 students on the roll. A decade later, i.e., at the end of the Third Plan (1965-66), the number of schools further increased to 372, with 16,516 students. In the year 1972-73, there were 504 primary schools with an enrolment of 32,014 students. At present (1975-76), there are 546 primary schools in the District with an enrolment of 27,230 students. Thus, the number of schools and students increased more than 4 and 6 times, respectively, during the last 25 years.

The number of teachers, in 1950-51, was 205 which increased to 426, 817, 931 and 1,224 in 1955-56, 1960-61, 1971-72 and 1975-76, respectively. Thus, the number of teachers in the primary schools of the District increased nearly 6 folds during the last 25 years.

In the sphere of investment in primary education also the figures are quite impressive. From a mere amount of Rs. 96 lakhs in 1950-51, the expenditure rose to over Rs. 40 lakhs in 1975-76. Thus, the expenditure increased nearly 42 times during the period under review, i.e., from 1950-51 to 1975-76. The details of the growth of primary education are given in the following table.



V 25543
N94

Table No. XV-9
Progress of Primary Schools

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	121	10	3,872	160
1955-56	226	12	7,740	1,988
1960-61	289	28	10,212	3,114
1965-66	335	37	12,865	3,650
1970-71	372	42	13,801	4,095
1971-72	438	55	16,836	6,226
1972-73	448	56	22,237	9,777
1973-74	462	65	21,045	9,804
1974-75	484	63	18,642	8,395
1975-76	483	63	18,499	8,731

year	Number of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Male	Female	
1	6	7	8
1950-51	190	15	96,004
1955-56	404	22	2,99,819
1960-61	743	74	4,62,390
1965-66	585	57	9,26,424
1970-71	634	87	19,64,516
1971-72	801	130	12,35,146
1972-73	729	119	22,27,679
1973-74	715	126	28,37,945
1974-75	1088	117	36,68,907
1975-76	1,099	125	40,19,370

Basic Education

Basic education occupies an important place in the scheme of National education. It has an activity centred curriculum. Under this system, education is imparted to students through useful productive activities, like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, book-craft, leather-work, tailoring, etc. Thus, a strong vocational bias is given to education in primary and middle stages.

In 1952, the Vindhya Pradesh Government started a Model Basic School in the District. The Government, also, started a Basic Training Institute at Kundeshwar (Tikamgarh District). Manual labour was introduced in some schools of the District which worked satisfactorily in the ensuing years. The number of basic schools gradually increased and, some primary and middle schools were also converted into junior and senior basic schools, respectively.

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan (1955-56), there were 31 junior basic schools with 3,244 students and 50 teachers, of which 292 were girl students. In 1960-61, the number of schools was 49 which decreased in the following years and came to be 34 in 1975-76. The number of students, however, increased from 3,656 in 1960-61 to 3743, 4296, 3940 and 3812 in 1965-66, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1975-76, respectively. The number of teachers, in 1960-61, was 185 which decreased to 162, 104, 110 and 134 in 1970-71, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1975-76, respectively. The total expenditure on them increased from Rs. 1,20,618 in 1960-61 to Rs. 2,88,610, Rs. 4,57,306, and Rs. 5,80,605 in 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76, respectively.

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (1960-61), there were only 2 senior basic schools with 685 students and 39 teachers, of which 25 were girl students. The number of schools by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (1965-66) remained the same but increased to 3 in 1970-71. Then there was no change in the number of schools over the years, and till 1975-76 it remained the same. The number of scholars, in 1965-66, was 659 which increased to 712, 725, 747 and 765 in 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1975-76, respectively. The number of teachers in the senior basic schools was 44, 51, 29 and 33 in 1965-66, 1970-71, 1972-73 and 1975-76, respectively. The total expenditure on senior basic schools, however, increased from Rs. 56,502 in 1960-61, to Rs. 76,599, Rs. 1,68,226, Rs. 1,75,922 and Rs. 1,81,755 in 1965-66, 1970-71, 1974-75 and 1975-76, respectively. The detailed figures for junior and senior basic schools are given in the Appendix.

Middle Schools

The first vernacular middle school was established at Panna in 1881. It was later converted into an English Middle School sometime in 1891. Then followed an English Middle School at Ajaigarh. Thus, there were only 2 middle schools in the District by the end of the year 1916.¹ Even in 1950-51, there were only 4 middle schools in the District with an enrolment of 419 students. In the successive Five-Year Plan periods, the progress was rapid and the number of schools increased from 4 in 1950-51 to 14 in 1955-56, to 30 in 1965-66, to 48 in 1971-72 and to 77 in 1975-76. Thus, the number of schools increased nearly 19 times during the last 25 years. The number of students and teachers, however, increased nearly 27 and 18 times during the same period.

From 419 students and 29 teachers in the middle schools of the District in 1950-51 their number increased to 1,671 and 151 in 1955-56, to 4,418 and 287 in 1965-66, to 10,552 and 397 in 1972-73, and to 11,450 and 529 in 1975-76, respectively. The expenditure incurred on these schools also increased from Rs. 16,104 in 1950-51 to 1,15,632 in 1955-56, to Rs. 5,82,531 in 1965-66, to Rs. 11,81,598 in 1972-73, and to Rs. 22,76,095 in 1975-76. Thus, the expenditure mounted 141 times during the last 25 years. The table given below shows the progress of middle schools from 1950-51 to 1975-76.

Table No. XV-10

Progress of Middle Schools

Year	Number of Schools		Number of students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1950-51	4	-	419	-
1955-56	13	01	1,499	72
1960-61	11	01	1,448	313
1965-66	25	05	3,363	1,055
1970-71	29	05	3,866	1,326
1971-72	43	05	5,434	1,625
1972-73	56	06	7,764	2,788
1973-74	64	05	8,507	2,547
1974-75	70	07	8,249	2,324
1975-76	70	07	8,912	2,538

(contd.)

1. Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer, Vol. B-Tables, p.166. Ajaigarh State Administration Report, 1917-18, p.36; Panna State Administration Report, 1913-14, p.30.

Year	Number of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Males	Females	
1	6	7	8
1950-51	29	-	16,104
1955-56	143	8	1,15,623
1960-61	154	10	1,52,945
1965-66	245	42	5,82,531
1970-71	215	40	8,47,463
1971-72	275	47	9,77,517
1972-73	333	64	11,81,598
1973-74	338	55	15,53,256
1974-75	395	55	19,57,830
1975-76	469	60	22,76,095

High / Higher Secondary Schools

The first high school in the District was started at Panna by upgrading the English Middle School to a High School in 1905-06. Its first batch appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University in 1907.¹ Then followed the High School at Ajaigarh in the second decade of the 20th century.² It was only after Independence and especially so during the Plan periods that the progress was rapid in the field of secondary education. In 1950-51, there were only two high schools which increased to 4 (3 boys' and 1 girls') by the end of First Five-Year Plan (1955-56). By the end of Second Five Year Plan period (1960-61), the number of high/higher secondary schools was 8 which increased to 13 by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period (1965-66). By the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan (1973-74), the number was 17 which rose to 18 (16 boys' and 2 girls) in the following year.

The number of students and teachers also increased from 2,071 (1,767 boys and 304 girls) and 71, in 1960-61, to 3,717 (3,190 boys and 527 girls) and 194 in 1965-66, to 5,421 (4,541 boys and 880 girls) and 249 in 1970-71, to 4,441 (3,567 boys and 874 girls) and 273 in 1974-75, respectively. At present (1975-76), there are 17 higher secondary schools (15 boys' and 2 girls') with a strength of 4,409 (3,532 boys and 877 girls) Students and 274 teachers.

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1905-06 p.30; 1906-07, p.41.

2. Ajaigarh State Administration Report, 1917-18, pp. 13,36.

The expenditure incurred on high/higher secondary schools of the District was Rs. 2,36,639, in 1960-61, which increased to Rs. 6,38,855 in 1965-66, to Rs. 12,26,738 in 1970-71, to Rs. 15,97,838 in 1973-74, and to Rs. 20,39,985 in 1975-76. The following table shows the progress of high/higher secondary schools in the District from 1950-51 to 1975-76.

Table No. XV-11

Progress of High/Higher Secondary Schools

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	2	-	295	-
1955-56	3	1	742	74
1960-61	7	1	1,767	304
1965-66	12	1	3,190	527
1970-71	14	1	4,541	880
1971-72	13	1	4,180	840
1972-73	14	1	4,185	833
1973-74	15	2	3,567	874
1974-75	16	2	3,589	902
1975-76	15	2	3,532	877

Year	Number of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Male	Female	
1.	6	7	8
1960-61	61	10	2,36,639
1965-66	180	14	6,38,855
1970-71	220	21	2,26,738
1971-72	213	23	12,70,105
1972-73	226	24	14,41,964
1973-74	219	30	15,97,838
1974-75	245	28	20,15,860
1975-76	240	34	20,39,985

A majority of schools in the District are run by the Government. Most of them are under the Education Department and a few of them are either run by the Tribal

Welfare Department or Rehabilitation Department. The number of schools managed by the private organisations is approximately 01 per cent of the total schools in the District. In 1950-51, all the 137 schools of the District were run by the Government. Out of 387, only 2 schools were managed by private bodies in 1960-61. In 1970-71, the number of schools run by the Government and private bodies was 502 and 5, respectively. At present (1975-76), out of 697 schools of the District, only 8 schools are managed by private organisations. The table in Appendix No. II gives us the number of schools by management, yearwise.

College Education

Prior to 1958, there was no arrangement for college education in the District. The first degree college was started by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1958 at Panna. Then followed an unaided Law College in 1963 at the same place. The Government Sanskrit College at Devendranagar came into being in 1965. Bhatkhande Music College was established at Panna in 1968 by the efforts of Gajanan Shankar Behre. A brief description of each college follows in the ensuing pages.

Chhatrasal Government Post Graduate College, Panna

The College was started in 1958 by upgrading the Intermediate College at Panna (established in 1956). Later (1969) it was made a post-graduate college. It is now affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. The college imparts instructions upto degree and post-graduate level in the following subjects:-

- Arts: (a) Post-graduate-English Literature, Hindi Literature, Economics, Political Science and Historys,
(b) Degree- Above mentioned subjects and Sanskrit
- Science:- (a) Post-graduate-Botany and Chemistry
(b) Degree-Above mentioned subjects, Physics, Mathematics and Zoology
- Commerce:- Up to degree level only

The number of students in the college was 475 in 1970-71, 424 in 1972-73 and 545 in 1974-75. At present (1975-76), the number of students in the college is 613. The number of teachers, in 1968-69, was 31 which increased to 34 in 1971-72 and to 38 in 1973-74. In 1974-75 and 1975-76, the number was 37 only.

The expenditure incurred by the college in 1969-70, was Rs. 2,83,508, which increased to Rs. 3,37,247 in 1971-72 and to Rs. 3,75,430 in 1972-73. At present

(1974-75), the expenditure of the college is Rs. 3,45,993 only.

The college has a library with a reading-room, attached to it. The number of books in the library is nearly 15,000 (1976). Its reading room subscribes to nearly 40 dailies and periodicals. It, however, possess no hostel facilities. The college has also a Text-Book Library with the financial assistance of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

The college has a Company of N.C.C. Cadets, which is affiliated to the Battalion at Satna. It has also a group of students under National Service Scheme. The table given below shows the progress of the college from 1968-69 onwards.

Table No. XV-12

Progress of Chharnsal Government Post-Graduate College, Panna

Year	Number of Students			
	Arts	Science	Commerce	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1968-69	-	-	-	-
1969-70	-	-	-	-
1970-71	259	216	-	475
1971-72	276	259	-	535
1972-73	214	210	-	424
1973-74	204	198	26	428
1974-75	249	262	34	545
1975-76	268	289	56	613

Year	Number of Teachers	expenditure
		(Rs.)
1	6	7
1968-69	30	N.A.
1969-70	30	2,83,508
1970-71	31	2,89,167
1971-72	34	3,37,247
1972-73	34	3,75,430
1973-74	38	2,97,354
1974-75	37	3,45,993
1975-76	37	N.A.

Professional and Technical Education

Dahya Bhai Chudasama Law College, Panna

The college was established at Panna in 1963 with the co-operation of the Bar Association and the people of the town. Shri Basant Kumar Chudasama advocate donated a sum of Rs. 5,000/- and 51 Law books for the college. It is being run by a trust of the same name.

The college imparts instructions in Law Faculty upto degree level and is affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. The number of students and teachers, in 1975-76, was 68 and 6, respectively. At present (1976-77), the college has an enrolment of 90 students, and there are 6 teachers.

The college has a library but possessed no hostel facilities. The library also subscribes for certain law periodicals. Its main source of income is from tuition fee received from the students. It has not received any grant from the Government till now.

Government Secondary Technical School, Panna

The Secondary Technical School was established at Panna in 1956-57. The School is affiliated to the Board of Technical Education, M.P., Bhopal. It imparts instructions in the following technical and non-technical subjects:-

(a) Technical :-

1. I.C.Engine and Pump repairing
2. Electrical
3. Carpentry and Pattern-Making
4. Turning
5. Machinist
6. Engineering Science
7. Engineering Drawing

(b) Non-technical :-

1. Hindi
2. General English
3. Physics
4. Chemistry
5. Mathematics

The examination of the non-technical subjects is being conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, M.P. Bhopal. For training in technical subjects, a well-equipped work-shop is being maintained by the School.

The number of students and staff members in the school, during 1976-77, was 117 and 37, respectively.

The school has a library and possesses hostel facilities for 100 students. The hostel also runs a mess for its students. It has a play-ground with games facilities.

The School has 6 quarters for residential purposes, one for the Principal, one for Hostel Warden and four for peons.

The institution incurs an expenditure of nearly 1,50,000 rupees per annum. It provides reservation of nearly 30 per cent seats for Adivasi and Harijan students.

Government Basic Training Institution, Panna

The Institute was started at Lakshmipur (13 km. from Panna town) in 1961. Later it was transferred to Panna town and was located in the buildings of the Government Women Basic Training Institute after its closure in 1968. It is under the administrative control of the Directorate of Public Instructions, M.P. Bhopal.

The Institute imparts instructions in basic training and crafts like, spinning, weaving, carpentry and agriculture. The number of students and teachers, in 1974-75, was 62 and 11, respectively.

It has a library with 4,006 books on its shelves in 1976. Its reading-room subscribes for some dailies and periodicals. It has also a hostel with accommodation for 40 trainees. The expenditure incurred on the institution, during 1966-67, was Rs. 1,28,721 which increased to Rs. 2,85,657 in 1971-72 and to Rs. 3,33,899 in 1974-75. Its present expenditure (1975-76) amounted to Rs. 1,61,362 only.

Schools For The Cultivation of Fine Arts

Bhatkhande Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Panna

In 1968, sprang up a private music college at Panna which was later affiliated to Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad in 1971-72. The college imparts instructions for 'Sangeet Praveen' (8 years course and Sangeet

Praphekar (6 years course) examinations of Prayag Sangeet Samiti. It is a self-supporting institution and receives no grant-in-aid from the Government. The number of students in the college was 33 (12 boys and 21 girls) in 1971-72 and 25 (8 boys and 17 girls) in 1974-75. The expenditure incurred on the college, during 1971-72 and 1974-75, was Rs. 1,380 and 1,703 respectively.

There is no regular institution in District for imparting instructions in drawing and painting. Maqbool Ahmad, a renowned artist of the State, however, helps such students who appear for the examinations of the 'London School of Arts' and 'Bharatiya Kala Parishad', Muzaffarnagar.

Oriental Schools And Colleges

A beginning was made in the District by starting two Sanskrit schools at Panna and Devendranagar in 1932. In 1953-54, the number of Sanskrit schools increased to 5 and the school of Devendranagar introduced instructions upto the standard of 'Shastri' examination. This school at Devendranagar was raised to the status of a college in 1965-66. After 1964-65, the Government ceased to appoint Sanskrit teachers in the schools and, therefore, the four Sanskrit Schools of the District were run as primary schools for general education. In 1968-69, the Government introduced a new set-up for Sanskrit education and henceforth the schools retraced their steps towards Sanskrit education. In 1970-71, there were only 4 Sanskrit schools in the District which increased to 7 in the following year. The number of students and teachers in the Sanskrit schools, during 1968-69, was 108 and 5 which increased to 133 and 11 in 1971-72. The number of students and teachers in the seven Sanskrit schools of the District, during 1972-73, was 96 and 8. At present (1975-76), there are only 41 students, taught by 7 teachers, in the seven Sanskrit schools of the District. The expenditure incurred on the Sanskrit schools, during 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71, and 1975-76, was Rs. 1,248, Rs. 7,977, Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 32,102, respectively. The table given below shows the progress of Sanskrit schools during the last 25 years.

Table No. XV-13

Progress of Sanskrit School In Panna District

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Students		Number of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	2	41	-	2	1,248
1955-56	5	125	-	5	6,132
1960-61	5	188	16	9	7,977
1965-66	5	160	-	12	25,470
1968-69	4	88	20	5	11,521
1970-71	4	101	14	4	13,180
1971-72	7	123	10	11	27,300
1972-73	7	96	-	8	25,511
1973-74	7	65	-	7	22,569
1975-76	7	41	-	7	32,102

The Sanskrit College at Devendranagar is affiliated to Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. The higher secondary school at Panna imparts instructions in Urdu as the second language for Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination. Some higher secondary schools of the District also teach Sanskrit as the second language of H.S.S.C. Examination referred above. A *maqtab* for teaching Urdu is also located at Panna.

Education For The Handicapped

There exists no institution in the District for the education of the handicapped (deaf, dumb and blind) children.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

A beginning was made in the field of adult literacy by former Panna State when two Night Schools were started by the Government in 1928-29. These Night Schools were functioning well and has an enrolment of 81 adults in 1939-40. It was, however, only after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh that a systematic Social Education Scheme was introduced in the State. Under this Scheme, a mobile social welfare unit was established in 1952 which carried on educational propaganda by

giving demonstrations through cinema van and distributing literature among the people. Social Education Day was celebrated in all the educational institutions of the District on 10th November, 1953. Adult Education Centres were started and recreational and cultural activities were encouraged. Social and Cultural fairs were held in the Community Development Blocks of the District.

After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, the adult literacy centres continued to function efficiently. In 1956-57, there were 40 adult literacy centres in the District with an enrolment of 845 adults, taught by 40 teachers. The number of these centres; in 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was 34, 25, 30, 26, 19 and 25, respectively. The number of adults enrolled, during these years, was 744, 516, 529, 406 and 514, respectively. The expenditure incurred on the adult education centres was Rs. 11,681 in 1956-57 which decreased to Rs. 7,536 in 1960-61 to Rs. 1953, 3150 and 2445 in 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1972-73, respectively. Circulating libraries were organised to help the neo-literates to maintain their interest in reading and improve their knowledge. The table given below shows the details of the adult education centres in the District from 1956-57 to 1973-74.

Table No. XV-14

Adult Education Centres

Year	No. of Adult Education Centres		No. of Adults enrolled		No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956-57	40	-	845	-	40	11,681
1960-61	34	-	744	-	N.A.	7,536
1965-66	22	3	479	37	20	1,953
1970-71	21	9	462	128	21	3,150
1971-72	26	-	529	-	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	17	2	377	29	19	2,445
1973-74	25	-	514	-	N.A.	N.A.

The Social Education activities of the District aim at creating a socially conscious people who will not only know how to read and write but also would be trained to live usefully and effectively in a democracy. These activities, therefore, include cinema shows, *kalapathak* programmes, drama shows, camps, libraries,

reading-rooms and other audio-visual programmes arranged by the Department from time to time. Leaf-lets, posters, folders, periodicals and books are also being published by the Department to achieve this trend. These measures help the diffusion of culture among the masses. The social education activities were being carried on by the Education Department but have now been transferred to Panchayat and Social Welfare Department from 1959 onwards. From 1960 onwards, radio-sets were given to most of the *Gram Panchayats* free of cost. In 1975, the number of such radio-sets was 91 in the District. Besides, a few radio sets have also been purchased by the *Gram Panchayats* themselves. Cinema shows are also being arranged by the Department. In 1967, the District had one cinema-van with a projector. In the following year the number of projectors increased to 3. Panna and Ajaigarh Blocks have 25 *Mahila Mandals* and each run tailoring and weaving centres for the women. Some *Balwadis* are also being run by these *Mahila Mandals*.

CULTURAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

Zila Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Panna

The *Zila-Hindi Sahitya Sammelan* was established at Panna on 2nd July, 1952. The institution is a registered body and is affiliated to Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Its present (1976) membership is nearly 250. It is a literary and cultural society and its main object is to promote the development of national, regional and *anchalik* literature. The organisation has so far published five books of the local writers and a *Smarika*. It has also honoured five literatures of the District and twelve from outside the District. The *Sammelan* has organised *Kavi Darbars*, Drama shows, Film shows, Music and Dancing programmes, exhibitions of photographs and paintings, etc., from time to time. Its finances are mainly met by the donations from the people of the District.

Shri Arvind Society

A branch of the famous international organisation "Shri Arvind Society", Pondicherry was started at Panna in 1944, and is housed in its own building. It aims at transforming the ordinary human life into a divine experience through the practice of *Purna Yoga* as propounded by Shri Arvind. The society was also running a school upto eight standard till 1975. The society has its centres at Dwari, Ajaigarh and Kakarhati. It has a membership of nearly 100 persons. It has an attached library, a reading-room and a study room.

Theosophical Society

The international Theosophical Society established a branch at Panna in 1944. It is called "Padmavati Theosophical Lodge". It has a membership of nearly 40 persons and has its own building. Universal fraternity, the comparative study of all religions, philosophies of all sciences and the development of true inner self of the man are the three main principles of the society. Meditation and exchange of views are the important items of their programmes. It has also a library for its members.

Besides, these organisations, an active branch of *Yug-Nirman Yojana* of Acharya Shri Ram Sharma, *Vivekanand Swadhyay Mandal*, etc., are also functioning in the District for the all round cultural advancement of the people. Rudrapratap Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Panna is running a "Vigyaan lab" to encourage young talents in the various branches of science.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

Vindhya Bhumi, a quarterly Hindi magazine, started its publication from Panna in 1939 under the auspices of "Manavendra Mandal". It was a cultural and literary magazine of the region. Its circulation was confined mainly in the regions of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. It however, ceased publication in 1948.

Muktipeeth a hindi monthly periodical, began its publication in January, 1974 from Shri Prannathji Temple, Panna. Its Object is to promote the teachings of Pranami Sect. Its circulation has spread all over the country among the Disciples of the sect.

The details regarding the dailies and periodicals, have been given in chapter XVIII of this volume.

Libraries, Museums, Botanical And Zoological Gardens

Libraries

Public Library, Ajaigarh

The library was established at Ajaigarh in 1914, and has about 5,000 books on its shelves in 1975. The number of its members is 50 (1975) and nearly 20 members attend it daily. Its expenditure is nearly 700 rupees per annum. It has a reading-room and organises anniversaries of the great personalities of the country.

Shri Yadavendra District Library, Panna

Maharaja Rudrapratap Singh (1870-93) established a library at Panna which later developed and came to be known as "Yadavendra Library" during the reign of Yadavendra Singh (1902-48). It has now been converted into the Government District Library. It has nearly 8,043 books on its shelves (1976) and has a membership of 321 persons (1976). Its reading-Room subscribes to nearly 40 dailies and periodicals every year. The average number of persons, attending its reading-room daily, is 200. It incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8,734 in 1975-76.

Besides these, five libraries are functioning in the rural areas of the District.

At Panna existed a zoo, called Ramtalaiya parathi, during 1903 to 32. The zoo has animals and birds of many varieties. The other zoo of the town was located in "Hiran Bag." At present, we have no zoological gardens in the District.

Panna town, did have some gardens like Nazar Bag during State times. At present (1976), there is a public garden, called Rajendra Udyan, at Panna which is maintained by the Municipality of the town.

CHAPTER XVI**MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES**

The social and economic progress of any region is conditioned by the standard of general health of its people. Provision of adequate health facilities is an important obligatory function of modern State. Thus, even prior to the British rule in India *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine were being practised in this region. *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*, the practitioners of these systems of medicine, respectively, used to be patronised by the ruling Chiefs of States, Zamindars and Landlords. They concentrated for practicing their healing arts in and around the capitals of different feudatory States and, were found mostly in the urban areas. Knowledge of medicinal qualities of different plants and herbs growing in forests and around the villages was also widespread and was used with advantage. But references which may help in tracing the early health history of the District are hardly available. Regarding the health history of this region Luard wrote : "The health of this State has always been good, and except for a few local outbreaks of Cholera, no epidemics of severe nature have ever appeared."¹

It was only in the early part of 19th century that the native States also adopted the western system of medicine under the British influence. Many *Allopathic* hospitals and dispensaries were established, which led to gradual introduction of this system.

The erstwhile Panna State and Ajaigarh State, which alongwith some villages of Charkhari, Bijawar, Chhatarpur and United Provinces merged to form present revenue District of Panna had medical establishments supervised and controlled by the Agency Surgeon of Bundelkhand.

The earliest date of introduction of the *Allopathic* system of medicine in this District is the year 1881, when one State Hospital was established at Panna. In 1907, Luard reported in Panna State Gazetteer: "The Agency Surgeon is in charge of this department. One State hospital at Panna, and three dispensaries at Pawai, Mahodra and Malahra have been opened. A *pardaniashin* ward has been started at Panna. Outpatients number about 30,000 and inpatients 300 in the year".²

1. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p.17.

2. Panna State Administration Report, 1908-09.

Further, the medical facilities were expanded in Panna State by establishing new dispensaries at Birsinghpur (1906), Buxwaha Road (1907) and Panna P.W.D. (1908). But they had to be closed after only a few months, as they were not proving useful. Malahra Dispensary was also closed in 1908 for the same reason. In the same year a Travelling Hospital was inducted in order to treat and operate on the cases in out-lying districts away from dispensaries. In the year 1910, a dispensary was established at Buxwaha and at Semaria in 1911. In the year 1928 there were 11 dispensaries in Panna State. Annual expenditure on health services in Panna State was about Rs. 10,000 in 1905, which rose to Rs. 25,000 in 1932. Surgical facilities were also available in Panna State. The Agency Surgeon and State Surgeon used to visit the dispensaries and major operations were performed during their visits. The administration report of Panna State (1939-40) shows that operation cases generally included Hydrocele, Stone and Cataract.

In Ajaigarh State also one hospital was established during 1881. In 1917 there were 4 dispensaries in Ajaigarh State, including one at State Jail and one at the Palace. The fourth one was at Padaria Tola. Besides this, Ajaigarh also had a Lady Hospital. In 1917-18 the State's Budget provided nearly Rs.6,000 for health services as against Rs. 2,100 in 1903-04. No surgical facilities were available in the State.

The States of Panna and Ajaigarh also paid some attention towards the maternity and child welfare. The State arranged regular medical inspection of school children. Panna State Administration Report (1928-32) says :- "On the occasion of His Highness' birthday, which generally falls in the month of January, a Baby week is held on the lines of Lady Chelmsford Maternity League, and Lectures on child welfare, maternity and hygiene are delivered by the Medical Officer, accompanied by free Cinema Shows and Magic Lantern Slides." In order to encourage the women of Bundelkhand to take up midwifery training, two scholarships were granted by Panna Durbar. A branch of Red Cross Society was opened at Panna in 1931. Both the States had their own vaccination departments. At Panna, conservancy and sanitation were looked after by the Municipality and by police at Ajaigarh. The vital statistics were collected and the record was duly maintained. A well equipped clinical laboratory was also opened at Panna before 1932 where blood, urine, sputum etc. were examined. This laboratory was attached to Sadar Hospital of Panna. A dental institution and an Ayurvedic dispensary were also opened during this period.¹

There was one A.M.O. under the State Surgeon at Panna and one A.M.O. at Pawai. Similarly, at Ajaigarh also there was one A.M.O. subordinate to the State Surgeon. Both State Surgeons functioned under the control of Agency Surgeon stationed at Nowgong. This continued till the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948. Regarding other villages, which merged to form the revenue district of Panna alongwith States of Panna and Ajaigarh, no information is available. In the new Vindhya Pradesh the entire district came under the administrative control of District Medical Officer.

With the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948 the medical and public health activities received greater attention. In order to extend medical facilities to the interior of the District, the Government decided to send two medicine chests each to the districts. These medicine boxes were sent to the schools of every village for distribution of medicine. Besides other patent medicines, these boxes also contained Paludrine tablets.

With the introduction of planning in the country and formation of the Madhya Pradesh (1956), medical and public health activities, received still greater attention. The new concept of integrated medical and public health services was introduced in the organisational set-up of the medical and public health department and process of establishment of Primary Health Centres started from the year 1957. Many new institutions including ayurvedic dispensaries were established and some existing were upgraded into Primary Health Centres, with a network of Sub-centres which extended medical relief to the interior rural areas. In the past the civil hospitals and civil dispensaries were carrying out only the treatment part of the medical profession. With the introduction of P.H.Cs., a new concept of taking care of all the aspects of the medical care was introduced. The following table will show the progress of medical and public health activities in the District during 1950-60,¹ a period that almost covers the first two Five Year Plans.

1. Latest statistical figures are given in Appendix 'c'

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1928-32.

Table No. XVI-1
Progress of Medical and Public Health Activities, 1951-60

S.No.	Description	Years		
		1951	1956	1960
1.	Primary Health Centres			
a.	Number	-	-	2
b.	Number of beds	-	-	12
2.	Hospitals including Nursing Homes			
a.	Number	4	4	6
b.	Number of beds	52	86	86
3.	Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres			
a.	Number	5	7	9
b.	Number of beds	-	5	10
4.	Special Medical Institutions			
a.	Leprosy	-	-	-
b.	V.D. Clinics	-	-	-
c.	T.B. Clinics	-	-	-
d.	Mental Hospital	-	-	-
5.	Number of Registered Medical Practitioners	1	2	6
6.	Number of Registered Nurses	2	2	3
7.	Number of Registered Midwives	-	-	-
8.	Number of Registered Vaccinators	-	-	-
9.	Number of Family Welfare Clinics			
a.	Government	-	-	-
b.	Non-Government	-	-	-

It will be observed from the above Table that there has been a marked increase in the number of medical institutions during this period. The establishment of primary health centres during 1956-60, the period which corresponds to Second Five Year Plan, obviously shows the extension of medical facilities to rural areas. Total number of beds increased from 52 in 1951 to 91 in 1956, and 108 in 1960. So also family planning programme received attention during the Second Plan period as evidenced by the opening of a family planning clinic in 1960. The progress gained greater momentum during the period 1961-74. This will be evident from the table below :

Table No. XVI-2
Medical and Public Health Services

Description	Year						
	1961	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panna Tahsil							
Number of Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of P.H.C.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Civil Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Number of Doctors	12	15	16	17	17	18	17
Number of Beds	74	74	74	74	74	74	114
Ajaigarh Tahsil							
Number of Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of P.H.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Civil Dispensaries	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Doctors	3	3	3	3	4	5	6
Number of Beds	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pawal Tahsil							
Number of Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of P.H.C.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Civil Dispensaries	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of Doctors	6	7	7	7	8	8	10
Number of Beds	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

Source :- Civil Surgeon, Panna

VITAL STATISTICS

During the State time, records of birth and deaths were maintained by the Police Department of the State. The *Chowkidars* of each village went to the Police Station and gave the report to the Station Officer, who completed it for his charge and the same was sent to the State Surgeon.

On the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, the Panchayats had been enjoined to maintain these records through the *Kotwar*. The Panchayat Inspector consolidated these returns and sent them the District Medical Officer who transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services. The panchayats, however, failed to tackle this job efficiently with the result that the statistics are not very accurate. Even during the times of the State, the collection has left much to be desired.

In Madhya Pradesh till 1970, the municipal committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas, while these figures were collected and reported by the *Kotwars* in respect of the rural areas. The *Kotwar's* figures were passed on to the Civil Surgeon through Police Stations. The municipalities also sent their figures to the Civil Surgeon who compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, Bhopal.

Present Set-up *

With effect from the 1st April, 1970, the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969, promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. The Station Officers in rural areas have been declared Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. So also in the urban areas the Chief Municipal Officers,

the Health Officers of the Municipal Corporations and Town Administrators of Public Sector Undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical Officer). The District Registrar compiles figures and sends them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, (Director of Economics and Statistics) Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Registrar-cum-District Statistical Officer is responsible for imparting training to the primary agency in the urban and rural areas as regards improvement in the collection of vital statistics. He is also responsible for the general supervision and inspection of the work done by the Registrars at the municipalities and at the Police Stations.

Births and Deaths

Figures relating to vital statistics exclusively for the revenue District of Panna are not available for the period upto 1957. But administration reports of Panna State and Ajaigarh State show that vital statistics were being collected and maintained regularly. In Panna State birth rate was 38.84 and death rate was 22.95 per thousand in 1905-06, while in Ajaigarh State these figures were 28.75 and 20.24 in 1916-17 and 25.48 and 19.78 in 1917-18 respectively. The available figures regarding births and deaths for the period 1957 to 1960 are tabled below.

Table No. XVI-3

Births and Deaths

Year	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1957	3,842	1,906	1,936
1958	4,515	2,527	1,988
1959	5,012	2,324	2,688
1960	1,443	410	1,033

Source :- District Census Hand Book, 1961

* Latest position is given in Appendix - C

The District Census Hand Book of 1961 of Panna District suggests that birth rate was 104.14 in 1957, 124.16 in 1958, 112.14 in 1959 and 66.58 in 1960. The death rate in these years was 70.10, 73.77, 41.85 and 17.44 respectively. However, the variation in the birth and death rates is inexplicable. The following table will show the total number of births and deaths and their rates upto 1974.

Table No. XVI-4
Births and Deaths

Year	Births	Deaths	Birth rate per mille	Death rate per mille
1968	5,232	1,934	13.20	4.90
1969	6,683	2,361	16.01	5.65
1970	7,236	2,512	16.86	5.85
1971	7,559	2,096	17.54	4.86
1972	7,542	4,751	16.99	10.70
1973	6,459	3,130	14.21	6.89
1974	6,887	2,684	14.81	5.77

Source :- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Madhya Pradesh

It may be of interest to note here that the birth rate (17.54) was highest in 1971 and death rate (10.70) in 1972. Other years that recorded a high birth rate were 1972(16.99), 1970 (16.86), and 1969(16.01), while death rate remained comparatively high in 1973 (6.89), 1970(5.85), 1974(5.77) and 1969 (5.65). Otherwise the former varied between 13.02 in 1968 in 14.81 in 1974, whereas the latter dwindled from 4.90 in 1968 to 4.86 in 1971, the lowest during this period.

Causes of Mortality

The diseases which have been mainly responsible for high mortality during this period were fever, which included malaria and typhoid, bowel complaints which included diarrhoea and dysentery and respiratory causes. The mortality caused by all these and other diseases during 1952 to 1959 is quoted here from District Census Hand Book, 1961.

Table No. XVI-5
Deaths from some Selected Causes

S.No. Causes	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Cholera	295	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Smallpox	142	48	43	7	-	138	23
3. Plague	131	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Fever	689	629	536	575	1,025	873	1,760
5. Dysentery	131	16	19	77	370	563	200
6. T.B.	2	2	1	2	3	2	2
7. Injuries	5	5	3	8	7	6	3
8. Natal & Post Natal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Cancer	1	-	2	1	1	1	1
10. Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source :- District Census Hand Book, 1961

It will be seen that fever, bowel complaints and respiratory diseases remained the main causes of mortality, while smallpox and cholera which also contributed much, were gradually controlled in recent years, which may be evidenced in the table below.

Table No. XVI-6
Deaths and their Causes

Cause	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cholera	1	34	7	-	1	-	-
Smallpox	125	112	-	-	9	29	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fever	1,351	2,000	2,141	1,737	3,045	1,980	1,576
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	49	43	92	99	129	92	-
Accidents & Injuries	34	29	84	74	120	122	163

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Respiratory	109	56	113	129	271	149	193
All other Causes	-	265	81	75	57	1,093	721
Total	1,934	2,360	2,512	2,096	4,751	3,130	2,684

Source :- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Madhya Pradesh

It may be noted that to highest number of deaths, i.e., 4751 in 1972 fever alone contributed 3045. In 1970, 1969, 1973 and 1971 also fever was responsible for 2141, 2000, 1980 and 1737 deaths respectively. In other years deaths on account of fever were less than 1600. Similarly diarrhoea and dysentery were responsible for 212 deaths in 1972, the year that recorded highest number of deaths. This year, i.e., in 1972 the respiratory causes also contributed much. The number of deaths due to these was still higher than that of bowel complaints. Respiratory causes claimed 271 lives in 1972. In 1968 and 1969 smallpox also was responsible for raising the mortality rate by claiming 125 and 112 human lives respectively. Cholera claimed 34 lives in 1969.

Infant Mortality

The main causes of infant mortality are premature births, malnutrition (chiefly owing to want of mother's milk), diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, small pox and fevers etc. However, arrangements for the prenatal and postnatal care of mothers, through primary health centres and their sub-centres even in the interior of the District and provision for supply of milk powder to the underfed infants and their mothers have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The Health Department also undertakes other activities such as health education and publicity through the maternity and child welfare centres, besides organising Baby shows, Baby weeks, small scale exhibitions, cinema shows, etc. The following table will show the annual rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births and maternal mortality per 1000 total births in recent years.

Table No. XVI-7

Infant Mortality

Year	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Total Births
1968	37.27	N.A.
1969	46.09	0.75
1970	49.89	0.41
1971	40.75	1.32
1972	101.82	1.60
1973	50.47	1.29
1974	46.61	0.87

Source :- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Madhya Pradesh

It will be seen from the table above that the infant mortality rate was highest (101.82) in 1972, while it was lowest (37.27) in 1968. The highest maternal mortality rate (1.60) was also recorded in 1972, and the lowest being 0.75 in 1968.

Diseases Common to the District

In the erstwhile Princely States of Panna and Ajaigarh, which are major constituent of the present Panna revenue District, the most common diseases were that of the digestive and respiratory systems. Skin diseases, ulcers, eye diseases, malaria, filaria and diseases of nervous system like rheumatism. Epidemics of cholera, small pox, plague and influenza also broke out occasionally.

Cholera

As far as it could be ascertained from the old records, the area now constituting the District of Panna was visited by Cholera in severe form practically every year after the Bundelkhand famine of 1868-69, for many years. The administration reports of Panna State show that cholera claimed 103 human lives in 1905-06 and 199 in 1906-07. Cholera again attacked the State in 1911. It claimed 251 lives in 1913-14. As for the causes of the outbreak of this disease, the Panna State Administration Report says, "The water supply of Panna town is so uncertain, the place is rendered liable to an yearly outbreak of cholera, since after each outbreak a number of "carriers" must remain who are ready on the

spot to start the disease as soon as the climate and local conditions became again favourable. That the disease was largely dependent on the unsatisfactory water supply was clearly shown by the course the epidemic run this year; for it began when the water supply failed and continued in spite of very vigorous measures." ¹

Impure water and unsatisfactory conservancy remained the main causes for the outbreak of this disease in later years also. The Superintendent of Census Operations in 1951 wrote "Drinking water supply in the villages is very unsatisfactory. More than 90% of the wells in the villages have never been chlorinated. There are a large number of villages where there are no wells and the forest people have to depend on brooks and small streams for supply for drinking water."

The disease caused 295 deaths in 1953. However, with the introduction of better curative and preventive measures, it could be efficiently controlled. There were practically no deaths due to this disease from 1956 onwards. In recent years, except for 1969 and 1970 when cholera killed 34 and 7 persons, respectively, the District has been generally free from its attack.

Anti-Cholera Measures

Several measures, both preventive and curative, have been taken from time to time, to check the ravages of Cholera. The earlier measures consisted of disinfection of wells and other sources of water supply, distribution of cholera medicines, and application of special cholera Regulations in affected areas, etc. Later anti-cholera inoculations were also started. This was followed by the opening of isolation hospitals. Infectious cases are treated in the isolation wards of the hospitals and in hutments specially constructed for the purpose. Emergency cholera regulations are also enforced under the Epidemic Diseases Act whenever the disease brokeout in an epidemic form. The compounders and the *vaidyas* of *ayurvedic* dispensaries also help the public health staff for carrying out the inoculation work in times of emergency.

Smallpox

Smallpox has been known to rage in this District as elsewhere almost from the time immemorial. But, for want of statistics it is difficult to assess the intensity of

incidence of this disease in the District. Only a scanty information is available and that too is limited to the boundaries of erstwhile Panna State, which is only a part of present District. In Panna State smallpox claimed 70 lives in 1913-14. In the year 1939-40 this disease affected 374 persons of whom 162 died.

In 1961 it was reported in the District Census Hand Book. The available records show that highest number of deaths caused by small pox i.e., 142 was in 1953. It claimed 138 lives in 1958, 125 in 1968 and 112 in 1969. In other years it was never more than 48. From 1971 onwards no deaths are caused by this disease except 1 recorded in 1972.

Vaccination

The only preventive measure against smallpox so far known is vaccination. The erstwhile Panna State maintained a Vaccination Department. Ajaigarh State also maintained a department for this purpose. In Panna State, 3215 persons i.e., 16 per 1000 of the population, were successfully vaccinated in 1902. ¹ In 1905 this State had 7 vaccinators and 10,000 persons were vaccinated, 8,1000 cases being successful. ² During 1928-32 the State had 9 vaccinators and one inspector, average 8,000 persons were vaccinated annually. In Ajaigarh State average 2000 persons were vaccinated annually in 1916 and 1917. ³

Vaccination received greater attention when the District became a part of Vindhya Pradesh. In the present revenue district of Panna vaccinators and their supervisory staff functioned under the Civil Surgeon until the establishment of the office of the District Health Officer in 1968. At present this work is being carried out by the Public Health Department in the entire District, except the Municipal town of Panna where Municipality is responsible for this work. Each of the 5 P.H.Cs., of the District has one Sanitary Inspector(S.I.) and 4 vaccinators. The S.I. is stationed at P.H.C. Headquarters and vaccinators are posted at different villages, depending upon the requirement of the community from time to time. A team of 5 vaccinators had also been constituted which moved from one locality to another. Vaccination is also carried out by auxiliary Nurse-cum Midwives (A.N.Ms.) and Lady Health Visitors (L.H.Vs.) also. The entire work is supervised by the Para-Medical Assistant stationed at District Headquarters. The vaccination work done upto 1974-75 is tabulated below.

1. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XIX, p. 403.

2. Panna State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 31.

3. Ajaigarh State Administration Report, 1917-18.

1. Panna State Administration Report, 1913-14.

Table No. XVI-8
Smallpox Vaccination

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs.)	Primary Vaccination	Re-vaccination
1969-70	38,800	12,831	7,326
1970-71	25,509	21,592	20,972
1971-72	40,405	23,600	26,295
1972-73	31,320	24,774	30,106
1973-74	33,685	30,695	33,542
1974-75	52,327	15,172	16,739

Source :- Civil Surgeon, Panna

Plague

The first appearance of this deadly disease in the District was during 1939-40, when it broke out in an epidemic form in Buxwaha of the former Panna State. There were 354 seizures, out of which 36 died. In 1953 plague again broke out in Panna District and it claimed 131 lives. However, no specific information is available to show the particular places or time of incidence. Only the number of deaths i.e., 131 caused by plague has been mentioned in the District Census Hand Book, 1961. The District has been completely free from this disease from 1953 onwards.

Anti-Plague Measures

Evacuation, disinfection and inoculation were the means adopted in the infected places. Sanitation drives were conducted, attacked persons were removed to isolated places to prevent importations and check the disease.

Malaria

The administration reports of erstwhile Panna State have made frequent references to the prevalence of malarial fever in the State. Ajaigarh also faced this disease very often. Panna State administration report (1908-09) says, "In connection with rest of India, Panna suffered severely from an epidemic of malaria. In Panna dispensary 1,887 cases of malaria were treated." Malaria was again prevalent during 1910 and 1911. The States of Panna and Ajaigarh were well known

for this disease. Even after the formation of new revenue District of Panna, malaria was prevalent.

In 1951, the Superintendent of Census Operations wrote :- "Malaria takes its usual toll everywhere. There is hardly any villager who does not suffer from Malaria during September and October and suffers from its effects for 2 or 3 months. Agricultural operations suffer very much on account of Malaria. Quinine and Cynchona and now Palludrine and Mapachrine are available to the educated people of the towns. The villagers depend to cure their diseases on herbs and prayers to the village deities." The District, as it abounds in tanks, hills, hollows and forests, has been an hyper-endemic area for malaria since long.

Though Malaria has been prevalent since time immemorial, but no separate figures were maintained earlier, as all such cases were classed under fever. The only arrangement that appears to have existed for the control of this disease till 1940's was the distribution of some anti-malaria drugs as stated earlier. An organised machinery to fight against it came into being in 1953.

In October 1953, the Malaria Control Programme was started in the District with its headquarters at Nowgong. It switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme (N.M.E.P.) in 1959. The NMEP unit at Nowgong covers three revenue districts, namely Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh. The unit was under attack phase from 1959 to 1962. In Panna District the NMEP staff consists of 1 Senior Malaria Inspector, 13 Junior Malaria Inspectors and 42 Surveillance workers.

In addition to DDT spraying, the staff also distribute anti-malaria drugs such as mapacrine, paludrine, resochine, etc. in the controlled area. Surveillance operations were also introduced simultaneously.

Surveillance Operation

The surveillance operations under this programme are of two kinds- Active and Passive. Under the active surveillance the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme would visit every house at periodical intervals, enquire about cases of fever, take blood smears and get them examined. If the results are found positive for malaria, a complete course of anti-malaria drugs would be supplied by the staff to cure the disease. Under passive surveillance the Government and private agencies connected with medical and public health and the Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations would report suspected cases of

malaria that come to their notice to the authorities. Hereafter blood smears would be collected and examined and the treatment would be prescribed. The active surveillance is chiefly meant for the rural areas, whereas passive surveillance is best suited to the urban areas. The following table will show the anti-malaria work done in the District by the NMEP Unit, surveillance and spraying.

Table No. XVI-9
Anti-Malaria Work done by NMEP Unit

Year	Active and Passive Surveillance			D.D.T. Spraying		
	No. of Fever cases detected	No. of cases in which blood smears collected	Result (Positive)	No. of villages in which DDT spraying was done		
				First round	Second round	Third round
1966	34,447	38,933	848	-	-	-
1967	34,517	35,257	2,093	-	-	-
1968	33,652	35,124	1,008	-	-	-
1969	34,239	33,237	363	-	-	-
1970	39,390	48,381	690	-	-	-
1971	45,964	44,294	1,389	-	-	-
1972	49,827	47,354	4,376	-	-	-
1973	45,292	45,292	7,688	932	633	-
1974	39,440	39,440	8,452	827	253	-
1975	52,290	52,290	15,303	spray not done.		

Source :- Malaria Unit Officer, N.M.E.P. Unit, Nowgong

Filaria

This disease is common in the District. A research unit surveying the incidence of this disease was located here before 1961. ¹ Looking to the needs the District, it was brought under National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) and during 1971 "A" type unit of NFCP was started here. The unit is having 1 Senior Filaria Inspector, 1 Insect Collector, 2 Superior Field Workers, 10 Field Workers and 1 Chowkidar.

1. District Census Hand Book, 1961

A total expenditure incurred on this unit was Rs. 21,062 in 1971-72; Rs. 21,416 in 1972-73; Rs. 24,915 in 1973-74 and Rs. 27,553 in 1974-75.

Tuberculosis

It was difficult to assess the number of deaths caused by Tuberculosis, every time, as it defied detection in the early years of twentieth century. A table given in the District Census Hand Book, 1961 (earlier quoted in this chapter - Table No. XVI-5) shows that deaths caused by this disease in the District is not high. The disease caused 2 deaths in 1953 and the highest number was 3 in 1957. But there is a contradictory report also in this District Census Hand Book, 1961. It mentions - "Deaths from T.B. rose to 201 in 1957."¹

In the recent years, figures relating to mortality caused by T.B. alone are not available since this disease is classed under respiratory causes which include a variety of other diseases as well. However, the incidence of T.B. is not high in the district. From 1968 to 1974 the number of deaths caused by respiratory causes was never above 271, being the highest number during this period, in 1972. The lowest was 56 in 1969. Respiratory diseases claimed 193 lives in 1974, 149 in 1973 and 129 in 1971. The B.C.G. campaigns and other preventive and curative measures undertaken by the Government during Plan period have considerably checked the incidence of this disease. The B.C.G. teams have been visiting the District since 1954 to combat tuberculosis by testing and administering BCG vaccine on a mass scale. In 1954 15,142 persons were tested and 5,764 vaccinated. The corresponding figures were 14,454 and 4,007 in 1957, 35,072 and 7,565 in 1958 and 19,261 and 5,940 in 1960. During this period i.e., from 1954 to 1960 the BCG teams did not work in 1955, 1956 and 1959 as they had to move from one district to another. From July 1973 a BCG team began to function in this district. The following table will show the work done under BCG campaign upto 1974.

1. District Census Hand Book, 1961

Table No. XVI-10
B.C.G. Campaign

Year	Registered	Direct Vaccinated
1970	1,37,183	20,159
1971	1,21,203	19,288
1972	2,43,361	44,181
1973	1,54,091	19,337
1974	1,59,892	15,317

Source :- Supervising Medical Officer, BCG, M.P., Bhopal

On the curative side, for the treatment of T.B. the arrangements are made at the District Hospital of Panna. There is a T.B. clinic at the hospital which provides only outdoor facilities.

Eye Diseases

Of the many diseases of eyes, cataract and Trachoma are prevalent in the District. In order to assess the incidence of Trachoma in the State, a Pilot Project Survey was conducted in 1959 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The percentage of incidence of Trachoma in Panna was estimated to be 46.3. ¹ For Cataract and Trachoma both, the medical institutions at district and tahsil headquarters offer treatment through specialists for these diseases.

National Trachoma Control Programme

In the year 1973 National Trachoma Control Programme (NTCP) was started. One Health Education Assistant has been posted at each primary health centre under this programme for extensive education regarding trachoma and distribution of Antibiotic Eye Ointment Tube. National Trachoma Control Health Education activities are being carried out by all Para Medical personnel in this District.

An eye camp as organised in the year 1973. During the camp period 773 persons were examined and 157 operations were performed.

Bowel Complaints

The two diseases under this head that have caused considerable mortality are Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Even during the State times steps were taken to

disinfect the sources of water supply by closing or repairing old wells and sinking new wells whenever possible, but dysentery always caused lot of deaths. In 1958 this disease caused 563 deaths, 370 in 1957, 200 in 1959, 131 in 1953 and 77 in 1956, while it claimed 16 and 19 lives in 1954 and 1955 respectively. The extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through primary health centres have considerably reduced the mortality due to these diseases. During 1968-74 the number of deaths due to bowel complaints i.e., diarrhoea and dysentery was not more than 100 except in 1972 and 1973 when these diseases killed 212 and 129 and 129 persons respectively.

Other Diseases

Leprosy incidence is not high in the District. There are only 4 leprosy patients in the District and they are being treated in general by the nearest medical institutions.

However, the countrywide influenza epidemic of 1918 and 1957 deserve a special mention as it caused great mortality, especially in 1918. A graphic account of the severe 1918 influenza epidemic has been given by Col. C.E. Luard who wrote :- "Even in British India where far more efficient arrangements were feasible the death toll was enormous. In States, many with scattered units of area, less efficient machinery, and what there was almost paralyzed by the epidemic, few railways and roads and many jungle tracts, the impossibility of reaching the sick was greatly accentuated." ¹ It was estimated that 90% of the population was attacked. Bundelkhand, of which the areas forming present Panna District were a part, returned, 50,400 deaths, which was 4 percent of the total population. The men, women and children perished in large numbers, its effect on the birth rate was accentuated by the liability of pregnant women to be attacked. The record of death as obtained was said to be certainly below truth.

Details regarding the second wave of influenza in 1957 are not available. But it attacked again and again till 1959. The deaths due to fever, which essentially is a symptom of influenza, recorded 1025 deaths in 1957, 873 in 1958 and 1760 in 1959.

The incidence of venereal diseases is not negligible, but with the extensive use of penicillin, it appears that incidence of these diseases is considerably reduced. Though the district does not have any separate V.D. Clinic, but blood for V.D.R.L. is examined, the laboratory of the District Hospital. No specialists are provided and there is no facility for indoor treatment.

1. Health Services in Madhya Pradesh, 1956-61, DHS, M.P.

1. Census of India, 1921, Vol. XVIII, Central India Agency Report and Tables Volume, by Col. C.E. Luard, p.5.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The position regarding hospitals and dispensaries in erstwhile Panna and Ajaigarh States has already been discussed earlier. In 1951, total number of hospitals and dispensaries in Vindhya Pradesh was 101 which meant that there was one dispensary for 35,393 population.¹

There are (in 1975) one district hospital, 6 civil dispensaries, 5 primary health centres and 10 government *ayurvedic* dispensaries. The District Hospital of Panna and all the *Ayurvedic* medical institutions are under the control of Civil Surgeon, while the District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer looks after all other medical institutions in the District. The following table will speak for the medical aid afforded by these medical institutions annually.

Table No. XVI-11
Number of Patients Treated in the District

S.No.	Year	Tahsil	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1.	1970	Panna	23,060	2,37,710	3,46,234
		Ajaigarh	1,694	46,792	
		Pawai	785	36,193	
		Total			
2.	1971	Panna	20,783	2,35,029	3,52,429
		Ajaigarh	1,917	55,924	
		Pawai	741	38,035	
		Total			
3.	1972	Panna	19,809	2,33,445	3,63,937
		Ajaigarh	2,109	54,669	
		Pawai	1,283	52,622	
		Total			
4.	1973	Panna	4,617	1,95,349	3,08,706
		Ajaigarh	2,361	44,677	
		Pawai	489	61,213	
		Total			
5.	1974	Panna	4,269	1,63,912	2,58,804
		Ajaigarh	2,420	41,798	
		Pawai	112	46,293	
		Total			

Source :- Civil Surgeon, Panna

1. Census of India, 1951, Vol. XVI, Vindhya Pradesh, part I Report by N.K. Dubey, Superintendent, Census Operations Vindhya Pradesh, p. 30.

District Hospital, Panna

The hospital was originally opened during State times in 1881 and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon remained its incharge for several years. In 1905-06, 161 inpatients and 13,480 outpatients were treated here and 686 operations were performed. In 1940, the number of inpatients was 224 and that of out patients was 32,869, while operation cases were 953.

On 15 August 1961 this hospital was upgraded as District Hospital. This is located at Nazar Bag. The hospital is having 102 beds (including maternity beds) and all modern facilities for medical and surgical treatment. It has a staff of 96 which included specialist in Medicine, Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Anesthist, Dental Surgeon, Women Assistant Surgeons, nurses, nursing sisters, auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives, lady health visitors, compounders, X-ray technicians. One training centre for auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives (ANM) is functioning here since 1965. Two sister tutors have been training the candidates. Number of seats in this centre is 30.

The District Hospital is also an anti-rabic treatment centre. A laboratory is also functioning here. Its staff includes one Laboratory Technician and one Laboratory Assistant. A Dental Clinic is also functioning here. A family planning and child welfare centre is also attached to this hospital. The following Table will show the number of patients treated here during past few years.

Table No. XVI-12
Number of Patients Treated at District Hospital

Year	Outdoor Patients	Indoor Patients
1968	1,60,430	2,864
1969	1,57,832	2,815
1970	1,09,939	2,718
1971	92,109	2,859
1972	88,488	3,019
1973	82,240	3,009
1974	79,207	3,261
1975	60,127	3,302

Source :- Civil Surgeon, Panna.

Civil Dispensaries

There are 6 civil dispensaries located at Semaria, Seleha, Barach, Mohendra, Chandora and Kunjban. Their year of establishment, staff position, etc. are tabulated here :-

Table No. XVI-13
Civil Dispensaries

Name	Year of Opening	Total Staff	Facilities of Indoor Treatment	Average No. of Inpatients Treated Annually	Maternity facilities with beds
C.D. Semaria	1911	4	6	0-7	2
C.D. Seleha	1951	4	No	No	No
C.D. Barach	1973	3	-	-	-
C.D. Mohendra	1973	4	-	-	-
C.D. Chandora	1973	3	-	-	-
C.D. Kunjban	1957	2	-	-	-

Source : Civil Surgeon, Panna

Primary Health Centres

In order to provide medical facilities to the rural population a number of primary health centres and their sub-centres were opened in the District, during the plan periods. A Primary Health Centre can be defined as an organisation providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. The intensive phase of the Blocks were taken over by the Public Health Department as and when they entered their post-intensive phase. In some cases existing dispensaries were upgraded to primary health centres. Each primary health centre usually has one medical officer, one compounder, one driver, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one wardboy, one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one water-man. A midwife is attached to each sub-centre. The medical officer incharge of the centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements.

In Panna District three Primary Health Centres were established in 1951, the places being Ajaigarh, Pawai and Shahnagar. In 1961 two primary health centres were established at Amanganj (in Gunor block) and Devendranagar (in Panna block). Now the District has 5 P.H.Cs. and 15 sub-centres. Three P.H.Cs. are provided with UNICEF jeeps. These are Ajaigarh, Devendranagar and Amanganj.

Table No. XVI - 14
Primary Health Centres & their Sub-Centres

Name of Block	Name of P.H.C.	Name of Sub-Centres
Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh	Aramgunj Bariyarpur Hardi
Pawai	Pawai	Semaria Krishnagarh Tikaria
Shahnagar	Shahnagar	Bisani Raipura Bori
Gunnor	Amanganj	Saleha Kamtana Sathaniya
Panna	Devendranagar	Barach Makrandgunj Dadwarla

Source :- Civil Surgeon, Panna

The Table below will show the dates of opening of these centres alongwith their staff pattern, number of beds (general and maternity) available.

Table No. XVI-15
Number of Primary Health Centres
 (As on 31st March, 1975)

Name of P.H.C.,s	Date of Opening	Sub-Centre		Staff				
		P.H.	F.P.	M.O.	L.H.V.	SI	ANM	Dais
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajaigarh	22.1.1951	3	3	3	2	1	8	1
Pawal	1951	3	4	2	2	2	9	1
Shahnagar	1951	3	3	2	2	1	8	-
Devendra Nagar	16.10.1961	3	4	2	2	2	9	1
Amanganj	16.10.1961	3	3	2	2	1	8	-
Total		15	17	11	10	7	42	3

(Contd.)

Total Staff	Beds		Average Number of Inpatients Annually Treated
	General	Maternity	
10	11	12	13
38	10	4	6.58
24	6	2	0.2
27	6	2	1.5
26	6	2	4.09
25	6	2	1.1
--	34	12	

Source : Civil Surgeon, Panna

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are 3 maternity and child welfare centres in the District either attached to the District hospital or to the primary health centres. The following table will show the details regarding their date of opening, staff pattern and number of beds available.

Table No. XVI-16
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres
 (As on 31.03.1975)

Name	Date of Opening	Staff					Number of Beds Maternity
		M.O.	L.H.V.	S.I.	ANM	Dais	
Panna Distt. Hospital	1955	-	1	-	4	1	12
Ajaigarh under P.H.C.	1961	-	-	-	-	1	4
Pawal under P.H.C.	1961	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total		1	-	-	4	3	18

Source : Civil Surgeon, Panna

The M.C.W. centres have separate staff as may be evidenced from the table above. Still the purpose of their being attached to PHCs and Civil Hospital is to provide more facilities of treatment through the personnel of these medical institutions.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There are 10 Government *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the District. Each dispensary is usually staffed by one *vaidya*, one compounder, one *dai* or one attendant and one part time sweeper. The table below will show the places, year of opening and staff position of *ayurvedic* dispensaries in the District.

Table No. XVI-17
Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas

S.No.	Place	Year of Opening	Total Staff
1	2	3	4
1.	Panna	1941	5
2.	Khora	1948	4
3.	Raipura	1955	3
4.	Brijpur	1955	4

(Contd.)

342

PANNA

1	2	3	4
5.	Pahadikheda	1956	4
6.	Kakarahti	1957	4
7.	Kalda	1958	4
8.	Bisani	1961	4
9.	Itwa	1963	4
10.	Bhagwarkala	1973	4

Source : Civil Surgeon, Panna

There are no private hospitals and nursing homes in the District. The number of private practitioners in the district is given below categorywise.

Table No. XVI-18
Private Practitioners

Branch	Rural	Urban	Total
Allopathic	-	3	3
Ayurvedic	1	3	4
Homoeopathic	3	1	4
Unani	-	-	-

Source : Civil Surgeon, Panna

There are no Research institutions or public health laboratory and blood bank.

Family Welfare

With a view to provide adequate medical advice to parents, especially mothers, in bringing up healthy children and in planning their families, a revised and modified family welfare programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of Government of India's proposals and the requirements of the State. Accordingly a number of family welfare clinics were opened in urban and rural areas in quick succession. It was also decided that the different primary health centres in block areas should serve as the nuclei for family welfare programme in the rural areas. In 1961 one urban and two rural family welfare clinics were functioning. For expansion of Family welfare Programme in the District, a District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer has been appointed at Panna in 1968. He is assisted by a team of Block

Extension Educators and Social Workers who work for the programme through various family welfare centres, mostly attached to primary health centres. The following table will show the names, year of establishment and staff position of the family welfare centres, both urban and rural, in the District :-

Table No. XVI-19
Family Welfare Centres
(As on 31.12.1974)

Name	Rural (R) Urban (U)	Exact Location	Date of Opening	Staff			
				Doctors	L.H.V.	A.N.M.	Other
Panna	(U)	Attached to Distt. Hospital	1969	2	1	1	5
Ajaigarh	(R)	P.H.C. Ajaigarh	1967	1	1	4	12
Devendranagar	(R)	P.H.C. Dev. Nagar	1967	1	1	4	8
Amanganj	(R)	P.H.C. Amanganj	1967	1	1	4	9
Pawai	(R)	P.H.C. Pawai	1967	1	1	5	10
Shahnagar	(R)	P.H.C. Shahnagar	1967	1	1	4	11
Total	6			7	6	23	55

Note : In rural (R) centre only Staff in position has been shown and not the sanctioned Staff
Source : Civil Surgeon, Panna

The work done in respect of sterilisation operation, I.U.D. insertion and number of conventional contraceptive users and number of conventional contraceptives distributed during past few years is tabulated below :-

Table No. XVI-20
Progress of Family Welfare Programme

S.No.	Financial Year	Total Expenses In Rs.	Achievements		Number of C.C. users
			Sterilisation	I.U.D.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1968-69	2,10,502	215	319	807
2.	1969-70	3,32,860	335	509	606
3.	1970-71	2,54,486	92	621	712

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	1971-72	2,77,886	189	648	578
5.	1972-73	3,49,915	174	607	488
6.	1973-74	3,84,930	139	352	370
7.	1974-75	4,15,435	239	328	383

Conventional Contraceptives Distributed

Condoms	Diaph	I/c Tube	Foam Tab
7	8	9	10
17,410	4	45	37162
25,883	8	22	17311
41,506	20	3	8061
39,354	4	-	2050
35,144	-	-	64
26,501	1	55	-
29,830	-	65	207

Source : Family welfare-cum-District Health Officer, Panna

SANITATION

Details regarding the sanitary arrangements that existed during State times are hardly available. The administration reports of erstwhile Panna and Ajaigarh States give a very brief account in this respect. In Ajaigarh State the conservancy staff worked under the management of Police, the *Kotwal*, while a doctor supervised the work.¹

The Panna State Administration reports show that this work was looked after by the Municipal Committee there. The State's report for (1906-07) says "A little work was done towards the sanitary improvements." The report also says that drainage arrangement was done by the municipal committee. Later on sweepers were appointed to clear drains and streets.² During 1928-32 wells were kept disinfected, drains were repaired and constructed and cess-pools were provided at suitable places

With the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948, sanitation received more

attention. In rural areas, the Gram Panchayats, constituted under the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1949, were made responsible for sanitation, cleanliness, prevention of epidemics and maintenance of public health in villages. For sanitation and cleanliness every big gram panchayat and municipality was sanctioned 6 *beldaris* each in 1952. They were paid by the Government and were placed under the Public Health Department, but were under the control and supervision of the respective local Chairman. The Medical Officers in charge of the medical institutions were also asked to supervise the work of *beldaris*. In 1955 it was further decided that each *kanungo* circle having approximately a population of 40 to 45 thousands should have at least one Sanitary Inspector.

Under the present arrangements sanitation is being looked after by the Gram Panchayats. However, this responsibility rests with the Blocks in respect of areas under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres established in the Block areas are the chief centres of these activities. The Medical Officer of the primary health centre acts as Health Officer for the area under the jurisdiction of the centre. He is assisted by a Health Visitor and a Sanitary Inspector. The District Health Officer i.e. District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer controls, supervises and coordinates these activities in all Primary Health Centres in his jurisdiction. He is responsible to the Regional Joint Director of Health Services, Rewa and he in turn to the Director of Public Health and Family Planning, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The District Health Officer is provided with sufficient number of technical and ministerial staff to carry on this work. Sanitation, public health and conservancy in the urban areas are the responsibilities of the respective municipalities. Panna municipality looks after this job in Panna town.

Water Supply¹

The public Health Engineering Department looks after the water supply scheme in the town. In the rural areas, the Gram Panchayats and the Development Blocks make arrangements for adequate supply of drinking water by sinking new wells and repairing the old ones.

Drainage and Slum Clearance

There is no underground drainage system in the District. No schemes of slum clearance have been taken up so far.

1. Ajaigarh State Administration Report, 1917-18.
2. Panna State Administration Report, 1913-14.

1. For details see Chapter XIV also.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services in the modern sense appeared as a consequence of the industrial revolution in Europe. Consequently the working conditions and the welfare of the industrial labourer came within the purview of the Governments. Recently, as in many other countries, India has also developed organised services for the weaker sections of the society. The welfare of the industrial labourers has been dealt with in Chapter V- Industries and Crafts. The welfare of other classes of labourers and the welfare of other weaker sections, control of harmful habits like drinking, and the role of public trusts are dealt with in this chapter.

Labour Welfare (Non Industrial)

The different merging units of the new Madhya Pradesh had their own Acts and Rules to safeguard the interests of the workers in shops and establishments. These were superseded by the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act 1958. The new Act covered the workers in shops and commercial establishments, restaurants and hotels, theatres, etc. Other Acts enforced in the District are Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Bidi and Cigar Labourers (Employment Rules) Act 1966 and Contract Labourers (Regulation and Termination) Act 1970. The workers of Shops and establishments are protected in their service conditions, pay, and benefits of leave, provident fund and bonus. The maximum working hours prescribed are 8 hours in a day or 48 hours in a week and an overtime of 6 hours to be paid at double the normal rate. They are to be given one day weekly off from duties, with casual leave not exceeding 14 days in a year. The State Government also appeals to the employers to grant paid holidays to their workers on the occasions of National significance, e.g., the Independence day, the Republic day, and 2nd October, etc. The workers are also entitled to privilege leave of 30 days earned every 12 months of service, Employees Provident Fund, and Bonus under Central Acts. The Employees Provident Fund Act (Central) is applicable to shops and establishments with at least 20 workers and to such workers who have worked for 240 days in a year. It is obligatory for the employer to credit 6 1/4 per cent of the employees pay in the E.P.F. and add an equal amount to his credit and also pay the approved rate of interest on the amount. Under the Bonus Act of 1965 (Central) in establishment employing at least 20 workers, every worker with 30 days attendance in a year is entitled for a bonus. Profit earning

establishments are obliged to pay bonus of Rs. 100.00 at least or a minimum 4 per cent of the workers pay subject to the condition that the establishment has not run into losses in the year. Higher bonus @ 8.33 per cent sanctioned in 1973-74 was later withdrawn after the declaration of Internal Emergency in 1975. It was also relaxed for a few years for establishments suffering losses. During the year 1976 the Labour Department inspected 143 establishments and detected 18 cases of default on the part of employers. These are subjudice in Labour Courts.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 already covering the labourers and workers of a large number of industries was extended to rice, flour and *dal* mills, printing press, public motor transport, construction and maintenance of buildings and roads, local authorities, stone breaking-crushing, etc., on 6th August, 1960. It was made applicable to shops and establishments from 13th February, 1963 and to agricultural workers from 1970. The rates of minimum wages are fixed separately for workers in different fields and are revised from time to time according to needs and circumstances.

Under the 20-Point Development Programme announced by the Prime Minister on 1st July, 1975 the protection of unorganised labourers and workers in the field of agriculture, in villages and the contract labourers in construction or maintenance of buildings, roads, dams, irrigation canals, etc., is a very important step towards labour welfare. The Minimum Wages Act 1948 (Central) is now being implemented rigidly in agriculture and contract works. On the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board, the Minimum Wages Board at the State level has approved a minimum of Rs. 3.50 per day for the agricultural labourers and contract labourers. The rates within the Municipal limits and for workers in employment of the Local Authorities including Panchayats is Rs. 4.00 per day, with effect from 2nd October, 1975. The Inspecting machinery of the Labour Department has been geared up with wider powers and facilities to tour the villages and work sites and implement the Act. Similar powers have also been extended to extra-Departmental Officers and inspectors for the purpose.

PROHIBITION

The major portion of Panna District is covered by the former Panna State, and the remainder by several petty States. The consumption of liquor and other intoxicants was never prohibited in these Princely States.

Prohibition was not introduced even during the Vindhya Pradesh regime (1948-1956). The Government policy had been to earn the maximum income with minimum consumption of intoxicants. Keeping in view the guiding principles the rates of excise duties were enhanced on liquors with effect from 1st April, 1953. The

duty on *ganja* and opium were fixed at the rate of Rs. 146.00 and Rs. 215.00 per *seer*. Duty on country spirit sold in border shops was also raised from Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.00 per L.P.gallon. The Uttar Pradesh Opium Smoking Act, 1934 was extended to Vindhya Pradesh with effect from 28th March, 1952. The opium smokers were registered under the said Act. On 1st October, 1953 fresh registrations were stopped and with the object of stopping the supply of opium completely by March, 1959 it was decided to reduce the supply of opium annually @ 10 per cent.¹ The number of excise shops were also curtailed year after year.²

Control by Imposition of Heavy Duties

Even after the formation of the new Madhya Pradesh in 1956 prohibition could not be introduced in the District. However, the State Government has intensified its efforts to reduce the consumption of liquor and other intoxicants by increasing the rates of excise duty. The table showing the rates of duties imposed during the succeeding years is given in the Appendix. In districts can possess only limited quantities of liquor, *ganja* and *bhang*. Conversion or alteration of denatured spirit into intoxicants is also made an offence punishable under law.

Hemp Drugs

Charas, *ganja* and *bhang* are the products of hemp plants. *Charas*, a resinous content formed on the flowering tops of female hemp was imported from Central Asia. Since *Charas* is the most concentrated narcotic, it was banned by the Government of India in 1939. *Ganja* the flowering top of female hemp is produced in India. *Bhang* consists of its leaves is a milder intoxicant. The cultivation is restricted and issue prices of these products have also been raised from time to time, to minimise their consumption. The rates of duty on *Ganja* and *Bhang* are given in the Appendix. Since 1960-61 the duty on *ganja* was raised in 1962-63 and 1965-66. But it was lowered down to check smuggling in 1970-71 and 1971-72. However the rates were considered too low and were raised significantly in 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1976-77. The rates of *bhang* were increased in 1967-68, 1973-74 and 1976-77.

Opium

Opium is another concentrated intoxicant. Its production and distribution has been the monopoly of the Government of India. From 1st April, 1959, the sale of Opium is prohibited except for medical uses.

1. V.P. Administration Report, 1953, Rewa, 1954, pp. 19-20

2. Ibid, 1955, Rewa, p.21

Anti Drink Movements

The abolition of liquor and drug shops became a public demand following its adoption by the Indian National Congress. Prohibition was one of the eleven demands of Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. Though prohibition has not been introduced in the District, it remains the ultimate objective of Government policy. Prohibition week is celebrated in the first week of October (from 2nd to 8th) every year. The benefits of prohibition and the disadvantages of drinking and intoxication are explained to the public by the Government agencies through film shows, exhibition of posters, and lectures. One of the non-official agencies, the *Zila Nasabandi Samiti* is also working to educate the public against drinking and taking intoxicants.

Dry -Days

The Government has also declared 16 dry days of religious and national importance in a year, in addition to 4 days to be declared by the Collector and 3 days during the elections. Liquor shops are required to remain closed on the dry days.

Number of Shops

There have been very slight fluctuations in the number of *ganja* and *bhang* shops since 1964 to 1967. Their present number being 19 each. There is only one shop dealing with foreign liquor. Bars selling country liquor have increased from 22 in 1964 to 31 in 1976.

Excise Acts and Offences

Under the Madhya Pradesh Extension of Laws Act, 1958 the following Acts were extended to the whole province with effect from 1st January, 1959.

1. The Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915
2. The Central Provinces Opium Smoking Act, 1929 and
3. The Central Provinces Prohibition of Liquor Act, 1938.

The Opium (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Act 1955 was also extended to the whole of the new State. Enforcement of these Acts in the District is the responsibility of the District Excise Officer who executes the policies of the Department under the Statutory Authority of the Collector. Apart from the supervision of shops and distilleries and maintenance of the ware houses he is also responsible for the detection of Excise offences and prosecution of culprits.

During a period of eight years (1968-69 to 1975-76) in all 322 offences were registered in the District. Of these about 75 per cent are related to wine, *mahua*, etc., and 23.6 per cent to *ganja* and *bhang*. Only 1.4 per cent of cases were challaned for opium smuggling. From 1974-75 the figures of offences of each category have

started lowering down due to strict vigilance and prompt action taken by the Government.

Out of 322 cases challaned 76 related to hemp drugs, 4 to opium smuggling and the rest 242 related to illegal possession, illicit distillation faulty distillation, low duty paid possession, and non-duty paid possession of liquor, and violation of Mahua Rule. Out of these 51 cases were disposed off by the end of 31st March, 1976 and fines amounting to Rs. 6,847.00 were recovered.

Advancement of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Out of the total population of the District, i.e. 4,29,077 the Scheduled Castes number 73,232 and the Scheduled Tribes 58,129. They form 17.0 per cent and 13.54 per cent, respectively, of the total population. While the Scheduled Castes have been subject to observance of untouchability by the cast Hindus, the Scheduled Tribes have been residing in remote areas. Consequently persons of both these categories were degraded to the lowest level of social and economic conditions.

After Independence the upliftment of the backward classes became the special responsibility of the Democratic Governments. The first scheme for their betterment was prepared during the tenure of the first popular Ministry¹ in Vindhya Pradesh, in 1948-49. The Constitution of India provides special safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under Article 17 enforcement of disability arising out of untouchability was made a punishable offence. Subsequently the Government of India as well as the State Governments introduced schemes for the economic social and cultural development of these classes. All Departments of the State Government have been thinking to safeguard and protect the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Tribes, but the activities of the Tribal Welfare Department are entirely devoted to their development in various fields. It also coordinates the Harijan and Adivasi welfare activities of other Departments. Of all its activities the details of educational facilities *Balwadies*, hostels, reservation of seats in technical schools and institutions, lowering of minimum marks required for admission in Medical Colleges, Scholarships, exemption from tuition, games, union and examination fees, etc., are given in Chapter XV-Education and Culture.

1. V.P. Administration Report, 1948-49.

Abolition of Untouchability

After Independence observance of untouchability was made an offence punishable under Article 17 of the Constitution. The Social Welfare and Publicity Departments of the Government, through mass education media are trying to propagate the principle of equality of all citizens. *Harijan Sevak Sangh* has done commendable work in this field. It is through these efforts that the entry of Harijans in temples, hotels and other public places, and their access to wells of drinking-water are now accepted by the public at large. However, observance of untouchability has not been completely eradicated so far. Cases of defaults to occur occasionally and these are investigated, defaulters are brought to book and challans put up in the courts. During the past 20 years, i.e. from 1956-57 to 1975-76 only fourteen cases of observance of untouchability were reported, 5 cases in 1960-61, 1 case in 1964-65, 2 each in 1969-70 and 1970-71 and 2 each in 1974-75 and 1975-76. The Police put up challans of all these cases. One out of these was allowed to be compounded. Of the remaining 13 cases challaned ten cases stand decided. Five persons involved in 5 cases were convicted and nine persons involved in the other five were acquitted.

Health and Hygiene

Most of the diseases affecting the Harijans and Adivasis were found to be spreading from impure drinking water. The Government, therefore, made provisions for grant-in-aid to these classes for digging wells for drinking water. During the last three years a total of 34 wells were dug for *Harijan* settlements and 2 wells for *Adivasi* villages in Reserved electoral constituencies.

Housing Plots and Subsidies

The Government has decided to distribute plots and provide subsidies to houseless Harijans for construction of houses. Initially the Government contribution for house construction was 50 per cent of the cost upto a maximum of Rs. 900.00 per house. Subsequently it was raised to 75 per cent.

Later in 1973-74 the ceiling was raised to Rs. 2,000. Plots were distributed to Harijans in Gandhigram colony and construction works of common public utilities were carried out by the Government, e.g., schools, *panchayat bhawan* (community centres), etc., Other essential civic amenities like roads, electricity, pipelines, sewage, play ground, etc. were also provided. During the Second Five Year Plan 89 Harijans were given a sum of Rs. 39,750 as Housing loans. In the Third Five Year Plan other 45 Harijans were provided with a total amount of Rs. 35,250 on loan. During the last five years Rs. 21,500 = 00 were distributed as loan to 19 Harijans who came forward to avail of this facility. Housing subsidy is also provided to houseless Harijans and Adivasis for the purchase of plots elsewhere outside

Gandhigram.

Under the Scheme of housing approved under 20 Point Programme of Development launched on 1st July, 1975, free plots and bamboo and logs were given to the deserving poor and houseless persons in villages. Firewood is also provided to these people from the depots of the Forest Department at cheaper rates.

Cooperative Societies

Efforts have been made by the Tribal Welfare and Cooperative Departments to organise the poor Harijans and Adivasis in cooperative societies. This has helped to improve their economic condition and made them less vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous persons in business, banking and other trades. The movement started in the District from Ajaigarh in late sixties (15.12.1967), mostly in the field of agriculture. These cooperative societies have been given preference in the allotment of land by the Government. According to the class of members, there were 7 Adivasi cooperative societies, 9 Harijan cooperative societies and 2 cooperative societies of other backward classes. The Adivasi and Harijan cooperative societies are, without exception Agricultural cooperative societies, where as the other two are concerned with lime industry and mining of yellow and white ochres. In the year 1970-71, the Harijan and Adivasi cooperative societies had the total memberships of 248. In 1974-75 their number had risen to 295, including 26 members of lime and ochre cooperative societies.

The total of share capital of all the three categories of cooperative societies in that year was Rs. 56,637, (Adivasi Cooperative Societies Rs. 29,300, Harijan Cooperative Societies Rs. 25,375 and Cooperative Societies of other Backward Classes Rs. 1,962). The working capital of the Adivasi Cooperative Societies was 252 per cent of their share capital i.e., Rs. 73,018. They had advanced sums amounting to Rs. 12,996 and had received Rs. 20,000 as Government aid and Rs. 7,774 as subsidy. The Harijan Cooperative Societies had a working capital of Rs. 30,761, They too were provided with the Government aid of Rs. 20,000. In addition they were given a subsidy of Rs. 25,38. The working capital of cooperative societies of other backward classes was Rs. 3,931 in 1975.

Agricultural Subsidies and Loans

Under the Agricultural Development Scheme Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given loans and aids by the Government for various purposes, e.g., for Tractorisation, purchase of bullocks, seeds, chemical fertilizers, digging of wells, fitting of diesel or electric pumps, etc.

During the two years 1973-74-75, an amount of Rs. 55,750 was given in subsidy (*anudan*) to 110 Adivasis for dryfarming, construction or repair of wells and purchase of diesel and electric pumps. Among the Harijans 83 persons benefitted with the Government subsidy of Rs. 35,000.

Loans at Differential Rates of Interest for Self Employment

Under a scheme approved by the State Government, and in cooperation with the State Bank of India, the Tribal Welfare Department sanctions loans to Harijans and Adivasis for self employment. Under the scheme such business/ professions are selected where investment does not exceed Rs. 5000.00 The assistance is given at the following rate.

Loan by Nationalised Bank- 75 per cent

Soft loan by State Government- 10 per cent

Subsidy- 15 per cent

Under the employment scheme the State Bank of India also advances a special loan to these people. In this District the work on the scheme started in 1974-75 only. In that year 6 Adivasis and 6 Harijans were considered for such loans.

Industrial Aid

The State Government, in cooperation with the State Bank of India also advances loans to the Harijans and Adivasis for establishing industries or making improvements in the old ones. During the first four Five year Plans, 77 persons were given Industrial loans to the tune of Rs. 39,000. In the 5th Five year Plan only one person was given a loan of Rs. 750, only in the initial year but the scheme was accelerated with a new allotment and in 1975-76 large sums were advanced to 75 Harijans for industrial purposes, the total amount distributed, being Rs. 37,500.

Assistance to Fresh Law Graduates

In order to assist the law graduates of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in establishing in the legal practice the government provides an assistance of Rs. 200 p.m. during the initial one year. During the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 only one person availed of the assistance.

Assistance in Securing Employment

The Employment Exchange also registers the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for employment and takes special care to see their absorption in services. The Employment Exchange, Panna was established in 1962.

Since then it registered 2,298 Harijans and 759 Adivasis as candidates for services. Of these 752 Harijans and 458 Adivasis succeeded in securing jobs while the remaining candidates did not review their candidature. On 31st March, 1976 there were only 139 Harijan and 19 Adivasi candidates in the Live Register of the Employment Exchange.

Legal Aid

In order to enable the indigent Adivasis and Harijans, to get justice, to defend or claim their rights in the law courts the State Government provides them legal aid in each case for meeting the expenses of court proceedings. Under the Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes (Legal Aid) Rules 1960 and Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Castes (Legal Aid Assistance) Rules 1963, financial aid is given to meet the expenses of court fees, pleader's fee, etc., In Panna District only a few Harijans and Adivasis have availed of these facilities upto November 1976. The response from the possible beneficiaries is likely to increase as the scheme gets more publicity.

Security of Land Tenure

Under Section 165 (6) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue code, 1959, land belonging to an Adivasi can not be purchased by any non-advasi, except under special permission obtained from the collector.

Tenure of Trees on Personal Land

The valuable trees standing on private property of tribes were generally purchased by contractors at very low prices. Now removal of all such timber trees has been prohibited and no permits for cutting trees by contractors are issued. It has been decided to remove the timber on the fields of Adivasis through the agency of Tribal Cooperative Societies or the Tribal Development Corporation.

Reservations in Services and Representations

There is a provision of reservation of some posts in each category of public services. At the State level 15 and 18 per cent of posts in Class I, are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. This applies to Class II posts also. For posts filled up by direct recruitment at the District level 19 per cent posts in Class III and Class IV are reserved for the Adivasis. The percentage of reservations for Harijans is 17. The posts are reserved not only in direct recruitment but also for promotions.

In the public representations, of panchayats and municipalities also there is a provision that at least one scheduled caste and one scheduled Tribe person must

be elected failing which, nominations will be made.

Debt Relief

Madhya Pradesh has been the pioneer State in the country in enacting legislation to free the poor masses from irredeemable debts. Under the Debt Relief Regulation all debts owed by *Harijan* and *Adivasi* farmers owning upto one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of unirrigated land, and other farmers possessing half of these limits, and landless labourers and artisans have been freed from their debts to private moneylenders. Decrees already awarded by the courts in satisfaction of debts and interests have been annulled and properties attached for the purpose released. In the case on non-*Harijan* and non-*Adivasi* farmers also recovery proceedings have been stayed for a year or more.

In Panna District the Debt Relief court, Panna registered 808 cases of *Harijan* and *adivasi* indebtedness from 1973 to 1975 of which all cases were disposed off by the end of March 1976. It provided partial or total relief to 996 persons of Scheduled Castes and Tribes from unreasonable terms and amounts of debts. It involved a total sum of Rs. 4,56,060.

PUBLIC TRUSTS

Shri Prannath Ji Mandir Trust, Padmawatipuri, Chhatra Panna, is the only registered trust worth mention in Panna District. It was established in 1945 by the Pranami Society for religious purposes and social upliftment. Prannath, after whose name the Trust was founded, was the son of Keshava Thakur, a minister of Jamnagar State in Kathiawad. He founded the Pranami Dharma, a religious sect devoted to Shri Krishna, Maharaja Chhatrasal was a staunch devotee of Prannath. The followers of Pranami Sect number a few lacs, some of whom are settled in distant parts of India and also in Nepal, Tibet and other countries.

The All India and Inter National Pranami Society is the owner of the Trust. The Trust was registered on 30th April, 1961. It is managed by a Board of Trustees hailing from all parts of India. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman reside at Tank-Gaya and Calcutta, respectively. The Trust has four temples with *pujaris* for each. It also maintains a separate office, a religious school (*Tartam Vidyalyaya*), a secondary School, a girls school, a library and a clinic. It also awards scholarships to students, and free meals to *sadhus*.

Initially the trust owned immovable property worth Rs. 2,73,000 and movable property worth Rs. 1,58,135. By the close of the year 1976, the value of its immovable property was estimated at Rs. 3,44,000 and that of movable property at Rs. 3,11,000.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Public Life

As a result of formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948 the District, for the first time, joined the main stream of the political life of the country. Public life in this district was, therefore, not so well and freely organised as it exists today, because the princely rulers did not encourage free expression of public opinion or public participation in the state's affairs. Consequently, agencies and institutions through which the public could express their problems were few. After attainment of independence and promulgation of the Constitution of Republic of India, public opinion became efficiently organised and got a weightage in administration.

Representation of the District in Union Legislature

The representation of the District in Union Legislatures dates from the year 1951-52 when first general elections were held in the District to elect members to the Lok Sabha, under the People's Representation Act of 1950. Under the Indian Constitution there are two Houses of Union Legislature, namely, the Lok Sabha (the House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The Lok Sabha has its members directly elected by the people while the Rajya Sabha members are elected indirectly by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies.

Panna District was included in two Lok Sabha constituencies one of which was a single-member constituency called the Satna Lok Sabha Constituency and the other, double-member constituency called the Chhatarpur-Tikamgarh-Datia Constituency, created by Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Vindhya Pradesh) Order, 1950. The Satna constituency comprised the Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Satna and Panna districts, including the Pawai Vidhan Sabha constituency of Panna District. It was a single member constituency and had 2,93,454 voters. In the election only 1,01,641 valid votes were cast and a representative for the Lok Sabha was elected. In the double member constituency, namely Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh and Panna, the Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Panna and Ajaigarh of the District were included in 1952 elections. The constituency had 5,87,455 total voters out of whom 3,47,910 cast valid votes and

returned two members to the Lok Sabha.

During the second general elections of 1957 the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, reduced the number of Lok Sabha constituencies for this district to only one constituency, which, however, was a double-member constituency. The newly created constituency had Panna and Pawai constituencies of the Vidhan Sabha. The constituency was having 7,71,940 voters, out of whom 5,36,011 cast valid votes, and elected two representatives to represent Panna District in the Lok Sabha.

As a result of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1961, the two-member Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency serving this District was delimited together under a single-member Khajuraho constituency and it comprised of Panna, Devendranagar and Pawai Assembly constituencies of Panna District. In addition, it also included parts of Chhatarpur and Satna district. The constituency had 4,69,766 voters out of whom 1,93,432 cast valid votes in the Third General Elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1962. For the subsequent general elections of 1967 and midterm poll of 1971, the district was grouped under Satna Lok Sabha constituency by the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1964. The newly created Satna Lok Sabha constituency comprised of Panna, Amanganj and Pawai Assembly constituencies of Panna District and parts of Chhatarpur and Satna District. The constituency had 5,25,824 total number of voters out of whom 2,70,307 cast valid votes.

In 1971 mid term elections to the Lok Sabha, the name and extent of the Satna Lok Sabha Constituency which included Panna District remained unchanged. The total number of voters in the constituency was 5,71,563 and the total number of valid votes cast was 2,98,990.

Representation in State Legislature

The District became an active participant in the general elections for the first time in 1952 when a state legislature or the Vidhan Sabha was constituted after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh. The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1950, divided Panna district in 3 Assembly constituencies, one of which was a two-member constituency. Thus the District sent four members for

representing its interest in the first State Assembly of 1952. The table below gives the details of the elections held in 1952.

Table No. XVIII-1
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1952

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Number of seats allotted	Total number of	
			Voters	Valid votes Polled
1.	Panna	1	36,315	8,246
2.	Pawai	2	61,344	29,612
3.	Ajaigarh	1	36,339	8,562

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1952

After the Reorganisation of States in 1956, which merged four different political units namely Mahakoshal, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal units into new Madhya Pradesh, a new Vidhan Sabha was created, for which the elections were held in 1957. The District was divided into two Vidhan Sabha seats for 1957 elections by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956. One of the constituencies was a double-member constituency. Thus, after 1957 elections the District was represented in the State Vidhan Sabha by three members. The table below gives details of 1957 Vidhan Sabha elections.

Table No. XVIII-2
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Total Number of	
		Voters	Valid Votes Polled
1.	Panna	45,472	15,377
2.	Pawai (double-member)	91,321	51,501

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1957

Due to Abolition of Double-Member Constituencies Order 1961, the Assembly constituencies were redivided into three single-member constituencies for the Third General Elections of 1962 and one of the seats (Pawai Constituency) was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The table below gives the details of election results of 1962.

Table No. XVIII-3
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Total Number of	
		Voters	Valid Votes Polled
1.	Panna	53,460	18,994
2.	Devendra Nagar	49,724	19,656
3.	Pawai (S.C)	53,816	12,499

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Reports, 1962

For the general elections of 1967 and 1972 the number of constituencies remained the same. The following table shows the details of the elections of 1967 and 1972.

Table No. XVIII-4
Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1967 and 1972

S. No.	Name of Constituency	1967 Elections		1972 Elections	
		Total Number of		Total Number of	
		Voters	Votes Polled	Voters	Votes Polled
1.	Panna	63,986	32,210	77,979	49,147
2.	Amanganj (S.C.)	63,363	23,168	73,975	34,602
3.	Pawai	58,163	25,361	66,462	38,315

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Reports, 1967 and 1972

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Indian National Congress

A. In the Lok Sabha

In the first Lok Sabha elections held in 1952, the Congress party set-up its candidates for all the three Lok Sabha seats in the District and won all the seats. In the Chhatarpur-Datia Tikamgarh (Double-member) constituency which included

Panna and Ajaigarh Assembly Constituencies, it polled 1,62,871 valid votes as against 3,47,010 total valid votes polled in the constituency. From the Satna Constituency (including Pawai Assembly constituency) it polled 48,800 valid votes as against a total number of 1,01,641 valid votes polled in the constituency.

In the subsequent General Elections of 1957 the seats allotted to district were reduced to only 2 and the total area of the District was covered under the Khajuraho (double-member) Lok Sabha Constituency. The Congress party sponsored its candidates for both the seats and came out successful at both the places. It polled a total of 2,67,804 valid votes as against 5,36,011 valid votes polled in the constituency in 1957.

In the third general elections of 1962, the number of seats for the district was reduced to only one which was again successfully contested by the party, which polled 89,722 valid votes as against, 1,93,432 total valid votes cast in the Khajuraho Lok-Sabha Constituency.

For the Fourth general elections 1967 and the mid-term poll of 1971, the District was included in the Satna Lok Sabha constituency. The Congress contested the seat in both the elections. It was successful in 1967 election securing 1,32,260 valid votes as against a total of 2,70,307 valid votes cast in the constituency. But, in 1971 mid-term elections the party lost the contest and it secured 1,21,280 votes as against a total of 2,98,990 valid votes in the constituency.

B. In the Vidhan Sabha

In 1952, the party successfully contested all the four seats from the three constituencies of the District for the Vidhan Sabha of Vindhya Pradesh. In Panna Constituency it secured a total of 6,551 valid votes out of 8,246 valid votes polled in the constituency. In the Pawai (double-member) Constituency it polled a total of 21,355 valid votes out of 29,612 valid votes polled in the constituency. In the Third Vidhan Sabha constituency of Ajaigarh the party secured 4,533 valid votes out of a total of 8,562 valid votes polled in the constituency.

For the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1957, the number of constituencies was reduced to two and the total number of seats to three only. All the three seats were contested by the Party. However, it was successful in securing two seats of the Pawai (double-member) constituency having secured a total of 28,502 valid votes out of 51,501 valid votes polled. It was unsuccessful in retaining the seat in Panna Constituency and secured 3,198 valid votes out of 15,377 valid votes polled.

For 1962 general elections of the Vidhan Sabha, the number of seats remained three only but the number of constituencies was increased to three due to the conversion of Pawai (double-member) Constituency into single member seat and also creation of Devendranagar constituency. Here again the party sponsored its candidates for all the three seats of (1) Panna, (2) Devendranagar and (3) Pawai (Scheduled Caste) constituency. However, it was successful only in Panna and Devendranagar. The Pawai seat was lost by it. The Party secured 12,966 valid votes out of 18,994 valid votes polled in Panna constituency. In Devendranagar constituency, the Party secured 10,434 valid votes out of 19,656 total valid votes polled. In the Pawai (Scheduled Castes) constituency, the Congress got only 3,159 valid votes as against 12,499 total valid votes polled.

For 1967 general elections, the Congress again contested all the three seats-Panna, Amanganj (Scheduled Castes) and Pawai constituencies, and was successful in getting all the three seats. In Panna constituency, the party candidate got 16,671 valid votes out of 32,210 valid votes polled. In Amanganj constituency, which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Party got 11,074 valid votes out of 23,168 valid votes polled in the constituency. In Pawai constituency, the Party was able to secure 11,545 valid votes out of 25,361 valid votes polled.

In 1972 general elections the number of seats and also the names of the constituencies remained unchanged. The Congress successfully contested all the three seats. In Panna constituency it got 26,533 valid votes out of 49,147 total valid votes. In Amanganj constituency, the Party secured 19,787 valid votes out of 34,602 valid votes. In Pawai the Party got 16,954 valid votes out of 38,315 valid votes, polled in the constituency.

Bhartiya Jana Sangh

In the Lok Sabha

The Jana Sangh entered the field of Lok Sabha elections in 1951-52 and sponsored its candidates for all the three seats allotted to the District, (two from Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh and one from Satna constituency) having secured 59,764 total valid votes out of 3,40,010 valid votes and 10,388 out of 1,01,641 valid votes polled respectively, in the constituencies. It was, however not successful in capturing any Lok Sabha seat in the District. For 1957 elections, the Party contested for both the seats from Khajuraho double-member constituency of the District but was again unsuccessful in capturing any seat. It secured 1,23,698 valid votes out

of 5,36,011 valid votes polled in the constituency.

In 1962 elections to the Lok Sabha, the Party put up its candidate in the Khajuraho constituency but was unsuccessful, having secured 73,092 valid votes out of 1,93,432 total valid votes polled in the constituency. In 1967 elections, the Party again contested the only seat from Satna (including Panna district) constituency but was unsuccessful, having polled 95,681 valid votes out of 21,70,307 total valid votes polled. However, the party was victorious in 1971 mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha for Satna seat, having secured 1,60,084 valid votes out of 2,98,990 valid votes polled in the constituency.

In the Vidhan Sabha

In the first Vidhan Sabha elections of 1952, the Jan Sangh contested for all the four seats of the District from (1) Panna, (2) Pawai (double-member) and (3) Ajaigarh Vidhan Sabha constituencies but was unsuccessful in gaining any seat. It polled 462 valid votes out of 8,246 valid votes polled in Panna constituency. In Pawai constituency, it secured 6,102 valid votes out of 29,612 valid votes polled. In Ajaigarh constituency it was able to secure only 1,566 votes out of 8,562 valid votes polled.

For the second general elections of 1957, the number of seats was reduced to three out of which Panna was a single-member and Pawai was a double-member constituency. The Party was, however, again unsuccessful in getting any seat. In Panna constituency, the party secured 2,884 votes out of a total of 15,377 valid votes polled. In Pawai (double-member) constituency, the party got 13,876 votes out of a total of 51,501 valid votes polled in the constituency.

For the third general elections of 1962 there were three Vidhan Sabha seats in the District, one each from Panna, Devendranagar and Pawai constituencies. The Pawai seat was, however, reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Jan Sangh put up its candidates for all the seats but could gain only Pawai seat, being defeated in the other two constituencies (i) In Panna constituency, the Party got 6,028 votes as against 18,994 valid votes polled, (ii) In Devendranagar seat, the Party got 4,518 votes out of 19,656 valid votes polled. The Pawai constituency gave the party narrow victory, the party candidate having polled 4,945 votes out of 12,499 valid votes polled.

In the fourth general elections to the Vidhan Sabha held in 1967, the Party put up its candidates for all the three seats in Panna, Amanganj and Pawai constituencies but could not gain any seat. In Panna constituency, the party got 12,831 votes out of 32,210 valid votes polled. In Amanganj constituency, which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Party candidate got 6,511 votes out of 23,168 valid votes polled. In Pawai constituency the total number of valid votes polled was 25,361 out of which 4,518 were cast in favour of the Party candidate.

In the fifth general elections of 1972, the party unsuccessfully contested all the three seats from the same constituencies as in 1967. In Panna constituency, the Party got 15,169 votes out of 49,147 total valid votes. In Amanganj constituency 11,691 votes out of 34,602 valid votes while in the Pawai constituency the party got 12,003 votes out of a total of 38,315 valid votes polled.

Socialist Party

This was also an All India party which had established its unit in Vindhya Pradesh in 1948-49 when socialist workers who had taken a primary membership of the congress decided to break away from the parent body and formed the Socialist Party.

In the Lok Sabha

The Party put up candidates for elections to the Lok Sabha. In 1952 elections, the Party put up two candidates in the Lok Sabha constituencies covering this District. One was from Chhatarpur-Tikamgarh-Datia (double-member) constituency, while the second seat was contested from Satna (including Pawai Assembly) constituency. But the Party lost the contest, having secured 31,819 votes out of 3,47,010 valid votes polled in the Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh constituency, while in the Satna Lok Sabha constituency it polled 12,841 votes out of 1,01,641 valid votes polled.

In 1957 elections, the Party did not put up any candidate for the Lok Sabha seat. In the third general elections of 1962 the Party contested the only Lok Sabha seat from the Khajuraho (including Panna) constituency but lost the seat having secured only 7,183 votes out of 1,93,432 valid votes polled. In the fourth general elections of 1967 and the mid-term poll of 1971 the Party did not contest the Lok Sabha seat in the District.

In the Vidhan Sabha

The party did not put up candidates for the Vidhan Sabha in the elections of 1952 and 1957. However, it fielded its candidate in the third general elections of 1962 for one of the three Vidhan Sabha seats in the District. The Party candidate contested for the Pawai Vidhan Sabha seat in 1962 which was reserved for Scheduled Castes. But it was defeated having secured 2,398 votes out of a total of 12,499 valid votes polled. In 1967 the Party merged with the Praja Socialist Party to form the Samyukt Socialist Party.

Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party

The party entered the field of elections right from the First General Elections of 1952.

In the Lok Sabha

Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party put up its candidates for two of the three seats allotted to the District in 1952 elections. The party put up one candidate each from the Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh (double-member) constituency and the Satna Lok Sabha constituency but was unsuccessful in both, having polled 30,042 votes out of 3,47,010 valid votes from Chhatarpur-Tikamgarh and 12,513 votes out of 1,01,641 valid votes from the Satna constituency. In the latter elections, however, it did not contest any seat for the Lok Sabha.

In Vidhan Sabha

For the Vidhan Sabha seats also, the Party fielded candidates for two out of four seats, from Panna and Ajalgarh constituencies in Vidhan Sabha having polled 432 votes out of 8,246 valid votes polled and 1,864 votes out of 8,562 valid votes, respectively. Thus, it was unsuccessful. In subsequent elections, the party abstained from the election contest.

Praja Socialist Party**In the Lok Sabha**

Praja Socialist Party contested both the Lok Sabha seats from the Khajuraho (double-member) constituency in 1957, but was unsuccessful, having secured 73,024 votes out of 5,36,011 valid votes polled. In the 1962 Lok Sabha elections, the party fielded its candidate for the only seat of the District from Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency. However, it was unsuccessful having polled 23,435 valid votes out of a total of 1, 93,432 valid votes polled in the constituency. It abstained from the

subsequent elections to the Lok Sabha.

In the Vidhan Sabha

For the Vidhan Sabha elections, the Party put up candidates for two out of three seats, one from Panna and one from Pawai (double-member) constituency. Both the candidates were however, unsuccessful. The party candidate, however, polled only 1,038 votes out of 15,377 valid votes polled in Panna constituency and only 5,702 votes out of 51,507 valid votes polled in Pawai (double-member) constituency. For the third general election to the Vidhan Sabha held in 1962, the party contested from only one constituency i.e., Pawai (Scheduled Castes) but was unsuccessful, having polled 1,997 votes out of a total of 12,499 valid votes polled in the constituency. The Party did not contest the subsequent elections of 1967 and 1972.

Communist Party of India

The Party did not regularly enter the election field either for the Lok Sabha or the Vidhan Sabha. It sponsored one candidate for the single-member Satna (including Panna) constituency of the Lok Sabha in 1967 elections but was unsuccessful, having polled only 12,789 votes out of a total of 2,70,307 valid votes polled. It did not contest the mid-term elections for the Lok Sabha held in 1971.

Communist Party of India did not contest any seat in the First and Second general elections. The Party candidate, however, contested one seat from Devendranagar constituency in 1962 and polled 4,704 votes out of 19,656 valid votes polled. It did not, however, contest any subsequent election to the Vidhan Sabha.

Newspapers

The profession of journalism took concrete shape in the District only from the year 1940 onwards. The first magazine to be published from Panna was the *Vindhya Bhoomi* which started publication during the tenure of the princely rule and continued publication even later. It was a Hindi weekly which devoted its pages to the religious, special and economic problems of the region. Later on, 4 more journals were started from Panna namely (i) *Chhatrasai*, (ii) *Panna Samachar* (both Hindi daily newspapers), (iii) *Sawdhan*, (iv) *Chuski* (both Hindi weeklies). Out of these only the last named i.e. *Chuski* is continuing its publication even today, having

been founded in the year 1969. From November, 1976 a Hindi weekly entitled *Kartavya* also started its publication from Panna.

From the above account it is obvious that the District has made little progress in so far as the publication of newspapers and magazines is concerned. Therefore, the conscious and literary minded public of the District is not fully served by the publications from within the District. Therefore, there is a good flow of newspapers, magazines and periodicals published from outside the District as detailed below.

The important English dailies subscribed by the people are (1) *The Times of India* (2) *The Hindustan Times* (3) *The Statesman* (4) *The Indian Express* (5) *Patriot* (6) *National Herald* (all from Delhi) and (7) *Hitavada* and *M.P. Chronicle* (from Bhopal). The Hindi dailies having wider circulation in the District are (1) *Nagar Jyoti* (Satna) (2) *Bharat* (Allahabad) (3) *Nava Bharat Times* (4) *Hindustan* and (5) *Veer Arjun* (all from Delhi), (6) *Aaj* (Varanasi) (7) *Nava Bharat* (Bhopal), (8) *Nava Bharat*, (9) *Yugdharma* and (10) *Naveen Duniya* (11) *Nai-Duniya* (Indore), (12) *Jagaran* (Bhopal and Jhansi).

Among the popular English weeklies having circulation in the District are *Blitz*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *the Observer*, *Femina*, *Eve's Weekly*, *Star and Style*, *Cine Advance*, *Star-Dust* etc. The important Hindi weeklies are *Dinman*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Panchjanya* (all from Delhi), *Blitz* and *Dharmyug* (both from Bombay). the fortnightlies which are having a good demand in the District are *Screen* and *Filmfare* (English) and *Madhuri* (Hindi) and *Sarika* (Hindi), all from Bombay, and *Sarita* (from Delhi). The popular Hindi monthlies are *Navneet*, *Sarita*, *Mukta*, *Kadambini*, *Sushama*, *Nandan* and *Neeharika*.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The popular urge to organise voluntary associations for social and cultural upliftment was speeded up recently as a result of popular awakening and encouragement by the State in the various fields of public activity. The voluntary social service of significance was organised in the district only since 1960, when Manhar Mahila Samiti was organised at Panna which is trying to improve the lot of womenfolk of the District.

Manhar Mahila Samiti, Panna

This is the only institution of its kind in the District which was established on 21st March, 1960. It is doing useful service to the women in the field of economic,

educational, social and cultural fields. It is running classes for women on sewing and tailoring, knitting and embroidery. It is also running a kindergarten school and Balwadi. It is a registered body and has a total membership of 50. It maintains a paid staff of about 13 persons and an honorary staff of 14 persons. The table given below shows the details of its income and expenditure since 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Table No. XVIII-5
Income and Expenditure of Manhar Mahila Samiti

Year	Grants from			Total	Total
	Income	Education Deptt.	Panchayat Deptt.	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	18,596	3,425	2,875	24,896	11,440
1971-72	22,250	3,425	2,570	28,245	11,800
1972-73	19,746	3,425	1,804	24,975	19,746
1973-74	20,555	3,425	1,934	25,914	20,555
1974-75	25,836	2,823	990	29,549	25,836

Source- District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Panna

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajaigarh (24° 54'N, 80° 16'E)

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, Ajaigarh is situated on the Panna-Ajaigarh-Kartal road at a distance of about 32.6 km. to the north of Panna. Other roads emanating from this town are Ajaigarh-Tarla road, Ajaigarh-Nagod-Kalinjar road and Ajaigarh-Chandla road. Ajaigarh can be reached by bus in all seasons. Formerly, Ajaigarh was the chief town of Ajaigarh State and it was included in Zorghati or Huzur tahsil. Abul Fazl mentioned the place as the head-quarters of a *mahal* in Kalinjar *sarkar*, and referred to its stone fort on a hill ¹. The capital of Ajaigarh State was called the *nausahar* or the new city, that lay at the northern end of the rock on which the fort stood. It was built about A.D. 1810 by Bakht Singh. ²

The foundation of Ajaigarh is assigned to an unknown raja, named Ajay Pal of the Chauhan house of Ajmer. In inscriptions, the fort of Ajaigarh is mentioned as "Jayapura-durga" or the fortress of Jayapur. A High above the town towers the great fort of Ajaigarh on Kedar Parvat, which was one of the eight strong forts (Ath-Kot) of the Bundelas. The situation of these strongholds on the natural rugged country enabled the Bundelas to resist the attacks of the Mughals and the Marathas.

The Ajaigarh fort stands on a lofty (1111 metres high) flat topped spur of the Vindhyas within sight of river Ken (flowing at a distance of about 13 km.) It has about the same height as Kalinjar, situated at a distance of about 32 km. by road towards south-west of that place. The upper part of the rock, on which the fort of Ajaigarh stands, is quite inaccessible. The fort is nearly 1.6 km. in length from north to south and only a little less from west to east. It is nearly triangular in shape, the circuit of its walls being 4.8 km. Its rampart is composed of immense blocks of stone without cement, the parapet upon it is divided into "merlons resembling mitres". Muslim handiwork is apparent in some delicately carved stones. Formerly there were five gates, but three of these were blocked up long back. It can now be entered by two gates, the northern is known simply as Darwaja, while the south-eastern is called the Tarhaoni gate, leading directly to the village Tarhowan at the foot of the hill.

Near the northern gate there are two rockcut tanks, known as Ganga and Yamuna. A large tank in the centre of the building is called Ajay-pal-ka-talao. The tank near the southern end is called the Parmal Tal, or the Reservoir of Raja Paramardideva. Close to it is a ruined Chandel temple, attributed to the same raja. Near about are two other ruined temples, known as Chandeli Mahal. One of these temples, facing the west is very highly decorated, but almost all its figures are gone. On the rock at the Tarhaoni Gate there is a row of eight goddesses (Ashta-Shakti), of whom seven are in sitting and the other in standing postures. Each of them has separate frames, but they are roughly executed. They are Chandi, Chamunda, Kalika, Jayapura-durga, etc. Close by, there are several rows of small Jain figures, in sitting posture with their hands in their laps. A figure of Shashti (the goddess of fecundity) is also there with a child in her lap and cows and pigs around. Three ruined Jain temples, built in the style of Khajuraho art of the 11th century, can be traced.

Curiously enough, there is no mention of Ajaigarh by name in any of the Muslim histories, though it was certainly existing sometime before their sway in this region. The earliest of the Ajaigarh inscriptions belongs to Mandanavarman dated in *samvat* 1208 or A.D. 1141. But most of the inscriptions of this fort belong chiefly to the later period of Chandel history, after the occupation of Mahoba and Kalinjar by the Muslims. ¹ Trailokya-varman, the successor of Paramardideva early in the 13th century, had his headquarters at this place. His inscriptions are there as also of his successors Viravarman, Bhojavarman and Hammiravarman. Some historians believe that after the capture of Kalinjar by utubuddin in A.D. 1203, the Chandella chiefs resided ordinarily at Ajaigarh. ² It is a picturesque fort amidst thick forests of teak and ebony. During 1958-59 jungles were cleared around the monuments and a large number of sculptured stone fragments were stacked at one place. ³

In the Chandela inscriptions at Ajaigarh names of Ganda, Kirtivarman, Mandanavarman Trailokya-varman, Bhojavarman and Hammiravarman are mentioned. In these epigraphs, the fort is referred to as Jayadurga or Jayapura Durga and in one inscription Devi Chandika is invoked. It seems from one inscription that the custom of *sati* was prevailing. ⁴ The fort is under the care of the Archaeology Department. In A.D. 1800, Ajaigarh was taken by Ali-Bahadur after a siege of six weeks. ⁵

1. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari*, tr. by Blochmann, Vol. II, p. 116.

2. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, Vol. VI-A, p. 262.

1. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India* Vol. XXI, 48.

2. S.K. Mitra, *The Early Rulers of Khajuraho*, p. 7.

3. *Indian Archaeology, A Review*, 1958-59, p. 93.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 226-239.

5. Subsequent history is given in Chapter II.

As many as four annual *melas* meet at Ajaigarh on the occasions of *Shravan Poonima*, (full-moon day). In July/August, *sankrant* in January, *Shivaratri* in February-March and *Muharram* in February/March, respectively. Average total attendance in these fairs are about 2000, 5000, 5000 and 1000 respectively.

Apart from usual tahsil offices, Ajaigarh has a post office, 7 primary and 2 higher secondary schools, a library, Community Development Centre and a Patwari training centre.

During 1901 its population figure was 4,216 and in 1971 it was 6,095.

About 5 km. to the north of Ajaigarh there is a picnic spot in village Deogaon, on the Ajaigarh-Banda road. Bus is available to reach the place.

Amanganj (24° 26' N, 80° 02' E)

A village of Panna tahsil, Amanganj is connected with Panna by a road, lying at a distance of about 40 km. to the south-west of the District headquarters. It is connected with Pawai by the Amanganj-Pawai road. Other roads emanating from this village are Amanganj-Somaria road, Amanganj-Gunour road, and Amanganj-Kishangarh road. Buses are available to reach the place and there is a P.W.D. rest house to stay.

About 22.6 km. to the west of Amanganj there is a fall named Bade Pandwa and a cave with a few images. Small fairs are held at this spot on the occasions of *Basant-Panchami*, *Makar Sankranti* and *Sivaratri*. The weekly market meets on tuesdays.

There are post office, police station, primary and middle schools, a Sanskrit *Pathshala*, dispensary, rural health centre, hospital and maternity and child welfare centre and veterinary hospital at Amanganj. The population of this village was 3,425 in 1971.

Branches of the State Bank of India and of the Co-operative Bank are located at Amanganj

Dharampur (24° 58' N: 80° 26' E)

A village of Ajaigarh tahsil, Dharampur lies on a metalled road that connects another metalled road from Ajaigarh near village Nayagaon. Its distance from the tahsil headquarters is about 25 km. towards the north-east. The nearest main roads are Banda-Satna and Panna-Kalinjar roads.

Formerly, it was the headquarters of the Dharampur tahsil. Then a school and the usual tahsil offices were located in the village. In 1971 it had post office, a police station and primary and middle schools. The weekly market meets at Dharampur on Wednesdays.

The population figures of this village were 1,103 in 1901 and 2,462 in 1971. Within the jurisdiction of Dharampur, there is a village named Kudra from where, the local people say, the armature of Alha Udal's father Dakehraj Bakdora was picked up.

There is a fort at Dharampur which is believed to have been built during the reign of the Chandella dynasty. A few ashrams of mendicants are also there.

Ganj (24° 24' N; 80° 26' E)

A Village of Panna tahsil, Ganj lies at a distance of about 25 km. to the south of Devendranagar and about 64 km. from the Satna Station of the Central Railway.

Originally Ganj was a part of Kuthara village and traditionally said to have been the *akhada* of a local hero named Maleha Parihar. It derived its name-Ganj, probably as it was the market place of Kuthara, then a flourishing place. Kuthara is now deserted and its former market has become a village. Ganj is famous for its betel leaves.

The place has a post office, an old fort, an encamping ground, a sarai and a police post, situated at a distance of about 1 1/2 km. in village Salaia. Now there are one primary and one middle school at Ganj. During 1901 its population was 384 and in 1971, 1,171.

Jhinna (25° 48' N; 80° 9' E)

A village of Ajaigarh tahsil, it is situated nearer to Panna than Ajaigarh. From Panna, its distance is about 9 km. to its north-west. Formerly, it was a village of the Zerghati tahsil. The nearest railway station is Attara on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Central Railway, with which it is connected by a road.

Jhinna appears to have been founded by the Gonds during their supremacy in this region. It is said that there were two brothers, the elder of whom, viz. Raja Satar resided in a fort, situated in the erstwhile Charkhari state, while the younger brother lived at Jhinna proper. They ruled over the entire territory of Zerghati-Vindhyachal.

The village was populated by 264 persons in 1901 and 579 persons in 1971. An annual *mela* meets here on the occasion of *Vasant Panchami*. There is a primary school at Jhinna. About 10 km. away from this place there is a dam on the river ghat.

• **Mahewa (24° 24' N; 80° 12' E)**

A village of Panna tahsil, Mahewa lies on a *Kutchha* road, at a distance of about 48 km. south of Panna and 13 km. east of Amanganj. The Satna railway station is about 80 km. from Mahewa. From Nagod it is about 46 km. away. Mahewa was a tahsil headquarters in the erstwhile Ajaigarh State.

In 1901 it had a State post office, a police station an encamping ground and a *sarai* for its inhabitants, numbering 1,617. In 1971 the population figure was 2,806. They enjoyed the benefit of a post office, 3 primary schools and a sub-centre of family planning. There is a small *garhi* at Mahewa. The weekly market meets on Mondays.

Mandla (24° 45' N; 79° 55' E)

A village of Panna tahsil Mandla is situated near the Ken river bridge on the Panna-Chhatarpur National highway. Its distance from Panna is about 23 km. to the west of the District headquarters. The nearest railway station is Harpalpur. Bus service is available, and there is a P.W.D. rest house for lodging. The main importance of this village is for its old Surya temple, which is rather a rare shrine in this area. The place possesses a post office, two primary schools and a police station. The total population of Mandla was 1,278 in 1971.

Nachna or Kuthara (24° 24' N; 80° 25' E)

A small village of Panna tahsil, Nachna is situated at a distance of about 3 km. to the west of Ganj, about 40 km. to the south-east of Panna and about 24 km. to the south-west of Nagod (in Satna district).

The little village stands on a clearing made by about 20 Kol families in the beginning of the 19th century. The spot is covered with ruined brick buildings and many others are lying on the Nachna-Ganj road. The site of Nachna is still called the *Khas Kuthara* (Kuthara). People say that, in former times Kuthara was a great city and the capital of the king of the country. It is recorded in the early history of

the Bundelas that Sohan Pal, the fourth in descent from the founder member Pancham, captured Kutharagarh about the middle of the 15th century.

Lakhura or Lakhawara is the name of the ground outside the fort of Kuthara, because near it a lakh mango trees were planted and a lakh Brahmanas were fed by the Raja. It is said that, a tunnel goes from Kuthara to the Satna or Gorena Nala, which flows past Nachna and joins the Ken river 17.6 km. south-west of Ganj.

There are two temples at Nachna one named after goddess Parvati, though there is no idol. The other belongs to Chaturmukh Mahadeva, that is a four faced *lingam*. The Parvati temple is very interesting, as it seems to have preserved the old fashion of the rockcut temples. The figures on the outer walls and the doorway are all in the Gupta style of sculpture and all the roofs are flat like those of the Gupta temples at Sanchi, Eran and Tigawan. The shrine is probably dated earlier than A.D. 500. "The door ways show typical Gupta design, with their oven- hanging lintels, figure panels in the upper corner, and general ornate treatment. The spirited floral scrolls and crisp modelling, the chiselled patterns on lintels, recall the brush forms of the Ajanta frescoes in their artistic workmanship¹". It is a two storeyed building nearly square in measurement. The lower storey is surrounded by a roofed cloister upwards of about 1.2 metres wide. The upper storey is quite plain. The doorway is on the west and the chamber is lighted by two trellises on the side walls. On the doorway of the lower storey, statues of Ganga and Yamuna were kept. The hair of the male figures of this temple are arranged in the same fashion as that of the Gupta king in their coins, with rows of curls. The sanctum is dimly lighted. Inside, there are figures of horned lions and men and also a few pillars. The outer faces of its walls are carved to imitate rock-work.

There is a Vakataka inscription on a loose slab at Lakhuria, referring to the Vakataka king, Prithvi Sena and his tributary, the local ruler of this place Vyaghra Deva, the father of the Uchhakalpa monarch Jayanatha.

The Chaturmukh temple is quite different in style, although its doorway is similar to that of the Parvati temple. It is a square building and stands on a raised platform. The *lingam* is about 1.5 metres in height with a large head, having the most elaborate head-dress on each of the four faces. Probably the Chaturmukh

1. R.K.Mookerji, The Gupta Empire, p. 151.

temple can be assigned to a period not earlier than. A.D. 600- 700. ¹ Local people say that the Chanakya was born at Nachna.

During 1962-63 a number of sculptures of the Gupta and the Kalachuri-Chandella period were picked up around Nachna. These include among others a miniture Gaja-Lakshmi as *lalata-bimba* on a door frame, slab with Vidyadhara couple and a square pillar base with Vishnu and his incarnations on it.

To the south of the village two temples and a mosque, constructed out of the old Gupta temples, were located. About 3 km. further south Gupta and post Gupta pillars, a *Chaturmukh linga* and a door-frame, with *matrikas* and other deities on it, were discovered in the Lakhura fort². Previously about half a dozen Gupta panels, depicting scenes from the Ramayana were noticed in the village. During the same time a mediaeval Brahmanical temple and a few sculpture were discovered at village Mohendra. During 1958-59 some attempts of preservation was made at the Parvati temple by resetting the loose stones and by clearing the forest growth.³ During 1971 the population figure of Nachna was 424.

The Chaturmukh nath *mela* meets at Nachna in Magha (January/February) for one day only. It is managed by the local gram panchayat and visited by about 3,000 persons.

Nalagaon (24 ° 58' N; 80 ° 23' E)

A village of Ajaigarh tahsil, Nalagaon lies about 6.4 km. to the west of Birsinghpur (in Satna District) and about 18.6 km. to the north of Ajaigarh. It is connected by metalled roads with both these places.

The monastery of Urmal Das is located at Nalagaon. He was a mendicant, who took up his residence at this place and died at the ripe age of 80. The Maharaja of Rewa used to bear the cost of worship at this monastery and paid for the priests. The shrine contains his abode. The carpet on which he sat for prayer, his two pillows, and sandals are kept on a wooden table.

1. Cunningham, Op. Cit. Vol. XXI, pp. 96-99.

2. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1962-63 p. 69.

3. Ibid. 1958-59, p. 93.

The village has a post office and primary school. The population figures were 1,285 and 2,249 in 1901 and 1971 respectively.

Paharikheda (Itwa) 25 ° 51' N; 80 ° 31' E)

A village of Panna tahsil, Paharikheda is connected with Panna by a *kutchha* road. It is at a distance of about 38 km. to the north-east of Panna. There is a P.W.D. rest house at Paharikheda and bus is available for transport.

It is believed by the local people that the Guru of the heaven (Brihaspati) had his hermitage at this place. Some say that it was actually the *ashram* of the Ramayanic sage Sutikhashna. A ruined *ashram* is located at Paharikheda.

The village has a primary and a middle school, a post office and an *ayurvedic* dispensary. Near about this place there is a small water fall.

Panna (24 ° 43' N; 80 ° 11' E)

The headquarters of the District, Panna is a picturesque place, lying strategically in a valley amidst forest covered lofty hills. The valley is highly cultivated and contains several lakes. The Satna railway station the nearest rail head, is about 70.4 km. from Panna, while the Harpalpur station on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Central Railway is situated at a distance of about 120 km. It lies on the Satna- Chhatarpur highway and is connected with many places of the District by good roads like the Panna-Ajaigarh Kartal-road, Panna- Amanganj road, etc.

Originally, Panna was a Gond settlement and fell to the Baghel chiefs of Rewa in the 13th and 14th century. During the reign of Raja Bhira, Panna was attacked by Sikandar Lodi in A.D. 1494. The assault was repeated in 1499. In 1555 it was possessed by Raja Ram Chandra of Rewa. In the 17th century it was taken by Chhatrasal and in 1675 he made it his headquarters. Tieffenthaler visited Panna about 1765 and referred to it as a populous village of the Danghai chief, famous for its diamond mines.

There are many large buildings at Panna, constructed mostly of local stone, that gives them a clean substantial appearance. Also the main street of the town is very clear. The most important buildings of Panna are the palace, the temples of Jugal Kishor, Shri Baldeoji, Govindji, Padmavati, Ram-Janaki and of Prannath, Jagadish swami, etc.

Jugal Kishor Temple

The temple of Jugal Kishore enshrines an idol of Krishna, the tutelary deity of the Panna chief. The idol is said to have been brought from Mathura/Vrindavana by

Swami Hariram Vyas under miraculous direction. A temple was built for the deity in 1813, and a *jagir* was gifted by the Raja for its upkeep. The temple is a fine example of the temple architecture of the mediaeval period. The huge dome of the temple is surmounted by a huge circular lotus, with gold pitcher in its centre. Its sanctum is dark, the idol can be seen with the help of lamps. On the full moon day of the month of Kartik, the shrine is illuminated and visited by many pilgrims.

Baldeoji Temple

The temple of Baldeoji was built during the rule of Raja Rudra Pratap Singh, from plans made by Mr. Manly. It is designed on the model of St. Paul's Cathedral of England. Its height is more than the Kandaria Mahadeva temple of Khajuraho and it is bigger than the Ranganath temple of Vrindavana. The entrance gate of this temple is very nice, the main shrine is situated in the centre of a spacious court yard. Its pillars have some affinity to with the Roman pillars, and its near triangular windows and minarets give impression of a church. The main dome, however, is surmounted by a big gold pitcher in Indian style. The huge idol, made of stone is very attractive. An annual *mela* meets in his honour in *Phalgun* or February for 15 days. It is managed by the Municipal Committee and visited by about 10,000 devotees from far and near. During the new moon day of autumn a beautiful pageant of Baldeo is put up in the courtyard of the temple for public view.

Prannath Temple

The huge and famous temple of Prannath belongs to the local sect of Dhanis or Prannathis, whose preceptor was Prannath. He came to Panna during the reign of Raja Sabha Singh, about A.D. 1742.¹ He was a native of Jamnagar in Kathiawad and was a *Kshatriya* by caste. Like Kabir he was well versed in the lore of both the Hindus and the Muslims and he endeavoured to show that, there exists no essential difference between them. Prannath collected a large number of sayings from the Vedas and the Koran and compiled these into fourteen volumes of verse. Its language is uncouth. As a mark of acceptance of his religious doctrine his Hindu and Muslim disciples used to take part in community feast. But they did not confound in mixing their civil or religious distinctions, though admitting at the same time that, the supreme God of all faith is one and the same. It is said, that when he reached Panna with his 1,100 followers he settled down on the bank of the Kundia river, the water of which was poisonous. Prannath took some water in his mouth and threw it again

in the same river. Hence-forward the river became pure. He appears to have risen in the favour of the administration by causing the diamond mines re-opened.

The temple was constructed according to the wish of Prannath, and his disciples believe that his soul is still existing in the shrine. The object of worship is one of Prannath's compilations, which is kept on a throne on a cloth used by the preceptor. His crown is also kept there. The main dome of the temple is made of marble and painted beautifully in different colours. It is surrounded by six smaller domes, one of which contains a huge bell. Its gong is audible from a distance of about 8 km. The inner view of the temple is very attractive, so is its *pradakshina* path. The *rasila* of Krishna and Radha is painted on its walls its floor and ceiling are decorated with marble. Adjacent to this temple there is a building, where Prannath used to give religious advices to his disciples. His throne and books are kept there. The spacious main hall is painted nicely.

The teachings of Prannath spread far and wide and reached even Nepal. Many Nepali Dhanis came to Panna to study the tenets of their leader. In Nepal, they were looked at askance and in Panna with disfavour. Consequently they were prosecuted with fines. To avoid prosecution, some of them classed themselves as worshippers of Radha-Krishna. A few openly admit of being Dhanis or Panna-Matis.

The population figure of Panna during 1901 was 11,346 and it rose to 24,367 in 1971. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality. All civic amenities are available in the Municipal wards. The weekly market of the town meets on Sundays in ward No 2. There are 18 primary, 6 middle and 3 higher secondary schools. Three colleges of the town include one Govt. College, one Dayabhai Churabhi College and one Bhatkhande Sangeet Mahavidyalaya. The public library is known as Yadavendra Pustakalaya. Piped water is available in the town.

About 4.8 km. to the south of the town there is a place named Janwar. It contains a *sati* stone and a platform, in memory of Dulha Devi. In near proximity is a spot known as the Thakur-Baba-Ki-Garhi

Pawai (25° 16'N ; 80° 10' E)

The headquarters of the Tahsil of the same name, Pawai is situated on the Panna-Pawai-Kalehi road, at a distance of about 38.4 km. to the north of Panna. The place is famous for its temple of Kalehi Devi, where a small religious fair is annually held in *Chaitra* (March). On this occasion *Jawara*, that is figures of nine planets are

1. According to popular tradition he came during the reign of Raja Chhatrasal.

offered to the goddess. Considerable trade is carried on in the fair.

Before integration there were an imperial post office, a school and a dispensary. Now, apart from the usual tahsil offices and a P.W.D. rest house, 2 primary, middle and a higher secondary school, post and telegraph offices, dispensary, hospital, rural health centre and maternity and child welfare centre are located at this place. The weekly market of this place meets on Thursdays. In 1901 the place was populated by 1,520 persons which increased to 3,966 in 1971.

Sarang (sarangpur) (24° 46' N; 80° 21' E)

A village of Panna tahsil, Sarang is about 12.8 km. from Panna town towards its north-east. A big fair used to be held at this village on the occasion of the *Makar Sankranti* and attended by about 5,000 persons. It was known as the Bud-Di-mela. A large number of pilgrims used to take a dip in the Ramkund tank of this place. It is popularly believed that, Lord Rama left his famous bow Sharangdhar at Sarang. Sudi Krishna muni, a follower of sage Agasthya is also said to have had his seat at this place. Another *Kunpa* of the village is known as Lakshmi Kwda. The population figure of this village was only 14 in 1901 and it became 54 in 1971.

Simariyagarh (Semariya) (24° 16' N; 79° 54' E)

A village of Pawai tahsil, Semariya is connected with Panna by the Panna-Damoh road. Formerly it was the headquarters of the Semariya pargana of Raipura tahsil. From Pawai its distance is about 32.3 km. towards west. Buses are available to reach Semariya.

In 1842 Simaria was possessed by the Jaitpur chief, Raja Parikshit. He revolted against the British and took up his position in the local fort. But he was forced by the British troop to evacuate the fort, which remained with them till 1859. Then it was handed over to the Raja of Panna for his services to the British during the Great Revolt of 1857-58. The fort is still existing.

A school and a dispensary are located in the village in 1901 for its inhabitants numbering 974. In 1971 the population figure was 1,920. They enjoy the benefits of a police station, post office, school, P.W.D. rest house, gram and nyaya panchayats, hospital and rural health centre. The weekly market meets on Wednesdays.

A few km.s to the west of Simariya there is a small village on the eastern bank of the Birma river. It is called Amghat, because once a huge mango tree existed in this place on the rivers bank. In the centre of the river there is a *Sivalinga* known as Jalkhandi Mahadeva. An annual fair is held at Amghat on the occasion of *Sankranti* in *Pusa/Magha* for seven days. It is visited by about 500 persons and managed by the gram panchayat of Amghat.

Within the jurisdiction of Simariya there is a village named Molndra, on the Panna-Molndra road. Bus service is available to reach the place and there is a P.W.D. rest house to stay. There are some old temples and old images at this place in dilapidated condition. During 1960-61 a mediaeval Brahmanical temple and a few sculptures were discovered at Molndra.¹

Singora or Singhora (24° 24' N; 19° 56' E)

A village of Pawai tahsil, Singora is situated on a *kutchha* road at a distance of about 22.4 km. to the west of the tahsil headquarters. The place contains five colossal figures of probably Jain Tirthankaras, called Pancha Pandava by the villagers. A religious fair is held in the village in *Pusa/Magha* (January), on the occasion of *Makar Sankranti*. It lasts for seven days, and is attended by about 500 visitors. The fair is managed by the local gram panchayat. There is a primary school in Singora. Its population figures were 241 in 1901 and in 1971.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1960-61, p. 61.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Table No.

APPENDIX - A (STATISTICAL TABLES)

Page No.
389-403

1. Normals and Extremes of Rainfall
2. Land Utilization Statistics
3. Area under Principal Crops
4. Production of Principal Crops
5. Area under Irrigation
6. Agricultural Implements
7. Livestock and Poultry
8. Cooperative Marketing Societies
9. Business of Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores
10. Classification of Workers - Tahsilwise, 1991
11. Daily Wages of Agricultural Labourers
12. Farm Harvest Prices
13. Receipts from Different Sources of Revenue
14. Progress of Basic Education
15. Number of Schools by Management
16. Rates of Duties imposed on Liquor in Succeeding Years
17. Rates of Duties on *Ganja* and *Bhang*

APPENDIX - B

404-418

1. Irrigation Works (maintained by PWD)
2. List of Veterinary Institutions
3. List of Consumer's Cooperative Stores
4. List of Post Offices, Telegraph and Public Call Offices
5. List of Freedom Fighters
6. List of Places of Interest with Population

APPENDIX - C

CHAPTER I - GENERAL

421- 424

1. Administrative Division
2. New Tahsils Created After 1971
3. Range-wise Area of Reserved and Protected Forests
4. Types of Forests and Area under them
5. Social Forestry Schemes

6. Station-wise Normal Rainfall

7. Normal Temperature

CHAPTER III - PEOPLE**425-432**

8. Area and Population 1981 and 1991

9. Decadal Variation in Population 1901-91

10. Percentage of Rural-Urban Variation in Population 1901-1991

11. Density - 1981 and 1991

12. Sex-Ratio 1901-1991

13. Number of Towns 1901-1991

14. Rural-Urban Distribution 1981 and 1991

15. Religion 1981

16. Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - 1981 and 1991

17. Civil Marriages

18. Women Workers, 1981

19. Women Workers, 1991

20. Number of Cases Registered under Hindu Marriage Act. 1956

21. Number of Offences Registered under the Dowry and Gambling Acts

CHAPTER IV - AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION**433-443**

21(A) List of Irrigation Works Completed and maintained

By water Resources Division Panna

21(B) Proposed Schemes for VIIIth Plan

22. Land Utilization Statistics

23. Area Under Principal Crops

24. Production of Principal Crops

25. Source-wise Gross Irrigated Area

26. Crop-wise Irrigated Area

27. Use of Fertilizers Per Hectare (Cropped Area)

28. High Yielding Varieties Coverage

29. Agricultural Implements and Machinery

30. Number of Livestock and Poultry

31. Taccavi Loans

32. Minor Irrigation Schemes

CHAPTER V - INDUSTRIES**444-451**

33. Distribution of Workers

34. Production, Auction and Shallow Mines

35. Production by National Mineral Development Corporation

36. Industrial Cooperative Societies

37. Name of Industrial Cooperative Societies

38. Industries and Manufactures

39. Number of Small Scale Registered Units and Employment

40. Number of Large, Medium and Small Scale Industries

41. Large and Medium Scale Industries

42. Benefit to the Labourers under Various Statutory Provisions

43. Segregation of Demand

44. Rural Electrification

CHAPTER VI - BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE**451-457**

45. Commercial Banks in Panna District

46. Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

47. Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

48. District Cooperative Central Bank

49. District Cooperative Land Development Bank

50. Life Insurance Business in Panna District

51. Cooperative Marketing Society, Devendra Nagar

52. Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores

53. Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Panna

54. M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Branch Panna

CHAPTER VII - COMMUNICATIONS**458-465**

55. Categorywise Road Length

56. Surfacewise Road Length

57. Road Classification

58. Other District Roads

59. Forest Roads

60. Routes Operated by Private Bus Services

61. Number of Automobiles

62. Bridges and Culverts

63. Situation of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

64. Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephones

CHAPTER IX - ECONOMIC TRENDS**466-470**65. Classification of Workers by Livelihood
Categories in 1981 and Tahsil-wise66. Classification of Workers by Livelihood
Categories in 1991 and Tahsil-wise

67. Position of Employment

68. Working of Employment Exchange

- 69. Community Development Coverage in the District in 1991
- 70. Average of Daily Wages of Agricultural Labourers
- 71. Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops

**CHAPTER X & XIII - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
& OTHER DEPARTMENTS 470-471**

- 72. List of Government Offices

CHAPTER XI - REVENUE ADMINISTRATION 472- 473

- 73. Income from Land Revenue
- 74. Income from other Sources of Revenue
- 75. Number of Area Occupied by *Bhumiswamis* and others
- 76. Number of Operational Holdings 1985-86 and 1990-91

CHAPTER XII - LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE 473- 480

- 77. Criminal Cases under
- 78. Disposal of Cases
- 79. Number of Persons Convicted
- 80. Number of Persons Punished
- 81. Witnesses Examined
- 82. Amount of Fines
- 83. Number of Civil Suits
- 84. Disposal of Suits
- 85. Pending Suits and Their Disposal
- 86. Appellate Cases
- 87. Home Guards Trained
- 88. Number of Prisoners
- 89. Number of Prisoners According to Length of Sentence
- 90. Incidence of Crimes

CHAPTER XIV - LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT 481-484

- 91. Population of Municipalities
- 92. Income and Expenditure of Panna Municipality
- 93. Income and Expenditure of Municipal Notified Area, Pawai
- 94. Income and Expenditure of Devendra Nagar Municipality
- 95. Income of Amanganj, Ajaigarh and Kakarhati Municipalities
- 96. Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayats
- 97. Number of Janpad Panchayats

CHAPTER XV - EDUCATION AND CULTURE 484-497

- 98. Growth of Literacy Percentage, 1981 and 1991
- 99. Tahsilwise Figures of Literacy Percentage 1961 and 1991
- 100. Progress of Primary Schools
- 101. Progress of Middle Schools
- 102. Progress of Higher Secondary Schools
- 103. Progress of Girls Education
- 104. Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students upto Higher Secondary Level
- 105. Number of Schools run by Tribal Welfare Department
- 106. Progress of Sanskrit School Panna
- 107. Scholarship Awarded to S.C., S.T. and Vimukti Jati Students
- 108. Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students
- 109. Progress of Ashrams for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students
- 110. Progress of Government District Library, Panna
- 111. Progress of Government Girls Degree College, Panna
- 112. Progress of Government College Shah Nagar, Panna
- 113. Progress of Government Degree College, Pawai
- 114. Progress of Govt. Degree College, Ajaigarh
- 115. Progress of Government Sanskrit College, Devendra Nagar
- 116. Progress of Government College, Panna
- 117. Progress of Government Girls College, Devendra Nagar

**CHAPTER XVI - MEDICAL AND PUBLIC
HEALTH SERVICES 498-508**

- 118. Progress of Medical and Public Health Activities
- 119. Progress of Medical and Health Services
- 120. Births and Deaths
- 121. Births, Deaths and Their Rates
- 122. Deaths and Their Causes
- 123. Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates
- 124. Anti-Malaria Work done by NMEP Unit
- 125. Tahsil-wise Number of Patients Treated in the District
- 126. Number of Patients Treated at District Hospital, Panna
- 127. Civil Dispensaries
- 128. Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres
- 129. Number of Primary Health Centres as on 31.03.92
- 130. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres
- 131. List of Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas as on 31.03.92
- 132. Family Welfare Centres

133. Progress of Family Welfare Programme

CHAPTER XVII - OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

508-512

134. Number of Liquor Shops in the District
 135. Number of Classified Offences of Liquor
 136. Position of Prosecution for Excise Offences
 137. Number of Hemp Drug and Opium Offences
 138. Rates of Duties imposed on Liquor in succeeding years
 139. Rates of Duties on *Ganja* and *Bhang*
 140. Cases accused under Untouchability Offences Act, 1965

CHAPTER XVIII - PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

512-517

141. Lok Sabha Election in Damoh Constituency, 1977-1989
 142. Votes Polled by Political Parties in Damoh Lok Sabha
Constituency, 1977-1989
 143. Vidhan Sabha Elections in Panna District
 144. Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977
 145. Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980
 146. Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1985
 147. Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1990
 148. List of Newspapers (1993)
 149. Income and Expenditure of Manhar Mahila Samiti, Panna

APPENDIX - A

Table No. 1

Normals And Extremes Of Rainfall

Station	No. of Years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Panna	50 a b	21.1 1.8	16.8 1.6	9.7 1.2	6.6 0.6	11.2 1.1	103.6 6.1	405.9 16.8	381.5 15.8	195.3 9.1	38.9 1.0	13.2 0.8	9.7 0.8	1,213.5 57.6
Ajaigarh	50 a b	17.3 1.4	15.0 1.4	6.9 0.7	4.8 0.4	9.1 0.9	85.6 4.9	372.1 15.0	381.3 14.5	194.6 8.0	38.1 1.3	9.4 0.6	5.3 0.4	1,139.5 49.8
Shahnagar (Pawai)	20 a b	11.4 1.0	17.5 1.6	14.0 1.0	4.8 0.7	9.4 1.1	106.2 6.7	287.8 14.3	326.9 14.7	151.6 8.3	29.2 1.5	11.2 0.7	4.8 0.6	974.8 52.2
Simariya	20 a b	13.5 1.1	13.2 1.4	10.2 0.7	2.8 0.5	8.6 1.1	104.9 6.3	381.0 13.6	343.7 14.3	179.6 7.9	24.1 1.4	9.9 0.6	4.8 0.5	1,096.3 49.1
Dhampur	18 a b	11.4 0.9	13.2 1.4	6.3 0.8	10.9 0.5	11.4 1.2	121.4 5.1	397.0 13.6	415.5 15.0	219.5 7.9	27.7 1.4	8.1 0.6	4.2 0.4	1,246.2 48.8
Panna (District)	a b	14.9 1.2	15.1 1.5	9.4 0.9	6.0 0.5	9.9 1.1	104.3 5.8	368.8 14.7	369.7 14.9	188.1 8.2	31.6 1.6	10.4 0.7	5.8 0.5	1,134.0 51.6

a. Normal Rainfall in mm.

b. Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5mm. or more)

(contd.)

Station	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year **	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours *	
			Amount (mm.)	Date
Panna	156 (1914)	45 (1918)	365.3	1919, Aug. 08
Ajaigarh	165 (1919)	41 (1905)	290.1	1905, Sep. 10
Shahnagar (Pawai)	182 (1908)	38 (1918)	176.5	1922, Jul. 13
Simariya	171 (1914)	40 (1913)	215.9	1922, Jul. 13
Dhrampur	167 (1919)	42 (1913)	276.6	1914, Jul. 27
Panna (District)	156 (1919)	49 (1905)		

* Based on all available data upto 1961

** Years given in Brackets

Table No. 2

Land Utilization Statistics

(In '000 Hectares)

Year	Area accord- ing to vill- age papers	Forests	Area put to 'non-agricul- tural uses	Barren and unculturable lands	Permanent pastures & other graz- ing lands	Miscella- neous tree crops and groves	Cultura- ble waste	Old Fallows	Current Fallows	Net Area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross Cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1950-51	722	90	134	-	-	-	-	-	53	137	6	143
1955-56	722	102	27	103	12	1.0	175	96	44	161	18	179
1960-61	721	109	32	89	11	1.2	215	79	15	170	21	190
1965-66	703	243	32	96	53	0.9	45	40	23	170	8	177
1971-72	703	242	33	97	14	-	76	23	13	205	26	231
1974-75	703	242	33	97	13	-	74	23	15	205	18	223

Table No. 3

Area under Principal Crops

(In '000 Hectares)

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Sugar cane	Fruits & Vegeta- bles	Condim- ents and Spices	Sesa- mum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1950-51	46	4	2	23	4	27	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12	0.8	7
1955-56	38	8	2	46	4	22	5	0.1	0.7	0.1	12	1.7	16
1960-61	46	8	2	55	5	25	4	0.4	0.7	0.3	9	1.6	12
1965-66	43	8	2	30	3	38	5	0.8	0.9	0.2	9	0.8	15
1971-72	52	6	2	71	5	28	5	0.4	0.4	0.2	8	2.1	28
1974-75	48	11	3	52	6	28	7	0.5	-	-	9	2.9	29

Table No. 4
Production of Principal Crops

Year	Rice	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Sugar cane (Gur)	Sesamum Mustard	Rape & Mustard	(In '000 Tonnes)	
1950-51	2.5	1.0	0.6	16.3	2.0	13.2	0.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	3.0	
1955-56	20.6	3.3	0.9	31.7	2.0	13.9	1.8	0.4	4.4	0.4	4.2	
1960-61	27.6	5.6	0.3	41.2	3.8	12.4	4.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.2	
1965-66	4.5	6.9	1.3	14.7	2.5	24.3	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.2	2.9	
1971-72	27.6	2.2	0.8	33.4	-	12.1	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	5.8	

Table No. 5
Area under Irrigation

Year	Area under irrigation (In Hectares)						
	Canals	Wells		Tanks	Other Sources	Net Area Irrigated	
		Tube Wells	Other Wells				
1950-51	-	-	1,432	547	591	2,570	
1955-56	1,014	-	1,973	105	41	3,133	
1960-61	1,702	-	2,383	635	205	4,924	
1965-66	1,999	-	2,329	167	121	4,616	
1970-71	5,298	-	2,736	101	706	8,841	
1974-75	4,048	13	2,708	56	3,492	10,317	

Table No. 6
Number of Agricultural Implements

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil Engine Pumps (Irrigat- ion)	Elec- tric Eng- ine Pumps	Motes	Trac- tors	Impro- ved seed drills	Spra- yers etc. for plant prote- ction	Ghanis	
	Wooden	Iron		Bullock driven	Power							Less than 5 seers	5 or more
1950-51	40,576	26	7,734	71	6	-	3	N.A.	13	-	-	743	46
1955-56	43,647	400	11,252	75	-	20	-	N.A.	42	-	-	796	16
1960-61	55,753	262	14,092	166	1	21	5	N.A.	27	-	-	627	21
1965-66	59,240	714	15,105	150	1	36	19	301	31	9	10	411	12
1971-72	61,512	1,509	21,817	159	2	483	120	472	65	662	11	184	17

Table No. 7
Livestock And Poultry

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules & Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Poultry		
										Fowls	Ducks	Total
1950-51	302,470	69,326	11,366	30,132	3,008	178	4	3,986	4,20,468	4,964	23	4,987
1955-56	3,79,553	82,147	13,203	50,798	3,198	253	4	3,893	5,33,061	11,327	40	11,449
1960-61	4,20,010	1,04,624	12,830	65,114	1,727	470	3	3,528	6,08,306	14,510	40	14,550
1965-66	4,28,921	1,00,426	13,745	75,697	1,605	652	4	3,855	6,24,905	10,867	420	11,287
1971-72	4,71,805	1,08,803	13,642	87,151	1,509	268	5	5,040	6,88,223	14,487	68	14,555

Table No. 8
Cooperative Marketing Societies

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
(1) Cooperative Marketing Society, Devendra Nagar					
1970-71	100	0.40	0.80	1.41	1.44
1971-72	188	0.40	0.96	6.53	6.63
1972-73	188	0.51	2.00	14.63	14.86
1973-74	188	0.50	1.83	12.81	13.17
1974-75	182	0.98	6.19	20.76	22.41
(2) Cooperative Marketing Society, Gunnor					
1970-71	62	0.35	0.41	Nil	Nil
1971-72	62	0.35	0.40	Nil	Nil
1972-73	62	0.36	0.49	Nil	Nil
1973-74	38	0.36	0.60	Nil	Nil
1974-75	38	0.38	0.44	0.04	0.03

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Table No. 9
Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6
The N.M.D.C. Consumers Cooperative Stores, Majhgawan					
1970-71	274	0.02	0.12	1.32	1.32
1971-72	239	0.02	0.13	0.51	0.55
1972-73	234	0.02	0.17	0.74	0.75
1973-74	233	0.02	0.09	0.89	0.84
1974-75	233	0.02	0.12	0.80	0.81
The Government Servant's Consumer's Cooperative Stores, Panna					
1970-71	263	0.01	0.08	Nil	Nil
1971-72	289	0.01	0.08	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
1972-73	308	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.05
1973-74	308	0.01	0.09	Nil	Nil
1974-75	308	0.01	0.10	1.65	1.68
The N.M.D.C. Consumers Cooperative Stores, Ramkhiria					
1970-71	-	-	-	0.90	0.90
1971-72	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
1972-73	-	-	-	0.02	0.05
1973-74	-	-	-	0.19	0.48
1974-75	-	-	-	0.21	0.48

Note : Ajaigarh, Simaria and two stores at Panna were difunct till 1976
Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Table No. 10
Classification of Workers-Tahsilwise, 1971.

	Total Workers		I Cultivators.	II Agricultural Labourers	III Live-Stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation, Orchards and allied activities.	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing and Processing and Repairs	a. House-hold Industry.	b. Other than House-hold Industry	10
	Persons	Females.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Panna District	1,57,699	1,22,894	34,805	87,166	47,066	3,903	1,672	5,766	979	
2. Ajaigarh Tahsil	28,366	21,215	7,151	19,234	5,009	834	28	1,180	250	
3. Panna Tahsil	69,525	54,325	15,200	31,627	24,172	2,001	1,573	2,678	505	
4. Pawai Tahsil	59,808	47,354	12,454	36,305	17,885	1,068	71	1,908	224	

(Contd.)

	VI Construction	VII Trade & Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communication	IX Other Services	Non-Workers
	11	12	13	14	15
1.	678	2,806	568	7,095	2,71,378
2.	38	190	49	1,384	41,692
3.	576	360	435	4,207	1,27,421
4.	64	695	84	1,504	1,02,265

Table No. 11

Daily Wages Of Agricultural Labourers

(In Rs.)

Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Ploughman	Sower/ Trans- planter	Reaper/ Harvester
1960-61	3.08	3.04	2.92	1.45	1.20	1.40
1961-61	3.54	3.54	2.65	1.64	0.63	1.54
1962-63	4.42	4.37	3.50	1.75	1.50	1.75
1963-64	4.25	4.25	3.06	1.50	1.50	1.50
1964-65	6.00	6.00	3.50	1.60	1.62	1.62
1965-66	5.86	5.86	3.55	1.83	1.83	2.00
1966-67	6.00	6.00	3.50	1.57	1.57	1.38
1967-68	6.00	6.04	3.54	1.50	1.50	1.63
1968-69	4.60	4.60	3.20	1.63	1.50	1.60
1969-70	4.00	3.92	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1971-72	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1972-73	4.88	4.79	3.96	2.23	2.23	2.36
1974-75	8.65	8.25	6.54	3.25	3.25	3.15

Source : Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh D.L.R. Gwalior

Table No. 12

Farm Harvest Prices

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Gram	Linseed (In rupees per Maund)
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	30.00	20.50	13.00	20.00
1951-52	26.00	14.87	10.25	23.00
1952-53	18.00	13.00	12.00	22.00
1953-54	22.00	14.00	12.00	19.00
1954-55	22.00	13.50	12.00	19.00
1955-56	18.00	13.00	10.00	18.00
1956-57	13.00	-	-	-
1957-58	26.75	15.64	11.12	-
1958-59	-	16.03	14.88	18.67
1959-60	15.13	12.48	10.11	20.07

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	16.00	12.46	11.92	24.83
1961-62	17.83	14.04	13.50	23.32
(In Rupees per Quintal)				
1962-63	-	35.51	33.74	54.63
1963-64	-	-	53.58	67.07
1964-65	68.34	63.57	50.90	68.86
1965-66	-	-	55.58	131.73
1966-67	-	-	-	-
1967-68	124.00	91.71	73.66	102.47
1968-69	116.22	81.72	67.46	124.69
1969-70	97.57	97.44	87.55	150.71
1970-71	110.65	82.62	74.46	145.42
1971-72	91.88	87.21	83.55	148.18
1972-73	113.24	97.70	117.77	183.43
1973-74	166.13	150.96	188.19	311.33
1974-75	279.92	166.49	172.29	211.28

Source : Season and Crop Reports of Madhya Pradesh

Table No. 13
Receipts From Different Sources of Revenue

Item	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
Central									
1. Income Tax			32,900	92,600	1,89,100	3,20,430	3,57,006	2,28,016	3,88,042
2. Union Excise			42,500	43,000	10,100	19,023	2,311	15,548	9,565
3. Estate Duty			-	22,300	12,100	20,001	4,000	-	9,500
State									
1. Excise	1,63,986	1,61,629	-	2,16,500	2,75,400	5,94,096	7,40,451	10,04,064	11,47,797
2. Stamps	26,616	46,182	71,500	61,100	2,08,800	2,63,517	3,50,757	4,72,563	4,60,004
3. Forests	6,64,832	12,83,946	87,900	14,44,300	22,10,100	20,44,046	35,39,528	58,87,368	57,34,889
4. Registration	-	-	3,400	9,000	44,000	50,579	77,616	-	18,590
5. Taxes on Motor Vehicles	-	-	56,700	71,400	1,34,100	1,45,433	1,46,325	1,70,712	1,64,994
6. Sales Tax									
a. State Sales Tax	-	-	84,600	1,02,700	10,85,300	49,640	51,018	1,84,690	2,72,541
b. Central Sales Tax	-	-	-	-	-	960	1,210	2,217	25,323
c. Motor Spirit Tax	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,289	2,050	1,610
7. Entertainment Tax	-	20,569	-	-	-	89,341	1,01,988	26,995	1,59,195

Source Panna District Census Handbook, 1961 and Treasury Officer, Panna

* Figures are included in the figures for Stamps

PANNA

APPENDIX - A

Table No. 14
Progress of Basic Education
(1955-56 to 1975-76)

Year	Junior Basic Schools			Senior Basic Schools				
	Number	Students	Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)	Number	Students	Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1955-56	31	3,244	50	37,477	-	-	-	-
1960-61	49	3,656	185	1,20,618	2	685	35	56,502
1965-66	45	3,743	185	2,88,610	2	659	41	76,599
1970-71	42	3,471	162	4,57,306	3	712	51	1,68,226
1971-72	39	3,726	122	3,68,706	3	725	37	1,49,999
1972-73	36	4,296	104	3,16,658	3	747	39	1,23,610
1973-74	34	3,940	110	4,07,708	3	668	32	1,64,098
1974-75	34	3,389	129	4,57,552	3	671	36	1,75,922
1975-76	34	3,812	134	5,80,605	3	765	37	1,81,755

Table No. 15
Number of Schools By Management, Yearwise (1950-51 to 1975-76)

Year	Government			Private			Tribal Welfare			Rehabilitation		Total Number of Schools
	Primary	Middle	H.S./ H.S.S.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ H.S.S.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ H.S.S.	Primary	Middle	
1950-51	131	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
1955-56	269	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287
1960-61	365	12	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	387
1965-66	407	29	13	2	2	-	2	1	-	2	-	458
1966-67	447	31	13	2	2	-	2	1	-	3	-	501
1967-68	445	34	13	2	2	-	1	2	-	4	-	503
1968-69	445	34	13	4	2	-	1	2	-	4	-	505
1969-70	443	34	13	3	3	-	1	2	-	6	-	505
1970-71	443	34	14	4	1	-	1	2	-	8	-	507
1971-72	520	45	14	3	3	-	1	2	-	8	1	597
1972-73	529	59	15	3	3	-	1	2	-	7	1	620
1973-74	571	67	16	6	2	1	1	2	-	7	1	674
1974-75	588	75	16	7	1	2	1	2	-	6	1	699
1975-76	587	75	16	6	1	1	1	2	-	6	1	696

Table No. 16
Rates of Duties Imposed on Liquor in succeeding Years

(In Rs.)

Year	High Quality		Medium	Low Quality
	Spiced	Plain		
1960-61	40.00 P.G.	24.40 P.G.	17.80 P.G.	15.00 P.G.
1961-62	40.00 "	25.00 "	21.00 "	15.00 "
1962-63	8.80 PPL	5.50 PPL	4.62 PPL	3.30
1963-64	8.80	5.57		
1964-65	8.90	5.60	4.70	3.40
1965-66	9.10	5.70	4.80	3.50
1966-67	9.30	5.30	5.30	3.80
1967-68	9.50	5.30	6.25	4.75
1968-69	10.75	6.25	6.25	4.75
1969-70	10.75	6.25	6.25	4.75
1970-71	10.75	6.25	6.25	4.75
1971-72	10.75	6.25	6.25	4.75
1972-73	11.75	6.25	6.75	5.25
1973-74	11.00	6.75(High Qty.) 5.25(Low)	6.75	5.25
1974-75	13.10	8.75	8.75	8.75
1975-76	13.10	8.75	8.75	8.75
1976-77	15.10	9.50		

Note : P.G. - Per Gallon, PPL - Per Litre
Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

Table No. 17
Rates of Duties on Ganja and Bhang
(Rs. Per Kilogram)

Year	Ganja	Bhang
1960-61	146.00	8.00
1961-62	145.50	8.50
1962-63	170.50	8.50
1965-66	180.50	8.50
1967-68	180.50	10.00
1968-69	180.50	10.00
1970-71	119.50	10.00
1971-72	94.00	10.00
1973-74	150.00	15.00
1975-76	200.00	15.00
1976-77	220.00	17.50

Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

APPENDIX - B

Table No. 1

Irrigation Works (Maintained By P.W.D.)

S.No.	Name of Work	Location	Year of Start of Work	Year of Comple- tion Work	Cost in Rs. in Lakhs	Designed Area in Acres
1	2	3	4	6	6	7
A. Pre-plan Works						
I. Major Works						
II. Medium Works						
III. Minor Works						
1.	Lokpal Sagar	Panna	State time	Tank	-	1300
2.	Sunehra Tal	"	"	"	-	130
3.	Dubey Tank	"	"	"	-	100
4.	Itwan Tank	"	"	"	-	100
5.	Gunnour Tank	"	"	"	-	120
6.	Brijpur Tank	"	"	"	-	150
7.	Rani Tal	Ajaigarh	"	"	-	140
B. Ist and IInd Plan Works						
1	Major Works			Nil		

(Contd.)

2	3	4	6	6	7
II. Medium Works					
I.	Devendra Nagar Canal Scheme	Panna	1958	1975	65.07
III. Minor Works					
1.	Dwari Weir	Panna	1966	1958	0.45
2.	Kohnti Weir	"	1955	1957	0.56
3.	Ranipur Weir	"	1955	1956	1.37
4.	Barachh Tank	"	1956	1960	5.76
5.	Sawagunj	"	1955	1957	2.37
6.	Rajapur Weir	"	1956	1958	7.65
7.	Bada Gawan Weir	"	1955	1956	0.45
8.	Kaharathi Weir	"	1956	1958	0.66
9.	Sungartha tank No.1	Pawai	1957	1958	0.74
10.	Sungartha (Rajatal)	Panna	1950	1958	1.04
C. IInd Plan and Later Annual Plan Works					
I. Major Work					
II. Medium Work					
III. Minor Work					
1.	Chipa Weir	Panna	1958	1960	0.25
2.	Pokhara Weir	Arayagarh	1962	1966	1.53
3.	Bimtaha Weir	"	1961	1967	0.526
4.	Tironi Regulator	"	1961	1963	0.46

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	6	6	7
5.	Mahowa Tank	Panna	1963	1967	0.526	167
6.	Ramkheria Weir	Panna	1961	1963	0.23	100
7.	Mankora Weir	Pawai	1962	1964	0.25	100
8.	Punwa Weir	"	1962	1964	0.32	100
9.	Kisan Garh	"	1967	1969	0.345	100
10.	Piparia Diversion	Panna	1961	Incomplete	0.344	200
11.	Dahlan Chouki Weir	"	1961	1962	0.16	100
12.	Dahlan Chouki Tank	"	1962	1965	0.47	40
13.	Pagara Tank	"	1964	1969	0.68	100
14.	Magh gawan Regulator	"	-	-	-	100
15.	Bhitari Weir	"	1966	1969	2.00	300
16.	Bamurha Weir	"	1967	1969	3.50	500
17.	Vikrampur Tank	"	1963	1966	0.50	100
18.	Jamunia Diversion	"	1963	Incomplete	2.64	450
19.	Adher Sagar Tank	"	1963	1967	3.28	680
20.	Niwari Weir	"	1961	1967	1.02	250
21.	Tara Weir	"	1961	1964	0.56	200
22.	Ken Anicut	"	1962	1965	2.84	1,500
23.	Itha Diversion	"	1963	Incomplete	0.60	200
III. Minor Works						
1.	Kakarhi Tank	Panna	1966	1968	2.62	300
2.	Hatupur Tank	"	1969	1975	15.47	-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	6	6	7
3.	Jamunhai Tank	"	1969	1974	11.94	650
4.	Umehi Anicut	Pawai	1969	Incomplete	1.32	300
5.	Sungriaha Tank No.2	"	1971	1973	0.90	85
6.	Chirha Tank	"	1966	-	13.32	620
7.	Khero Tank	"	1972	1974	0.94	150
8.	Kunwarpur Tank	"	1969	-	2.81	140
9.	Kuatal Tank	"	1969	-	3.67	170
10.	Umeri Tank	"	1969	-	3.09	150
11.	Khamaria Tank	"	1969	-	1.43	150
12.	Itain Tank	"	1970	1971	0.056	150
13.	Shikarpur Tank	"	1966	1969	0.96	36
IVth and Vth Plan Works						
I.	Major Works	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
II.	Medium Works	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
III.	Minor Works					
1.	Singhpur Lift Irr. Sch. Ajaigarh		1973	-	1.88	800
2.	Rampura Tank	Panna	1973	-	15.05	784
3.	Chaubahi Tank	"	1974	-	1.33	80
4.	Bebbari Tank	Pawai	1974	-	1.98	140
5.	Jhilmila L/I Scheme	"	1975	-	8.44	1,650
Work Already Surveyed						
1.	Talgaon Tank Scheme	Panna	-	-	25.985	1,470

1	2	3	4	6	6	7
2.	Parai Canal Scheme No. I & II	Panna	-	-	56.17	2,400
3.	Bhawanipur Tank	"	-	-	13.81	800
4.	Bilkhura Div. Scheme	"	-	-	5.39	500
5.	Badagaon Tank	Pawai	-	-	8.552	500
6.	Koha Tank	Panna	-	-	3.20	150
7.	Jhilmila Lift Irr./Scheme	"	-	-	9.26	1,350
8.	Purena L/I Scheme	"	-	-	7.653	900
9.	Raikara "	"	-	-	24.617	2,900
10.	Nchnora "	Panna	-	-	4.20	350
11.	Kakarathai L/I "	"	-	-	14.37	1,290
12.	Mandala L/I "	"	-	-	6.68	400
13.	Mahri L/I "	"	-	-	3.48	250

Table No. 2

List of Veterinary Institutions

Hospitals	Dispensaries	Others
1. Panna	1. Makarandganj 2	One mobile unit at Panna
2. Ajaigarh	2. Mandala	One Artificial Insemination
3. Pawai	3. Brijpur	Centre at Ajaigarh with
4. Devendra Nagar	4. Kakarathi	Six units
5. Shahnagar	5. Barachh	
6. Gunour	6. Amanganj	One Gosadan at Pawai
	7. Maheba	
	8. Sathaliya	
	9. Saleha	
	10. Mehendra	
	11. Samaria	
	12. Birsinghpur	
	13. Sunwanikala	
	14. Kalda	
	15. Bhagawan Kala	
	16. Bani	
	17. Raipura	
	18. Harduwa-kamaria	
	19. Bisahani	
	20. Dharmapura	
	21. Padaraha	
	22. Chandora	

Table No. 3

List of Consumer's Cooperative Stores

S.No.	Name of Stores	Date of Establishment
1	2	3
1.	Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Stores, Panna	22.03.1968
2.	Government Servant's Cooperative Consumers Stores, Panna	12.10.1962
3.	National Mineral Development Corporation Consumer's Cooperative Stores, Ramkhiria	12.11.1973

(Contd.)

1	2	3
4.	National Mineral Development Corporation Consumer's Cooperative Stores, Panna	15.09.1965
5.	National Mineral Development Corporation Consumer's Cooperative Stores, Mahgawan	26.06.1963
6.	Vindhya Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar, Ajaigarh	04.09.1949
7.	Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Panna	13.10.1956
8.	Government Servants's Consumer's Cooperative Store's Simariya	09.09.1973

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Table No. 4
List of Post Offices, Telegraph and Public Call Offices
(As On 30.09.76)

S.No.	Name	Type of Offices	Whether Telegraph and Telephonic Facilities also Exist
1	2	3	4
1.	Ajaigarh	Sub Office	
2.	Aramganj	Branch Office	
3.	Bamhorikalan	"	
4.	Baramajhagawan	"	
5.	Barauli	"	
6.	Bira	"	
7.	Chandaura	"	
8.	Deogaon	"	
9.	Dharampur	"	
10.	Gurainpurwa	"	
11.	Hardi	"	
12.	Khera	"	
13.	Manipur	"	
14.	Nayagaon	"	
15.	Madhoganj	"	
16.	Nandanpur	"	
17.	Padiraha	"	
18.	Pistha	"	
19.	Sabdua	"	
20.	Sildha	"	
21.	Singhpur	"	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
22.	Amanganj	Sub-office	Pco
23.	Jharijua Kalan	Branch Office	
24.	Jijgaon	"	
25.	Kamtana	"	
26.	Maheba	"	
27.	Piparwaha	"	
28.	Purena	"	
29.	Devendranagar	Sub-Office	
30.	Ama	Branch Office	
31.	Badwara	"	
32.	Badagaon	"	
33.	Birwahi	"	
34.	Bhilsai	"	
35.	Bhilsai	"	
36.	Patna	Branch Office	
37.	Saleha	"	
38.	Kathawari	"	
39.	Kalda	"	
40.	Padaria Kalan	"	
41.	Kakrahti	Sub-Office	
42.	Amri	Branch Office	
43.	Bilghadi	"	
44.	Baraich	"	
45.	Deori Ranwaha	"	
46.	Garhipadaria	"	
47.	Mudwari	"	
48.	Paderi	"	
49.	Salaiya	"	
50.	Sathenia	"	
51.	Gunour	"	
52.	Harduwahi	Branch Office	
53.	Panna	Sub Office	
54.	Ahargawan	Branch Office	
55.	Barahdi Camp.	"	
56.	Barsoda	"	
57.	Brijpur	"	
58.	Dalharichouki	"	
59.	Dwari	"	
60.	Hardua camp	"	
61.	Itwan	"	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
62.	Jharkua	"	
63.	Kunjban	"	
64.	Laxmipur	Branch Office	
65.	Mandla	"	
66.	Ramkhiria Mines	"	
67.	Itwan Kalan	"	
68.	Pawai	Sub Office	PCO
69.	Birsinghpur	Branch Office	
70.	Bisani	"	
71.	Hathkuri	"	
72.	Karhi	"	
73.	Marachh	"	
74.	Panderi Kalan	"	
75.	Ruhania	"	
76.	Tikaria	"	
77.	Simri	"	
78.	Narainpur	"	
79.	Sakerpura	"	
80.	Samaria	Sub Office	
81.	Badkhera	Branch Office	
82.	Banauli	"	
83.	Deori	"	
84.	Danwara	"	
85.	Hirapur	"	
86.	Kaniya	"	
87.	Khamariya	"	
88.	Madwa	"	
89.	Mahendra	"	
90.	Monod	"	
91.	Harduwahi	"	
92.	Majhugawan DIM.	EDSO	
93.	Panna Baldev Bazar	TSO	TSO
94.	Panna Collectorate	TSO	TS
95.	Panna Gandhi Chowk	TSO	

Table No. 5
LIST OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

S.No.	Name	Residence
1	2	3
1.	Shri Hiralal S/o Shri Darwarilal Agarwal	Pawai
2.	" Ramdev Singh S/o Shri Lalla Sing	Panna
3.	" Girja Shankar S/o Shri Bhagirath Prasad Khare	Ajaigarh
4.	" Jagannath Shukla S/o Shri Bhaiyalal Shukla	Badagaon (Devendra Nagar)
5.	" Ranjeet Singh S/o Shri Jagjeet Singh	Panna
6.	" Garib Das S/o Shri Beni Prasad Jain	Raipura (Pawai)
7.	" Jagmohan S/o Shri Kasi Ram Dimha	Garhi Padariya (Devendra Nagar)
8.	" Babu Ismail S/o Bad Sodagar	Ajaigarh
9.	" Devi Dayal S/o Shri Gaya Prasad Pathak	Ajaigarh
10.	" Rameshwar Prasad S/o Shri Lalle Prasad Tripathi	Kakarhati (Panna)
11.	" Kali Prasad S/o Shambhu Nath Shrivastava	Panna
12.	" Ranjeet Singh S/o Ku. Jagjeet Singh Thakur	Panna
13.	" Bhai Narayan Das S/o Shri Chatur Das	Dham (Panna)
14.	" Jagannath Prasad S/o Chunku Shukla	Panna
15.	" Paramlal S/o Halkelal Jain	Panna
16.	" Lal Mohammad S/o Haji Ali	Panna
17.	" Dhanku Kachhi S/o Halke Kachhi	Dham (Panna)
18.	" Rahmat Ullah S/o Asad Ullah Kale Khan	Panna
19.	" Rishi Ram Chaubey S/o Ram Gopal Chaubey	Panna
20.	" Vijay Kumar S/o Babulal Jain	Panna
21.	" Nannai Lal S/o Halkelal Jain	Tikuriya (Panna)
22.	" Shiv Kumar S/o Ramkrishna Shastri	Raniganj (Panna)
23.	" Ramji S/o Baldev Verma	Panna
24.	" Singhai Moolchand S/o Shri Shikharchand Jain	Panna
25.	" Lakshmi Chandra S/o Mohal Lal Jain	Panna
26.	" Pal Singh S/o Ramlakhan Mahdele	Panna
27.	" Durga Prasad S/o Shri Beni Prasad Yadav	Panna

(Contd.)

1	2	3
28.	Shri Mohan Lal Shukla	Panna
29.	" Rajbhai S/o Dayabhai Patel	Panna (Now ujarat)
30.	" Chandideen Chaurha	Bhilsay (Panna)
31.	" Hiralal S/o Gajadhar Khare	Ajaigarh (Panna)
32.	" Dhutai Singh Thakur	Simri Vaishya (Panna)
33.	" Chhakodi Singh Thakur	Simri Vaishya (Panna)
34.	" Bhagwant Singh Chandel	Bhilsay (Panna)
35.	" Raghunath Singh	Simri Vaishya (Panna)
36.	" Hiralal S/o Shiv sahay Bagri	Gunahi (Devendra Nagar)
37.	" Panna Lal S/o Gunne	Barchh (Panna)
38.	" Jageshwar Prasad S/o Kamta Prasad	Jigdaha (Panna)
39.	" Mannulal Bagri	Fulwari (Panna)
40.	" Sharda Prasad Patel	Dharampura (Panna)
41.	" Ram Sewak S/o Halke	Shyamdada (Gunor)
42.	" Lakshmi Prasad S/o Fool Singh Upadhyay	Dewari Sarhaja (Devendra Nagar)
43.	" Banshi Dhar S/o Sukhlal Gautam	Shyamdada (Gunor)
44.	" Jagmohan S/o Ghasi Ram Dimha	Garhi Padariya (Panna)
45.	" Ram Sewak Garg S/o Bisali	Dadbariya (Panna)
46.	" Baldev Prasad Chaurha	Bhilsay (Devendra Nagar)
47.	" Sharda Deen Chaurha	Bhilsay (Devendra Nagar)
48.	" Gokul Prasad Ghoshi	Bhilsay (Devendra Nagar)
49.	" Rameshwar Prasad S/o Lalle Prasad Tripathi Kakarhati	(Panna)

(Contd.)

1	2	3
50.	Shri Lakshmi Prasad S/o Rati Ram Khare	Barachh (Panna)
51.	" Randheer Singh S/o Keerat Singh	Badagaon (Panna)
52.	" Munnilal S/o Kallu Harijan	Panna
53.	" Digamber Sharan S/o Biharilal Pathak	Panna
54.	" Ramsewak S/o Shiv Prasad Patel	Sundra (Panna)
55.	" Thakurdeen Patel	Sundra
56.	" Gulai Ram Rawat	Panna
57.	" Pratap Singh S/o Baldev Singh Dhoshi	Kerahiya
58.	" Bala Prasad S/o Gayadeen	Chapa
59.	" Shri Gokul S/o Har Prasad Harijan	Raniganj, Panna
60.	" Prem Chand S/o Duleechand Jain	Bara Bajar, Panna
61.	" Mahesh Narayan S/o Gulee Rawat	Panna
62.	" Kasi Prasad Gangle	Panna
63.	" Ramdeen S/o Kadhuri Harijan	Panna
64.	" Kasi Prasad S/o Jagannath Prasad	Dham Panna
65.	" Dev Singh S/o Khub Singh	Baragaon Panna
66.	" Panna Lal S/o Devi Prasad Gaur	Panna
67.	" Ram Krishna Shastri	Panna
68.	" Shrimati Laxmibai	Panna
69.	" Shri Khub Singh	Baragaon
70.	" Motilal Nagaich	Pawai
71.	" Ram Gopal Lahria	Pawai
72.	" Rameshwar Prasad S/o Babbu Prasad	Ajaigarh
73.	" Ram Pyare Dubey Alias Beta	Devra
74.	" Harish Kumar S/o Kasi Prasad Jadiya	Ajaigarh
75.	" Sayad Mohammad Bashartilla	Ajaigarh
76.	" Pyare Lal Khare	Shahpura
77.	" Suraj Prasad Khare S/o Pyarelal	Shahpura
78.	" Motilal Banapher	Majhgaon (Ajaigarh)
79.	" Baldev Prasad Awasthi	Ajaigarh
80.	" Gaya Prasad Shukla	Ajaigarh

(Contd.)

1	2	3
81.	Shri Laxman Mishra S/o Sharda Prasad	Ajaigarh
82.	" Sunder Lal Aldas Sunder Prasad Awasthi	Ajaigarh
83.	" Kanchidi Lal S/o Gurucharan	Kathwariya
84.	" Esuriya S/o Ram Bharose Gautam	Kathwariya
85.	" Dharam Das S/o Sudeen	Kathwariya
86.	" Malik S/o Devedeen Pathak	Kathwariya
87.	" Ram Bharose S/o Bajnath Prasad Gautam	Kathwariya
88.	" Matadeen S/o Dayali	Kathwariya
89.	" Baldev Prasad S/o Ram Ratan Pandey	Saleha
90.	" Mohal Lal S/o Nirelal Lodhi	Chhaperwara
91.	" Jwala Prasad	Chhaperwara
92.	" Suraj Prasad S/o Sharda Chanpuriya	Warshobha
93.	" Babulal S/o Pyarelal Chaurasiya	Gunj
94.	" Jagdamba Prasad S/o Ramlal Tiwari	Gunnour
95.	" Babulal S/o Nandulal Tiwari	"
96.	" Jowheria S/o Churiya Dhemar	Sugarha
97.	" Gareba Badhi	Kariya
98.	" Pyare Joo	Ajaigarh
99.	" Ram Kumar Lodh	Ajaigarh
100.	" Budhi Singh S/o Hindupat Singh Thakur	Ajaigarh
101.	" Parmlal Darji	Ajaigarh
102.	" Deendayal Kurmi	Bhapatpur
103.	" Mathura Prasad Khare	Shihpur (Ajaigarh)
104.	" Pyare Lal Sen	Ajaigarh
105.	" Betal Pail S/o Prasadi	Gunnour
106.	" Kasi Prasad Purani	Dwari (Panna)
107.	" Buddhu Lal S/o Ram Sahay	Itwa
108.	" Ram Sahay	Gunj Jagray
109.	" Chhuttan Pandey S/o Raghuwar	Kathwariya
110.	" Ram Kripal S/o Harideen Pandey	Kathwariya
111.	" Babulal S/o Jageshwardeen Gautam	Kathwariya
112.	" Bhai Lal Patel	Kraiya

1	2	3
113.	" Lochan Prasad S/o Sharda Prasad Mishra	Mandha
114.	" Nane Budh Singh S/o Hanumat	Kerhaiya
115.	" Ganga Prasad S/o Syane	Mandha
116.	" Halke Alias Halku S/o Mansharam Patel	Kachnara
117.	" Ram Milan S/o Pyare Lal	Sili (Gunnor)
118.	" Pyarelal S/o Washadeen Patel	Kachnara
119.	" Gopal Patel	Richhoda (Gunnor)
120.	" Lalji S/o Balda Prasad Patel	Gunnor
121.	" Kasi Prasad S/o Sarju Prasad	Gunnor
122.	" Buddhu Lakhera	Gunnor
123.	" Sewa Lal S/o Jagannath Patel	Kachnara
124.	" Andhu Patel S/o Bagwatdeen	Kachnara
125.	" Bhagwan Singh S/o Hindupat Singh	Gunnor
126.	" Sundarlal Patel	Kachnara
127.	" Puran Prasad S/o Ramdev Gauriya	Gunj
128.	" Ram Sanchi S/o Ramadhen Chaurasiya	Gunj
129.	" Ramdhen Chaurasiya	Gunj
130.	" Jagdesh Singh S/o Parwat Singh Tahkur	Gunnor
131.	" Ram Kumarji S/o Deni Garg	Gunj
132.	" Bille Patel	Gunnor
133.	" Ghanshyam S/o Radh Sharma	Dawari
134.	" Babadeen Patel	Dawari
135.	" Ram Kumar Mishra	Makranganj
136.	" Ram Krishna Lodhi	Kathwariya
137.	" Wishbhar Dayal S/o Asharam	Rampur (Shahnagar)
138.	" Halku Lal S/o Babulal Jain	Raipura
139.	" Bhag Chand S/o Kunji Lal Jain	"
140.	" Govind Sing S/o Lalli Singh	"
141.	" Garib Das S/o Bene Prasad Jain	Shahnagar
142.	" Ram Manohar S/o Pyare Lal Agarwal	Raipura
143.	" Laxman Prasad S/o Purna Lal Soni	"

1	2	3
144.	" Moti Lal S/o Putai Pandey	Sigarwara
145.	" Ram Das S/o Binda Lal Berjupariya	Shahnagar
146.	" Jagannath Prasad S/o Bhagwan Das Agarwal	Raipura
147.	" Mahesh Prasad S/o Bandkishore Tiwari	Shahnagar
148.	" Jagdesh Prasad S/o Jhuri Lal Sharma	"
149.	" Laxmi Chand S/o Munnal Lal Jain	"
150.	" Ram Gulam	Mohendra
151.	" Karnju S/o Math Charmkar	Raipura
152.	" Pyare Lal Patel	Karhiya

Table No. 6

List of Places of Interest with Population

S.No.	Name of the Place	Population (1981)	Population (1991)
1.	Ajaigarh	8,367	12,283
2.	Gunj	1,403	N.A.
3.	Amanganj	4,932	8,252
4.	Dharampur	3,237	N.A.
5.	Jhinna	699	N.A.
6.	Mahawa	3,537	N.A.
7.	Mandla	1,190	N.A.
8.	Machena or Kathara	611	N.A.
9.	Nayagaon	2,884	N.A.
10.	Paharikheda	1,388	N.A.
11.	Panna	33,674	42,547
12.	Pawai	6,569	9,476
13.	Sarang	126	N.A.
14.	Simarigarhi	2,333	N.A.

Source : Census Report, 1981 and 1991

APPENDIX 'C'

Table No. 1
Administrative Divisions

S.No.	Sub-Divisions	Tahsils	Area in sq. km.**	Population		Number of Inhabited Villages	Number of Towns
				1981*	1991**		
1.	Panna	1. Panna 2. Gunnor	1404.88 985.02	2,45,272 -	1,69,859 1,41,177	188 225	3 1
2.	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh	617.62	89,336	1,16,184	119	1
3.	Pawai	1. Pawai 2. Shahnagar	1330.78 1646.82	2,05,370 -	1,36,829 1,23,896	201 214	1 -

Source : Collector, Panna

* Census of India, 1981, Panna District

** State/District Primary Census Abstract, 1991

Table No. 2
New Tahsils Created After 1971

S.No.	Name of Tahsil	Date of Creation of Tahsil	Tahsil Headquarters	Area in sq. km. 1981	Population		Number of villages	Created from Tahsil
					1981	1991*		
1.	Gunnor	19.07.83	Gunnor	1,021	1,12,814	1,41,177	246	Panna
2.	Shahnagar	16.12.80	Shahnagar	1,656	96,396	1,23,896	250	Pawai

Source : Collector, Panna

* State/District Primary Census Abstract, 1991

Table No. 3

Rangewise Area of Reserved and Protected Forests

(sq.km.)

S.No.	Range	Reserved	Protected	Range	Reserved	Protected
1.	Dharampur	6.324	110.993	1. Raipura	-	207.88
2.	Ajaigarh	-	103.294	2. Shahnagar	10.41	328.52
3.	Madla	53.129	17.999	3. Kalda	-	326.15
4.	Bishram Ganj	-	211.904	4. Mohendra	-	303.78
5.	Panna	5.292	244.862	5. Pawai	-	353.94
6.	Devendra Nagar	-	299.00	6. Saleha	-	242.09
				7. Amanganj	-	176.82

Source : Collector, Panna

Table No. 4

Type of Forest and area under them

(Hect.)

S.No.	Type of Forest	Sub Type	Area	
			North Range	South Range
1.	Tropical Dry Deciduous	(i) Teak	97.587	3465100
		(ii) Mixed	35.495	6197300
2.	Dry Deciduous Scrub	-	-	-
3.	Palas (Anagaissues Pendula)	-	-	-
4.	Palas (Anogeissues Pendula) - Scrub	-	-	-
5.	Salai (Beswellia Serrata)	-	9.226	-

Source : Collector, Panna

Table 5
Social Forestry Schemes

S.No	Items	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	No. of Plantation Area	-	38	15	7	3
2.	Area in Hect.	-	2,115	102	259	7
3.	No. of Plantation	22	53	50	4	9
4.	No. of Plants	1,22,183	3,97,132	4,45,000	40,000	90,000
5.	Distribution of Plants	-	1,17,015	1,19,273	63,150	-
6.	Distribution of Seeds	-	2,44,560	20,000	-	-
7.	Establishment of Chulhas under Urja Vikash Nigam.	518	66	254	-	7

Source : Collector, Panna

Table No. 6

Stationwise Normal Rainfall

S.No.	Years	District Panna	Panna	Gurnour	Pawai	Shahnagar	Ajaigarh
1.	1973-74	962.6	838.3	-	762.3	-	1207.8
2.	1980-81	1961.2	2376.4	-	1360.0	-	2146.9
3.	1984-85	1054.8	1284.4	895.9	954.8	888.5	2330.5
4.	1985-86	1227.1	904.0	674.5	750.4	690.0	753.7
5.	1986-87	833.4	1030.4	741.0	835.1	862.7	783.0
6.	1987-88	1074.5	1549.4	920.8	1108.0	865.4	928.7
7.	1988-89	1029.7	1054.8	1213.6	998.4	1027.4	1054.3
8.	1989-90	844.3	1005.6	772.8	818.7	863.0	761.3
9.	1990-91	1561.3	1582.6	1386.6	1607.0	1860.0	1370.1
10.	1991-92	1150.8	1192.5	1097.3	1184.0	1058.6	1221.6

Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Panna, 1982, 1986, 1992

Table No. 7

Normal Temperature

(0c)

Month	1984		1986		1987		1988		1990		1991		1992	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
January	29.2	04.9	27.7	22.3	27.7	26.1	28.9	17.1	27.5	02.3	29.0	01.9	27.5	14.5
February	29.2	04.9	31.5	20.7	31.9	20.7	33.5	20.9	27.1	03.1	31.8	05.5	30.5	19.5
March	39.6	10.9	34.9	30.1	36.9	25.7	36.1	22.9	34.5	21.5	36.6	09.1	36.6	21.7
April	41.5	19.8	42.3	35.1	42.9	32.1	41.9	32.1	42.2	13.7	40.2	14.2	39.5	26.0
May	44.9	23.5	43.1	30.9	44.9	31.7	46.1	35.5	41.6	19.7	44.4	21.1	43.8	30.1
June	43.1	22.3	44.3	34.3	44.9	33.9	44.1	31.1	41.6	19.5	43.0	19.9	45.6	33.1
July	36.1	21.3	35.9	29.7	41.9	29.1	34.1	26.3	32.8	19.3	40.8	18.9	41.5	28.7
August	28.3	25.3	34.7	28.5	37.7	26.1	34.1	24.1	33	19.3	31.0	17.5	31.8	19.5
September	32.9	21.1	36.5	32.3	35.5	24.9	25.5	25.1	30.6	17.9	32.6	180.5	34.5	22.5
October	33.5	13.7	36.7	27.9	35.9	26.1	33.9	24.3	32.0	09.7	32.0	11.1	34.0	24.1
November	31.7	06.7	34.3	25.3	29.7	22.3	32.6	16.3	30.0	05.9	28.0	06.1	27.5	14.7
December	28.1	04.7	29.1	17.7	29.3	17.9	29.4	17.3	26.8	04.3	24.0	05.1	28.3	22.0

Source District Statistical Hand Book, Panna, 1985 to 1992

PANNA

Table No. 8

Area and Population, 1981 and 1991

S.No.	Tahsil	Year	Area Sq.Km.	Population	
				Persons	Males Females
1.	Ajaigarh	1981	612.2	89,336	47,629 41,707
		1991	617.62	1,16,184	62,318 53,866
2.	Panna	1981	2,805.6	2,45,272	1,28,686 1,16,586
		1991	1,404.88	1,69,859	90,092 79,767
3.	Pawai	1981	2,987.2	2,05,370	1,50,927 99,443
		1991	1,330.78	1,36,829	72,090 64,739
4.	Gunnor	1991	985.02	1,41,177	73,806 67,371
5.	Shahnagar	1991	1,646.82	1,23,896	64,421 59,475
District Total		1981	7,135.00	5,39,978	2,82,242 2,57,736
		1991	7,135.00	6,87,945	3,62,727 3,25,218

Source : 1. Census of India 1981, Series-II, Madhya Pradesh, Part I-A
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991, (Provisional)

Table No. 9

Decadal Variation in Population, 1901-91

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1901	1,65,440	-	-
1911	2,07,021	+41,581	+25.13
1921	2,02,725	-4,296	-2.08
1931	2,15,137	+12,412	+6.12
1941	2,49,226	+34,089	+15.85
1951	2,59,659	+10,433	+4.19
1961	3,31,257	+71,598	+27.57
1971	4,29,077	+97,820	+29.53
1981	5,39,978	+1,10,901	+25.85
1991	6,87,945	+1,47,967	+27.40

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981, Series-II, Madhya Pradesh
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 10

Percentage of Rural-Urban Variation in Population, 1901-1991

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+25.13	+27.37	-5.20
1911-21	-2.08	-3.83	+29.87
1921-31	+6.12	+5.93	+8.76
1931-41	+15.85	+15.58	+19.28
1941-51	+4.19	+2.79	+21.94
1951-61	+27.57	+32.39	-24.26
1961-71	+29.53	+26.74	+82.00
1971-81	+25.85	+24.93	+38.01
1981-91	+27.40	+20.17	+14.00

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981 and Series - II, Madhya Pradesh, Part II-A
2. District Primary Census Abstract, 1991, (Provisional)

Table No. 11

Density, 1981 and 1991

S.No.	Tahsil	Year	Density		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Ajaigarh	1981	146	134	859
		1991	188	172	852
2.	Panna	1981	87	75	16,035
		1991	121	82	1,094
3.	Pawai	1981	69	69	-
		1991	103	100	179
4.	Gunnor	1991	143	137	473
5.	Shahnagar	1991	75	75	-
District		1981	76	70	3,551
		1991	96	86	6,43

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981, Series-II Madhya Pradesh, Part-II-A
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991, (Provisional)

Table No. 12

Sex - Ratio, 1901 - 1991

Year	Sex-Ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	990	990	990
1911	974	973	1,006
1921	966	966	969
1931	968	971	928
1941	965	968	935
1951	941	941	936
1961	938	940	900
1971	923	926	882
1981	913	918	858
1991	897	901	869

Source : 1. Census of India 1981 Series-II, Madhya Pradesh, Part II-A
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 13

Number of Towns, 1901-1991

Year	Towns
1901	1
1911	1
1921	2
1931	2
1941	2
1951	5
1961	1
1971	2
1981	2
1991	6

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981 Series-II Madhya Pradesh, Part II-A

Table No. 14
Rural - Urban Distribution, 1981 and 1991

S.No.	Tahsil	Year	Number of Villages		Number of		Population	
			Inhabited	Un-inhabited	Towns	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Ajaigarh	1981	119	7	1	89,336	80,969	8,367
		1991	-	-	-	1,16,184	1,03,901	12,283
2.	Panna	1981	413	77	1	2,45,272	2,11,598	33,674
		1991	-	-	-	1,69,859	1,10,303	59,556
3.	Pawai	1981	413	62	-	2,05,370	2,05,370	-
		1991	-	-	-	1,36,829	1,27,353	9,476
4.	Gunnor	1991	-	-	-	1,41,177	1,32,925	8,252
5.	Shahnagar	1991	-	-	-	1,23,896	1,23,896	-
	District	1981	947	146	2	5,39,978	4,97,937	42,041
	Total	1991	-	-	-	6,87,945	5,98,378	89,567

PANNA

Source : 1. Census of India 1981 Series II. Madhya Pradesh, Part II-B
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991. (Provisional)

Table No. 15
Religion - 1981

S.No.	Religion	Person	Growth rate 1971-81	Percentage to total Population
1.	Hindus	5,18,377	+ 25.5	96.0
2.	Muslims	17,820	+ 37.5	3.3
3.	Christians	203	+ 52.6	0.0
4.	Sikhs	135	+ 58.8	0.0
5.	Buddhists	17	- 62.2	0.0
6.	Jains	3,301	+ 18.4	0.6
7.	Other Religions & Persuasions	125	+ 6,150.0	0.0
8.	Religion not stated	Nil	-	-
District Total		5,39,978	+ 25.8	100%

Source : Collector, Panna

Table No. 16
Number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, 1981 and 1991

S.No. Tahsil	Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Ajaigarh	1981	18,430	17,119	1,311	5,135	5,357	778
	1991	23,835	21,542	2,293	10,000	8,890	1,110
2. Panna	1981	50,655	47,365	3,290	29,505	28,268	1,237
	1991	30,151	21,930	8,221	26,235	23,921	2,314
3. Pawai	1981	40,875	40,875	-	40,655	40,655	-
	1991	31,717	28,989	2,728	18,414	17,683	731
4. Gunnor	1991	33,790	32,152	1,638	12,332	12,056	276
5. Shahnagar	1991	20,881	20,881	-	35,539	35,539	-
District Total	1981	1,09,960	1,05,359	4,601	76,295	74,280	2,015
	1991	1,40,374	1,25,494	14,880	1,02,520	98,089	4,431

Source : 1. Census of India 1981, Series II, Madhya Pradesh, Part II-B
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991, (Provisional)

Table No. 17

Civil Marriages

Year	Number of Cases Registered	Number of Marriage Solemnised	No. of Cases Rejected
1975-76	2	2	-
1980-81	-	-	-
1985-86	4	4	-
1986-87	1	1	-
1987-88	1	1	-
1988-89	1	1	-
1989-90	1	1	-
1990-91	1	1	-
1991-92	1	1	-

Source : Collector and Marriage Officer, Panna

Table No. 18

Women Workers, 1981

S.No. Occupation	Number of Women Workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Cultivators	14,158	14,044	114
2. Agricultural Labourers	22,665	22,510	155
3. Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a) of Census 1971)	1,596	1,422	174
4. Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX of Census 1971)	4,549	3,495	1,056
District Total	42,968	41,471	1,497

Source : Census of India, 1981, Series II, M.P. Part II-B

Note : (Description of Occupation as Per 1971 Census)
III - Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities
IV - Mining, Quarrying
V - Other than Household Industry
VI-IX- Construction, Transport, Storage and Communications and other Services

Table No. 19

Women Workers, 1991

S.No.	Occupation	Number of Women Workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivation	1,34,674	1,29,780	4,894
2.	Agricultural Labourers	65,520	61,563	3,957
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities	4,970	3,909	1,061
4.	Mining and Quarrying	4,411	3,686	725
5.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
	a. Household Industry	5,468	4,648	820
	b. Other than Household Industry	3,142	1,596	1,546
6.	Constructions	2,165	1,028	1,137
7.	Trade and Commerce	7,231	3,359	3,872
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	1,625	545	1,080
9.	Other Services	13,687	6,987	6,700
District Total		2,42,893	2,17,101	25,792

Source : District Primary Census Abstract 1991, (Provisional)

Table No. 20

Number of Cases Registered under Hindu Marriage Act 1956

Year	Registered	Rejected
1980	3	1
1985	7	2
1986	11	6
1987	12	11
1988	7	10
1989	13	3
1990	8	11
1991	10	5
1992	17	5

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 21

Number of Offences Registered under the Dowry and Gambling Acts

Year	Dowry Act	Gambling Act
1980	-	2
1985	1	1
1986	1	-
1987	-	1
1988	5	2
1989	2	3
1990	3	1
1991	4	2
1992	6	-

Source : District Superintendent of Police, Panna

Table No. 21(a)

List of Irrigation Works Completed and Maintained By Water Resources Division, Panna (MP)

S.No.	Name of Work	Location	Year of Start of Work	Year of Completion of Work	Cost in Rs. Lakhs	Designed Area in (Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI th Plan Works						
----- N I L -----						
I	Major Works					
II	Medium Works					
1.	Devendra Nagar Tank	Panna	1958	1975	70.08	2,400
Total					70.08	2,400
III	Minor Works					
1.	Lokpal Sagar Tank	Panna	State	Time	Tank	520
2.	Debey Tal Tank	Panna	-do-	-do-	-do-	40
3.	Brijpur Tank	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	60
4.	Sunehra Tank	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	52
5.	Barachh Tank	-do-	1956	1961	5.76	600
6.	Bikrampur Tank	-do-	1963	1965	0.50	60
7.	Adhar Sagar Tank	-do-	1963	1967	3.28	272
8.	Hatupur Tank	-do-	1969	1975	15.47	260
9.	Jamunahi Tank	-do-	1969	1975	11.94	176
10.	Kohni Weir	-do-	1955	1959	0.56	80
11.	Badagaon Weir	-do-	1955	1956	0.45	160
12.	Sawaigunj Weir	-do-	1955	1957	0.86	220
13.	Rajapur Weir	-do-	1956	1950	3.15	200
14.	Ranipur Weir	-do-	1955	1956	0.72	100
15.	Kakarahti Weir	-do-	1956	1958	0.66	80
16.	Dwari Weir	-do-	1956	1958	0.45	120
17.	Ranital Tank	Ajaigarh	State	Time	Tank	56
18.	Bimtaha Weir	-do-	1962	1963	0.70	80
19.	Pokhara Div.	-do-	1963	1966	1.53	139
20.	Tironi Anicut	-do-	1964	1966	0.87	80
21.	Chipa Weir	Gunour	1958	1960	0.25	80
22.	Niwari Weir	-do-	1961	1967	1.02	100
23.	Sungarha Rajatal	-do-	1956	1958	1.04	60
24.	Pawaiya Tank	-do-	1956	1963	2.37	81
25.	Bamuraha Div.	-do-	1963	1965	3.50	200
26.	Bhitari Div.	-do-	1964	1966	2.00	120
27.	Jamuniya Div.	-do-	1963	1976	3.20	180
28.	Kakarhai Tank	-do-	1967	1969	3.57	120
29.	Karhi Tank	Pawai	1958	1977	25.98	
30.	Chirha Tank	-do-	1966	1976	13.62	10.40
31.	Kuatal Tank	-do-	1956	1976	2.66	248
32.	Khamariya Tank	-do-	1969	1974	1.50	72
33.	Kuawarpur Tank	-do-	1969	1976	2.99	60
34.	Sungarha Tank No.1	Shahnagar	1957	1958	0.74	56

(Contd.)

35.	Sungarha Tank No.2	-do-	1969	1970	0.90	40
36.	Ken Anicut	-do-	1962	1985	2.84	600
37.	Umehi Anicut	-do-	1969	1976	1.65	120
38.	Bora Nalla Tank	-do-	1974	1978	1.00	140
39.	Khero Tank	-do-	1962	1974	0.82	60
Total					118.50	6778
G. Total					188.58	9178

VIIth Plan Works (1985-90)

1.	Major Scheme	-----	Nil	-----		
2.	Medium Scheme	-----	Nil	-----		
3.	Minor Scheme	-----		-----		
i.	Koha Tank	Gunour	1978	1987	7.20	60
ii.	Rampur Tank	Panna	1971	1986	15.05	314
Total :					22.25	374

Non Plan Works (1990-1992)

I	Major Scheme	-----	Nil	-----		
II	Medium Scheme	-----	Nil	-----		
III	Minor Scheme	-----		-----		
i.	Umar Tank	Pawai	1969	1991	10.50	60
Total :					10.50	60

VIIIth Plan (1992-1997) Works up to 3/92

I	Major Scheme	-----	Nil	-----		
II	Medium Scheme	-----	Nil	-----		
III	Minor Scheme	-----		-----		
1.	Bhawanipur Tank	Panna	1978	1991	59.00	260
2.	Singhpur L.I.S.	Ajaigarh	1972	1991	20.00	250
3.	Jhilmila L.I.S.	Pawai	1975	1991	33.00	540
4.	E/I Patori Tank	Pawai	1985	1991	40.00	48
5.	Raipura Babawari	Shahnagar	1975	1991	13.90	56
6.	Amdar Tank	-do-	1980	1991	71.70	260
7.	Badagaon Tank	-do-	1980	1991	35.40	95
8.	Raiya Sata Tank	-do-	1980	1991	17.40	52
Total :					290.40	1561

Source : Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division, Panna

Table No. 21(b)
Proposed Schemes for VIIIth Plan

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Location	Year of Start	Year of Completion	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Designed Area (in Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bijwar Khurd LIS	S/nagar	6/81	-	68.00	780
2.	Mohari LIS	Ajaigarh	-	-	38.00	300
3.	Pratapapur LIS	-do-	-	-	40.00	280
4.	Makmdgaunj	Panna	-	-	16.00	160
5.	Chhijora LIS	Gunour	-	-	30.00	420
6.	Bhirsar LIS	-do-	-	-	55.00	552
7.	Urdni LIS	-do-	-	-	30.00	200
8.	Koni LIS	Pawai	-	-	85.00	804
9.	Bhrra Tank	S/nagar	8/92	-	25.00	100
10.	E/I Jugwara Tank	-do-	8/92	-	40.00	100
11.	E/I Raiguwa Tank		8/92	-	28.10	60
12.	E/I Pista	Ajaigarh	8/92	-	38.00	50
13.	Harsaini Tank	-do-	8/92	-	35.00	240

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Chhoti Banhri Tank	Ajaigarh	8/92	-	95.00	240
15.	Khmtra Tank	S/nagar	-	-	31.00	80
16.	Kot LIS	Pawai	-	-	20.00	60
17.	Brittanpur Tank	Ajaigarh	-	-	-	-
18.	Henoti LIS	Gunour	-	-	10.00	100
19.	Singora LIS	-do-	-	-	20.00	200
20.	Hira Pur Tank	-do-	-	-	50.00	200
Total					750.10	4,996

Source : Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division, Panna

Table No. 22
Land Utilisation Statistics

Year	Geographical Cropped Area	Forest	Area put to Non-Agric- ultural use	Barren and un-cul- turable Lands	Perma- nent Pasture & other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree- Crops & Groves	Cultu- rable Waste	Old fall- ows	Current fallow	Net Sown Area	Area sown More than once	Gross cropped Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1975-76	703.4	239.0	33.8	97.0	16.3	-	71.9	12.9	21.9	211	24	235
1980-81	703	237.5	33.6	96.9	11.3	-	74.1	14.3	27.4	208.3	25.6	233.9
1985-86	703	231.5	33.9	96.4	11.4	-	72.3	14.8	20.4	217.1	31.7	248.8
1989-90	703	236.4	41.3	87.2	11.6	0.01	68.8	18.5	16.7	222.3	25.5	247.8
1990-91	703	276.5	39.3	42.8	14.3	-	69.5	16.2	17.1	227.2	32.4	259.6
1991-92	703	195.5	39.8	41.1	14.2	0.01	69.7	17.2	21.5	220.8	24.4	245.2
Tahsils												
Panna	171.6	61.9	9.2	12.7	0.3	-*	20.8	3.6	3.8	37.1	5.2	42.2
Pawai	139.3	6.0	8.7	3.6	3.9	-	10.4	3.0	3.6	53.9	5.5	59.5
Ajaigarh	72.7	5.2	5.7	2.1	4.6	4*	4.7	1.7	2.0	32.1	3.8	35.9
Shahnagar	208.7	31.8	6.4	20.0	2.0	-	24.3	3.8	7.0	37.0	5.3	42.3
Gunor	111.1	12.3	9.8	2.8	3.6	7*	9.5	5.0	5.1	60.7	4.0	65.3

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988
Collector, Panna District,
* Area in Hectares

Table No. 23
Area under Principal Crops

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Sugar cane	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Fruit & Condiments
												(on '000 Ha)
1975-76	52.2	11.0	2.6	64.9	5.9	27.2	7.1	0.4	6.8	3.5	26.8	1.4 0.3
1980-81	54.0	9.0	2.8	81.4	6.9	25.9	6.1	0.06	6.6	2.6	19.4	1.5 0.4
1985-86	53.1	8.9	2.8	86.1	5.5	27.4	5.4	0.2	6.7	3.6	25.4	1.7 0.5
1986-87	52.7	8.9	2.8	71.5	3.9	35.1	5.0	0.2	6.0	2.4	15.9	1.8 0.4
1987-88	47.5	10.7	2.8	82.5	4.5	33.8	6.3	0.2	6.1	3.2	18.9	1.9 0.5
1988-89	50.8	9.9	2.8	80.9	4.4	35.2	6.1	0.2	6.1	3.5	20.2	7.8 0.6
1989-90	51.0	10.9	2.8	78.5	2.9	39.9	6.6	0.2	7.2	3.6	20.4	1.6 0.6
1990-91	55.5	9.2	2.7	83.0	3.3	47.4	5.8	0.2	6.1	3.5	18.7	1.8 0.6
1991-92	58.0	7.5	2.6	74.4	3.1	47.3	4.9	0.2	5.4	2.3	17.2	1.1 0.6

PANNA

Source : 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988
2. Collector, Panna District

APPENDIX - C

439

Table No. 24
Production of Principal Crops

Year	Rice	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Sugar cane (Gur)	Soyabean	Linseed	Sesamum	Rape and Mustard
												(In '000 Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1975-76	22.5	9.6	0.1	49.1	6.1	16.9	4.6	1.0	-	9.1	1.2	1.3
1980-81	23.9	8.0	1.9	70.8	8.8	18.6	3.3	0.3	-	6.7	1.1	0.8
1985-86	35.3	10.5	2.5	50.4	3.8	14.3	2.3	0.2	0.4	4.7	1.6	0.8
1986-87	28.3	5.1	1.7	71.7	4.0	23.2	3.3	0.2	0.3	5.1	0.4	0.6
1987-88	31.1	11.0	2.3	75.2	4.1	18.9	4.1	0.2	0.3	9.2	1.4	1.3
1988-89	29.7	9.5	3.0	82.1	4.0	22.0	5.1	0.1	0.3	7.0	1.9	
1989-90	29.6	11.7	3.5	80.1	3.0	27.0	4.5	0.2	0.2	7.9	2.5	
1990-91	36.9	6.9	2.1	52.4	-	22.3	3.5	-	0.9	5.0	-	

Source : 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988
2. Collector, Panna District

Table No. 25
Sourcewise Gross Irrigated Area

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	TotalGross irrig. Area	Area Irrig More Than once	Total Net irrigated Area
1975-76	5.3	0.1	3.7	4.0	13.1	0.4	12.7
1980-81	5.9	0.4	4.8	4.0	15.1	0.1	15.0
1985-86	8.0	0.6	6.5	2.3	17.4	-	17.4
1986-87	7.8	0.8	6.8	3.8	19.2	-	19.2
1987-88	5.7	1.1	6.7	6.2	19.7	-	19.7

Source : Agricultural Statistic (M.P.) for the years: 1976-1981 and 1988

Table No. 26
Cropwise Irrigated Area

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Rape & Mustard	Lins-eed	Sugar-cane (sown)	Total Cere-als	Total Pulses	Total Oil-seeds	Total Spices	Total Fruits & Vege-tables	Total Food Crops	Total Non-Food Crops
1975-76	1.6	8.8	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.03	0.08	11.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	12.9	-
1980-81	1.9	10.7	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.03	0.02	13.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	14.9	0.2
1985-86	2.1	12.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.03	0.04	15.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	17.1	0.3
1986-87	2.5	14.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	-	0.02	17.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	19.0	0.2
1987-88	1.7	15.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.01	0.03	17.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	19.5	0.2

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 27
Use of Fertilizers Per Hectare
(On Cropped Area)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
1976-76	1.50	1.27	0.02	2.79
1980-81	1.88	2.21	0.32	4.41
1985-86	6.03	5.83	0.66	12.52
1986-87	6.54	6.09	0.64	13.27
1987-88	7.20	7.26	0.88	15.34

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 28
High Yielding Varieties Coverage

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Total
1975-76	1.9	9.1	0.8	0.1	-	11.9
1980-81	6.3	23.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	32.0
1985-86	17.4	27.3	3.6	-	-	48.3
1986-87	14.0	27.6	3.0	-	-	44.6
1987-88	3.0	32.8	1.0	0.1	-	36.9

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 29
Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Treaters	(Nos.)
	Wooden	Iron		Power Driven	Bullock Driven	Oil-Engine	Electric		
1975-76	62,886	2,571	22,064	21	179	1,087	352	108	
1980-81	73,329	3,292	24,229	11	178	2,144	968	195	
1985-86	69,306	4,258	24,427	-	149	2,185	1,385	370	
1986-87	77,399	4,744	26,559	24	142	2,271	1,290	412	
1987-88	66,321	4,204	22,236	13	120	4,214	2,681	326	

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 30
Number of Livestock and Poultry

Year	(In '000)						
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Pigs	Other Live-stock
1975-76	459.3	122.1	16.0	91.3	1.6	7.1	-
1980-81	459.0	122.6	15.1	105.2	1.7	7.1	-
1985-86	447.0	110.3	14.8	103.3	1.4	6.5	0.4
1990-91	453.1	123.7	14.9	111.0	1.1	8.6	1.1
1991-92	426.2	116.0	14.4	109.6	0.9	8.5	1.2
							Total Livestock
							684.2
							693.5
							25.5*
							28.8*

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988
Collector, Panna
* Total Poultry

Table No. 31

Taccavi Loans

(In Rs.)

Year	Agriculturists Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act
1975-76	3,51,509	-
1977-78	11,35,830	-
1978-79	12,06,500	-
1979-80	1,82,000	-
1980-81	1,00,500	6,00,000
1981-82	22,28,000	12,000
1982-83	90,000	-
1983-84	10,33,000	-
1984-85	10,00,000	-
1985-86	7,25,000	61,000
1986-87	19,15,000	22,500
1987-88	14,60,000	-
	70,000	-
1988-89	2,65,000	-
	3,50,000	-
1989-90	2,33,000	-
1990-91	3,40,000	-
1991-92	75,000	-

Source : Collector, Panna District

Table No. 32
Minor Irrigation Schemes

(Nos.)

Scheme	Vth Plan	VIth Plan	VIIth Plan
Construction and Repair of Wells	5,756	2,138	1,755
Installation of Oil Engine Pumps	2,068	533	632
Installation of Electric Pumps	1,004	320	570
Installation of Persian Wheels	1,415	108	32

Source : Deputy Director Agriculture

Table No. 33
Distribution of Workers

S.No.	Categories	1981	S.No.	Categories	1991
1.	Population	5,29,978	1.	Population	6,87,945
2.	Total Workers	1,94,685	2.	Total Main Workers	2,42,893
3.	Cultivators	1,05,167	3.	Cultivators	1,34,674
4.	Agricultural Labourers	53,909	4.	Agricultural Labourers	65,520
5.	House hold Industry	6,491	5.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	4,970
	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing			Plantation, Orchards & allied activities	
	and Repairs (Va of Census 1971)		6.	Mining and Quarrying	4,411
6.	Other Workers (III, IV, Vb, VI, IX	29,118	7.	Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs	
	of 1971 Census)			a. House hold Industry	5,468
7.	Marginal Workers	26,277		b. Other than household Industry	3,142
			8.	Construction	2,165
			9.	Trade and Commerce	7,231
			10.	Transport, Storage and Communication	1,625
			11.	Other Services	13,687

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 34

Production and Auction of Shallow Mines

(Amount in Lac. Rs.)

Year	Production		Auction		Royalty	
	Mines	Weight	Mines	Weight	Value	
1985	754	404-61	648	404-50	14.63	2.92
1986	420	257-47	465	290-14	3.63	0.77
1987	1,210	461-02	1,021	422-42	10.95	2.19
1988	689	279-18	769	312-26	10.99	2.26
1989	770	456-49	828	436-76	22.94	4.38
1990	1,031	554-01	940	494-61	17.35	3.47
1991	841	457-83	900	511-66	59.74	11.94

Source : Diamond Officer, Collectorate, Panna

Table No. 35

Production of Diamonds by National Mineral Development Corporation

Year	Production in Carats		Sale in Carats & Rupees in Lacs			
	Target	Achievement	Target		Achievements	
			Carats	Amount	Carats	Amount
1987-88	17,000	15,824	16,000	200.00	17,440	361.92
1988-89	16,000	13,209	16,000	288.00	13,292	416.23
1989-90	16,000	16,071	16,000	480.00	14,125	533.05
1990-91	17,000	17,401	17,000	500.00	18,444	715.74
1991-92	17,500	17,446	18,000	700.00	16,205	976.94

Source : Diamond Officer, Panna

Table No. 36

Industrial Cooperative Societies

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies	Membership	Total Working Capital (Lacs)	Product Value in Lacs	Loan or Grant-in-aid given by the Government in Lacs
1975-76	19	600	0.89	-	0.77
1980-81	22	560	1.63	-	0.77
1985-86	26	790	4.33	4.22	0.77
1986-87	28	845	5.34	5.13	0.77
1987-88	28	845	5.34	5.13	0.77
1988-89	28	900	5.34	5.13	0.77
1989-90	29	918	5.44	5.21	0.77
1990-91	30	900	5.47	5.25	0.77
1991-92	30	936	5.71	5.44	0.77
1992-93	30	926	5.71	5.44	0.77

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Table No. 37

Name of Industrial Cooperative Societies

S.No.	Industrywise Cooperative Societies	Number	S.No.	Industrywise Cooperative Societies	Number
1.	Weavers Societies	4	10.	Singhara Works	1
2.	Leather Works	2	11.	khadi Industries	1
3.	Katha Industry	1	12.	Stationary Works	1
4.	Telghani	1	13.	Brass Industries	1
5.	Brick Making	3	14.	Lac Industries	1
6.	Mineral Industries (Stone, Clay, Lime)	6	15.	Dal Mill	1
7.	Soap Manufacturing	1	16.	Other Industries	3
8.	Furniture Works	2			
9.	Women Industries	1			
Total					30

Note : 10 Societies are working and rest 20 Societies has been Liquidation

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Table No. 38
Industries and Manufactures

Year	Number of Registered and Manufactures			Average Daily Employment
	Under Factories 1948	Average Daily Employment	Registered with the Industries Department	
1975-76	-	-	27	73
1980-81	-	-	130	248
1986-87	-	-	242	519
1987-88	-	-	271	568
1988-89	-	-	281	554
1989-90	-	-	271	540
1990-91	1	114	285	859
1991-92	1	25	301	839
1992-93	2	18	313	769

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre, Panna

Table No. 39
Number of Small Scale Registered Units and Employment

Year	Number of Unit as in March Ending	Installed Capital		Average Daily Employment		Financial & other Assistance given			
		Fixed Capital	Working Capital	Employment	Loans	Grant-in-aid	Other Concessions	S.T.	S.C.S. C.I.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	181	2.45	6.60	248	6	0.09	-	0.05	-
1985-86	233	34.39	6.48	526	-	-	-	0.45	3.64
1986-87	242	24.06	8.46	519	-	-	-	0.91	3.48
1987-88	241	52.04	19.03	568	-	-	-	150.70	1.40
1988-89	281	112.33	23.67	554	-	-	-	-	0.91

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1989-90	271	25.22	12.60	540	-	-	-	0.04	3.52
1990-91	285	65.27	109.16	859	-	-	-	0.50	-
1991-92	301	49.62	46.66	839	-	-	-	2.65	-
1992-93	313	64.916	50.00	769	-	-	-	2.34	-

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre, Panna.

Table No. 40
Number of Large and Medium Scale Industries and Small Scale Industries, Installed Capital and Employment
Year 1970-71 to 1992-93 (March Ending)

Industries	Number of Units	Installed Capital	Number of Available Employment
1. Large and Medium Scale	2	10.81	260
2. Small Scale Industries	3,994	5.17	6,404

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre.

Table No. 41
Large and Medium Scale Industries in Central and State Public Sector, Government of India Undertaking, Joint Sector and Private Sector
(1960-61 to 1992-93)

S.No.	Name & Address of Industry	Year of Establishment	Item of Production	Annual Capacity	Investment in Crore Rs.	Employment
1.	M.P. Carbides and Chemicals Ltd., Udyog Giri, Purrena	7/3/86	Calcium Carbide	15,000 M.T.	9.94	215 (under closed)
2.	M/s. Shree Guru Carbide and Chemicals, Purrena	23/6/87	D.A. Gas Oxygen Gas	0.2 Cum. 70 Cum.	0.07	45

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre, Panna

Table No. 42
Benefits to the Labourers under various Statutory Provisions

Year	Minimum Wages Act		Payment of Bonus Act, 1965		
	No. of Establishment covered	No. of Benefited workers	No. of Establishment covered	No. of Benefited persons disbur-sed and amount	
				Worker	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	265	3,016	3	216	3,20,974
1992-93	-	-	3	228	57,158

7	Shops and Establishment Act		Motor Transport Workers Act	
	No. of Establishment	No. of persons Benefited and amount disbursed	Number of Establishment covered	No. of Benefited workers
	Workers	Amount		
7	8	9	10	11
741	146	-	15	88
769	148	-	14	86

Table No. 43

Segregation of Demand

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Water Supply	Irrigation	Street lighting	(Thousand kwh.)	
							Total Consumption	Per Hectare Consumer Consumption
1980-81	3,769	1,548	8,300	507	1,602	408	16,134	15,318
1985-86	3,830	1,347	27,861	528	2,110	451	36,129	17,211
1986-87	3,983	1,349	3,123	630	1,893	370	11,348	18,775
1987-88	5,546	1,382	28,552	662	1,043	498	38,683	18,245
1988-89	6,701	1,480	25,563	797	3,121	427	38,089	24,594
1989-90	8,224	1,520	9,814	877	2,873	404	24,412	29,299
1990-91	15,538	1,682	12,780	1,036	7,946	323	37,709	31,313
1991-92	5,894	1,677	5,964	392	9,233	245	21,767	32,268

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Panna, 1990, 1992

Table No. 44
Rural Electrification

(Thousand kwh.)

Year	Electrified Villages	Percentage of Electrified Villages	Electrified Pumps	Percentage of Electric Consumption	Percentage of Rural Consumers
1985-86	442	47.52	2,095	38.28	53.08
1986-87	499	52.69	2,260	45.06	57.17
1987-88	564	60.52	2,465	18.64	60.41
1988-89	641	68.78	2,730	22.53	64.73
1989-90	720	77.25	2,940	41.57	67.80
1990-91	779	83.58	3,300	48.04	68.27
1991-92	839	90.02	3,201	59.00	63.90

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Panna, 1990-92

Table No. 45
Commercial Banks in Panna District
(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year (End of June)	Functioning Offices	Reporting Office	Deposits	Advances
1980	31	31	453	549
1985	52	52	1318	1099
1986	52	52	1400	1372
1987	52	52	1854	1647
1988	52	52	2297	1888
1989	55	55	2665	2204
1990	59	59	3350	2594
1991	60	60	3893	2649

Source : Lead Bank Officer, State Bank of India, Panna

Table No. 46

Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1975-76	87	31,236	1.38
1980-81	87	49,854	2.55
1985-86	87	84,685	5.97
1986-87	87	88,279	7.12
1987-88	87	79,736	7.93
1988-89	87	80,669	8.27
1989-90	87	82,600	10.33
1990-91	87	83,280	6.24

Source : District Cooperative Central Bank, Panna

Table No. 47

Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1980-81	1	40	0.06
1985-86	2	28	0.06
1986-87	2	28	0.04
1987-88	2	72	0.35
1988-89	2	113	0.50
1989-90	2	120	1.20
1990-91	2	120	1.54
1991-92	2	127	1.44

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Panna, 1982, 1989, 1992

Table No. 48
District Cooperative Central Bank, Panna

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits	Reserves	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Recovery (%)
1975-76	132	18.76	25.00	6.43	131.29	61.29	104.83	43%
1980-81	118	21.12	71.47	20.44	321.03	139.72	218.48	42%
1985-86	130	27.72	233.23	19.91	621.09	166.62	440.00	61%
1986-87	155	32.22	285.74	19.77	755.82	207.50	537.79	61%
1987-88	168	37.00	331.68	19.79	840.84	220.64	584.81	48%
1988-89	168	39.66	387.60	19.81	975.61	261.84	676.39	41%
1989-90	179	43.11	580.82	19.86	1187.88	68.43	752.68	1%
1990-91	207	58.30	594.62	20.15	966.85	322.57	735.82	69%
1991-92	207	73.28	655.83	20.17	1124.03	224.85	685.40	77%
1992-93	211	96.47	729.69	20.19	1353.76	165.35	773.28	68%

Branches : Panna Main, Bada Bazar Panna, Ajaigarh, Devendra Nagar, Amangani, Pawai, Gunor, Shah Nagar, Simariya, Raipura
Source : District Cooperative Central Bank, Panna

Table No. 49
District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Panna

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Recovery (%)
(Amount in Lakh Rs.)						
1975-76	1,818	5.58	67.41	10.57	59.36	83%
1980-81	3,587	14.90	137.78	51.47	127.18	60%
1985-86	4,317	28.27	285.49	58.26	256.73	81%
1986-87	4,572	32.09	335.06	69.89	291.94	75%
1987-88	4,962	35.30	396.48	68.92	331.78	68%
1988-89	5,259	38.16	436.13	39.21	360.43	56%
1989-90	5,431	42.85	482.10	56.10	393.29	14%
1990-91	5,509	44.65	489.48	61.69	393.43	70%
1991-92	5,625	54.32	556.70	102.64	451.43	74%
1992-93	5,889	63.49	602.43	101.70	509.72	70%

Branches : Panna, Ajaigarh, Gunor, Amanganj, Pawai, Shah Nagar, Raipura
Source : District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Panna

Table No. 50
Life Insurance Business in Panna District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)		
Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured
1982-83	172	44.35
1985-86	762	130.69
1986-87	927	151.53
1987-88	924	170.95
1988-89	1,534	339.05
1989-90	2,474	534.71
1990-91	2,572	643.01
1991-92	5,102	1314.48

Note : District Branch started on 15 January, 1983
Source : Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Panna

Table No. 51
Jawahar Cooperative Marketing Society, Devendra Nagar
(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1975-76	199	0.98	3.70	15.44	16.35
1980-81	324	2.42	10.89	54.22	54.24
1985-86	360	2.43	12.10	70.41	70.32
1986-87	366	2.43	13.96	61.56	65.41
1988-89	431	2.45	14.05	55.50	56.80
1989-90	432	2.45	13.31	81.02	84.55
1990-91	432	2.45	10.05	81.37	84.61
1991-92	433	2.45	11.02	99.02	103.71
1992-93	433	2.33	12.91	104.94	109.13

Source : Jawahar Cooperative Marketing Society, Devendra Nagar

Table No. 52
Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)						
Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1980-81	2	537	0.19	0.56	8.03	8.15
1985-86	2	638	0.30	0.73	14.68	14.96
1986-87	2	714	0.32	0.73	13.12	13.50
1987-88	2	819	0.33	0.75	18.87	19.48
1988-89	2	1,246	0.45	1.02	13.59	13.60
1989-90	2	1,253	0.53	1.07	15.90	16.52
1990-91	2	1,243	0.95	2.80	14.68	38.88
1991-92	11	1,844	1.03	2.96	37.70	22.72

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Panna

Table No. 53
Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Panna
(Amount in Lakhs Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1975-76	142	0.17	N.A.	12.91	13.02
1980-81	198	0.22	N.A.	19.00	19.12
1985-86	355	1.13	2.50	42.55	43.54
1986-87	367	1.14	3.00	34.89	36.07
1987-88	381	1.18	3.15	52.16	53.59
1988-89	400	1.15	3.50	38.41	36.82
1989-90	403	1.16	4.50	50.98	52.56
1990-91	508	1.19	5.40	53.19	54.90
1991-92	600	1.19	5.40	61.71	63.48
1992-93	615	1.27	5.40	101.39	104.13

Source : Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Panna

Table No. 54
M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Panna
(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Sales	
	Fertilisers	Electric Motor Pumps
1985-86	36.42	7.77
1986-87	36.32	1.45
1987-88	32.97	1.58
1988-89	57.15	0.79
1989-90	60.94	4.10
1990-91	65.03	10.19
1991-92	102.44	24.34

Source : M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Panna

Table No. 55
Categorywise Road Length

Particulars	Panna District			Madhya Pradesh		
	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
Total Road Length	903.30	188.9	1092.2	71,541.3	19,241.1	90,782.4
Length per 100 sq. km. of Area	12.660	2.647	15.307	16.1	4.3	20.4
Pressure of Population per one lakhs persons	131.92	27.58	159.50	108.1	132.2	240.3

Source : 1. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. B & R Panna.
2. Sarak Shankhyiki, 1991

Table No. 56
Surfacewise Road Length

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound		Natural Soil Fair Weather Roads	
		Macadam	3	(Motorable)	4
1	2				
1980-81	392.20		407.4		190.2
1985-86	392.20		419.7		186.1
1986-87	392.20		431.80		183.60

(Contd.)

Table No. 57
Road Classification

Year	Road Classification			(In km.)		
	State Highways	Major District Roads	Village Roads	Other District Roads		
1975-76	140.9	407.0	203.2		207.1	
1980-81	140.9	407.0	232.3		209.6	
1985-86	140.9	407.0	238.3		211.8	
1986-87	140.9	407.0	247.9		211.8	
1987-88	140.9	407.0	282.0		211.8	
1988-89	140.9	407.0	296.4		211.8	
1989-90	140.9	407.0	306.1		211.8	
1990-91	140.9	416.0	317.7		211.8	
1991-92	140.9	416.0	323.5		211.8	
1992-93	140.9	416.0	347.2		211.8	

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D. B & R Panna

Table No. 58
Other District Roads

S.No.	Name of Roads	From	To	Total Distance in the District	Class	Kind
						(in km.)
1	Semaria Koni-Kishangarh Road	Semaria	Koni	8	1st-7.8 III-0.2	W.B.M. F.W. B.T.
2	Devendra Nagar-Saleha Road	Devendra Nagar	Saleha	24	I	F.W.
3	Singwara Mobendra-Khamaria Road	Singwar	Khamaria	16	III	F.W.
4	Sagra Patherhata Road	Sagra	Patherehata upto Panna Distt. Boundary	51.2	III	F.W.
5	Laxmipur-Devendra Nagar Road	Laxmipur	Devendra Nagar	15.6	I-4.4 III-11.2	B.T.-2 W.B.M.-2.4 F.W.-11.2
6	Ajaigarh Town Road	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh Town Road	4	I	B.T.
7	Devendra Nagar Road	Devendra Nagar	Devendra Nagar Town Road	1.8	I	W.B.M.
8	Panna Town Road	Panna	Panna Town Road	24.5	I	B.T.-22.6 W.B.M.-1.9
9	Sakaria Kakrahati-Gunour Road	Sakaria	Gunour	21.0	I	W.B.M.
10	Shah Nagar Hardua Railway Station Road	Shahnagar	Hardua Railway Station	4.40	I	B.T.
11	Shah Nagar Hardua via Thepa Bori Road	Shahnagar	Hardua	4.0	I-22.6 III-17.4	W.B.M. F.W.
12	Pathar Pandav Road	Pathar	Pandav	0.6	I	B.T.
13	Ramkheria Mines Road	Panna Pahari- khera Road	Ramkheria	0.7	I	B.T.

Source : Executive Engineer P.W.D. B & R Panna

Table No. 59
Forest Roads

S.No.	Roads	Length (in km.)
North Forest Division		
1.	Paharikhera - Imloniya	22.40
2.	Dharampur - Koche	5.00
3.	Dharampur - Imloniya	18.00
4.	Chappar - Kawaseha	12.00
5.	Kawaseha - Panna	11.00
6.	Harsa - Madla	13.00
7.	Toriya - Harsa	17.50
South Forest Division		
1.	Shah Nagar/Sarangpur to Deow Bisani	24.00
2.	Shah Nagar-Tikaniya to Bori	22.05
3.	Shah Nagar-Bisani to Sarangpur	10.00
4.	Mohendra-Bagharwar to Saraikhera	10.00
5.	Mohendra-Bagharwar to Bori	22.00
6.	Mohendra-Kothi to Mohendra	5.12
7.	Raipura/Raipura to Govindpura	24.00
8.	Raipura Chakra to Bagwar	35.00
9.	Pawai/Hada to Kothi	20.45
10.	Saleha/Kalda to Bachon	12.00
11.	Saleha to Gutehi Kaldu	20.00
12.	Kalda/Kolda to Rampur	19.00
13.	Kolda Shamgiri to Khanderja	13.00
14.	Kalda to Kaljhir	13.00
15.	Kaldo to Sarangpur to Shamgiri	22.50
16.	Kolda Kalan to Shamgiri	11.00
17.	Amanganj/Koni to Majholi	10.00

Source : 1. Divisional Forest Officer, North Forest Division
2. District Statistical Officer, Panna

Table No. 60
Routes Operated by Private Bus Services

S. No.	Name of Operator	Name of Route
1.	Lachhman Das Bus Service, Panna	Gunour to Baryarpur
2.	Panna Transport Co. Ltd., Panna	1. Panna to katni-3
	2. Panna to Gunour	3. Panna to Paharikhera
		4. Panna to Pawai
3.	Chhange Raja Bus Service Aramganj, Ajaigarh	1. Ajaigarh to Katni
		2. Dharampur to Gunour
		3. Baryarpur to Saleha
		4. Panna to Katni
		5. Saleha to Paharikhera
		6. Panna to Raipura-2
4.	Kishori Lal Bus Service, Panna	Panna to Maihar
5.	Kanhiya Lal Bus Service, Panna	1. Panna to Raipura
		2. Panna to Rithi
		3. Panna to Saliya
		4. Devendra Nagar to Katni
6.	Vindhyachal Bus Service, Panna	Satna to Kartala
7.	Darbari Lal Bus Service, Panna	1. Panna to Satna
		2. Sathnia to Paharikhera
8.	Silver Bus Transport, Panna	1. Panna to Baryarpur 2
		2. Panna to Dharampur
9.	Kamla Shankar Bhattacharya Co., Panna	Panna to Katni
10.	Badri Prasad Gupta Bus Service, Panna	Pawai to Mohedra

Source : Police Superintendent of Panna

Table No. 61
Number of Automobiles

Year	Motorcycles	Buses	Trucks	Cars/jeeps	Taxi
1975-76	100	16	12	15	-
1980-81	200	19	17	25	-
1985-86	425	24	25	35	-
1986-87	525	26	27	40	-
1987-88	650	28	30	55	-
1988-89	800	29	32	75	1
1989-90	950	31	35	65	1
1990-91	1,075	32	38	80	1
1991-92	1,200	34	40	100	1
1992-93	1,400	35	43	125	1

Source : Police, Superintendent of Panna

Table No. 62
Bridges & Culverts

Year	Name of Bridges	Type of Bridge	Length in Mts.	Name of Roads
1975-76	1. Mirasen River 2. Ken River	Slab Type	33 440	Akola - Gunour Road Katni - Amanganj Kishangarh Road
1980-81				
1990-91	1. Mirasen River	Slab Type	30	Makaranganj Hardwahi Gunour Road
1991-92	1. Hardi River	" "	76	Ajaigarh Nagod Kalinjar Road
1992-93	1. Patne River	" "	220	Raipura Badagaon Road

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Panna

Table No. 63
Situation of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

S.No.	Situation of Rest Houses /Circuit Houses	Category of Accommodation	Situation of few Roads
Circuit Houses			
	Panna	Ist Class	Pahar Kothi Road
Rest Houses			
1.	Panna	IIInd Class	N.S. Road Km. 92/10
2.	Madla	IIInd Class	N.S. Road Km. 71/6
3.	Devendra Nagar	IIInd Class	N.S. Road Km. 112/4
4.	Ajaigarh	IIInd Class	Bus Stand to Bazar Road
5.	Amanganj	IIInd Class	Katni Amanganj Kishangarh Road Km. 83/8
6.	Pawai	IIInd Class	" " " " Km. 61/8
7.	Semaria	IIInd Class	Semaria Mohendra Raipura Road Km. 1/2
8.	Shahnagar	IIInd Class	Katni Amanganj Kishangarh Road Km. 22/19

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Panna

Table No. 64
Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephones

Year	Number of Head Offices	Number of Sub & Experimental Offices	Branch Offices	Telegraph Offices	Public Call Offices	Telephones
1980-81	Nil	13	109	14	14	-
1985-86	-	14	98	14	28	285
1986-87	-	14	115	14	32	295
1987-88	-	14	114	14	32	336
1988-89	-	14	114	14	32	355
1989-90	-	14	114	14	44	380
1990-91	-	14	136	14	44	566
1991-92	-	14	136	14	44	1,070

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Panna, 1990-92

Table No. 65
Tahsilwise Classification of Workers by Livelihood Categories 1981

S.No.	Category	Number of Workers	Percentage to Total Workers	Ranking	Tahsilwise (By percentage)		
					Ajaigarh	Panna	Pawai
1.	Cultivators	1,05,167	54.02	1	65.67	46.75	57.73
2.	Agricultural Labourers	53,909	27.69	2	18.46	30.53	28.29
3.	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a) of census, 1971)	6,491	3.33	4	2.77	4.00	2.77
4.	Other Workers (III, IV, V and VI to IX of Census 1971)	29,118	14.96	3	13.10	18.72	11.20

PANNA

Source : Census of India 1981, Series II, M.P. Part II-B
 Note: (Description of Categories as per 1971 Census)
 III - Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities
 IV - Mining and Quarrying
 V - Other than Household Industry
 VI to IX - Construction, Transport, Storage and Communication and Other Services

APPENDIX - C

Table No. 66
Tahsilwise Classification of Workers by Livelihood Categories in 1991

S.No.	Categories	Number of Workers	Percentage to Total Workers	Tahsilwise (By Percentage)				
				Ajaigarh	Panna	Pawai	Gunnor	Shahnagar
1.	Cultivators	1,34,674	55.45	65.85	41.53	56.24	53.68	65.37
2.	Agricultural Labourers	65,520	26.97	21.79	25.10	28.92	33.61	24.54
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	4,970	2.05	1.37	3.59	1.78	1.65	1.37
4.	Mining and Quarrying	4,411	1.82	0.25	5.00	2.36	0.07	0.51
5.	Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs							
	a. Household Industry	5,468	2.25	1.75	2.50	2.39	2.52	1.94
	b. Other Than Household Industry	3,142	1.29	1.05	2.53	0.86	0.96	0.72
6.	Construction	2,165	0.89	0.66	1.95	0.59	0.37	0.63
7.	Trade and Commerce	7,231	2.98	2.50	5.33	2.27	2.37	1.76
8.	Transport, Storage and Communications	1,625	0.67	0.59	1.55	0.37	0.32	0.29
9.	In Other Services	13,687	5.63	4.18	10.93	4.21	4.44	2.86

Source : District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 67

Position of Employment

Year	Number of Establishments Reporting			Employment in		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1980-81	89	16	105	7,659	945	8,604
1985-86	114	20	134	8,990	1,425	10,415
1986-87	115	18	133	9,503	1,492	10,995
1987-88	119	18	137	10,086	1,577	11,663
1988-89	123	19	142	10,468	1,614	12,082
1989-90	127	17	144	10,547	1,502	12,049
1990-91	128	18	146	10,598	1,520	12,118
1991-92	130	19	149	-	-	-

Source : District Employment Officer, Panna

Table No. 68

Working of Employment Exchange

Year	Registration	Vacancies	Placings	Live Register
1980	2,267	262	174	3,182
1985	3,147	584	384	8,050
1986	2,052	286	73	10,399
1987	2,983	246	124	9,953
1988	4,245	265	119	11,998
1989	4,096	257	217	14,319
1990	5,606	195	143	17,154
1991	3,275	167	106	16,481

Source : District Employment Officer, Panna

Table No. 69

Community Development Coverage in the District in 1991

S.No.	Name of Block	Name of Tahsil	Area in sq.km.	Percentage of the Total Area of the District Covered	Population	Percentage to Total - Population
1.	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh	603.20	8.45	1,03,901	15.10
2.	Panna	Panna	1,351.20	18.94	1,14,780	16.68
3.	Gunnor	Gunnor	967.58	13.56	1,32,925	19.32
4.	Pawai	Pawai	1,277.82	17.91	1,27,353	2.52
5.	Shahnagar	Shahnagar	1,646.82	23.08	1,23,896	18.01

Source : State/District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 70

Average of Daily Wages of Agricultural Labourers (Males)

(In Rs.)

Year	Carpe- nter	Black- smith	Cobbler	Ploughman	Sower, Transplanter	Reaper Harvester
1980 Oct.	15.00	12.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1986-87	28.64	23.64	25.23	9.25	8.78	9.96
1989-90	30.68	25.91	20.52	13.50	13.00	13.50
1990-91	29.37	27.91	23.75	16.25	16.25	14.80
1991-92	37.73	30.68	26.90	22.50	19.17	20.00

Source : 1. Season and Crops Report, 1980-81
 2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, 1986-87 and 1989-90 to 1991-92

Table No. 71

Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops

(In Rs. Per Quintal)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Gram	Linseed
1980-81	145.00	171.22	294.00	409.76
1985-86	315.00	200.49	378.50	449.36
1986-87	370.00	200.23	334.63	639.93
1987-88	430.00	450.00	750.00	1,200.00
1988-89	490.00	300.00	1,025.00	700.00
1989-90	490.00	350.00	700.00	800.00
1990-91	330.00	450.00	800.00	1,000.00
1991-92	372.00	454.00	798.00	1,157.00

Source : Deputy Director of Agriculture, Panna

Table No. 72

List of Government Offices
(As in June, 1993)

State Government Offices

1. Collector, Panna
2. District and Sessions Judge, Panna
3. Superintendent, Police, Panna
4. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Panna
5. Superintendent, Govt. Agriculture Farm, Bhalsvahi
6. Assistant Director, Veterinary Services (Rural), Panna
7. Soil Conservation Officer, Soil Conservation Offices, Panna
8. Divisional Forest Officer, North Forest Division, Panna
9. Divisional Forest Officer, South Forest Division, Panna
10. Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry, Panna
11. Director, National Park, Panna
12. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Panna
13. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Panna
14. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. B. & R., Panna
15. Executive Engineer, Water Resources, Panna
16. Officer Incharge, Mining Branch, Panna
17. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Panna
18. Assistant Director, Information and Publicity, Panna
19. Assistant Registrar, District Cooperative Societies, Panna
20. Diamond Officer, Diamond Office, Panna
21. District Excise Officer, Panna
22. District Treasury Officer, Panna

23. District Commandant, Home Guards, Panna
24. Superintendent, Jail, Panna
25. Superintendent, Open Jail, Laxmipur, Panna
26. Superintendent, Land Records, Panna
27. District Registrar, Registration Office, Panna
28. District Planning Officer, Panna
29. Superintendent, Industrial Training Centre, Panna
30. Deputy Director, School Education, Panna
31. District Adult Education Officer, Adult Education, Panna
32. District Statistical Officer, Panna
33. Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna
34. Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, Panna
35. District Employment Officer, Panna
36. Project Officer, Integrated Child Development Offices, Pabai, Gunnor Panna
37. Women Child Development Officer, Panna
38. District Army Welfare Officer, Panna
39. Deputy Director, District Panchayat and Welfare, Panna
40. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare Department, Panna
41. Block Development Officer, Panna Ajaigarh, Gunnor, Pabai, Shahnagar

Quasi Government Offices (Central)

1. General Manager, Diamond Mining Project, Panna
2. Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Panna
3. District Youth Coordinator, Nehru Youth Centre, Panna

Quasi Government Offices (State)

1. Manager, M.P. State Seeds and Food Stor's, Ajaigarh, Panna
2. Manager, Govt. Milk Scheme, Panna
3. Divisional Engineer, M.P.E.B., Panna
4. District Manager, M.P. State Supply Corporation, Panna
5. Executive Engineer, Panna
6. Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency, Panna
7. Project Officer, District Town Development Agency, Panna

Local Bodies (State Govt.)

1. Chief Municipal Officer, Panna, Devendra Nagar, Amangunj, Pabai, Kakarhati, Ajaigarh
2. Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Ajaigarh, Devendra Nagar, Panna
3. Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat Panna, Ajaigarh, Gunnor, Pabai, Shahnagar

Source - District Employment Officer, Panna

Table No. 73

Income from Land Revenue

(Amount in Lakhs)

Year	Demand	Collection
1980	8.45	3.29
1985	29.50	2.70
1986	22.26	8.12
1987	22.31	2.96
1988	27.56	7.40
1989	24.95	6.84
1990	24.30	3.63
1991	27.20	6.37
1992	27.87	5.58
1993	29.73	10.87

Source : District Statistical Officer, Panna

Table No. 74

Income from other Source of Revenue

(In Lakhs Rs.)

Year	Excise	Sales Tax	Stamps	Registration	Entertain-ment	Forest**
1980	N.A.	N.A.	6.28	0.80	2.65	48.69
1985	33.96	2.31	19.85	1.03	6.24	190.51
1986	45.28	26.48	18.83	1.13	7.17	240.79
1987	49.96	42.25	19.00	0.89	6.75	205.81
1988	59.82	33.73	38.37	1.36	4.90	276.62
1989	91.09	49.75	67.47	3.46	4.14	308.48
1990	67.29	43.51	26.21	1.69	4.42	125.33
1991	96.31	28.74	33.40	1.40	3.76	90.78
1992	116.46	40.87	65.82	3.49	4.18	153.01

Source : District Statistical Officer, Panna

** D.F.O. North Division & South Division, Panna

Table No. 75

Number and Area Occupied by Bhumiswamis and Others

(Area in Hectares)

Year	Bhumiswamis		Bhoodan Dharak		Govt. Leases	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1990-91	1,28,656	2,76,011	2	5	7,393	10,070
1991-91	1,34,871	2,77,830	1	4	6,258	8,358

Source : Superintendent of Land Records, Panna

Table No. 76

Number of Operational Holdings - 1985-86 & 1990-91

Size (Hector)	1985-86		1990-91	
	No.('000)	Percentage	No.('000)	Percentage
Less than 0.02	1.53	1.56	0.80	0.57
0.02 to 0.05	17.68	17.96	21.30	15.08
0.05 to 1.0	14.86	15.1	22.10	15.65
1.0 to 2.0	21.54	21.88	20.29	14.37
2.0 to 3.0	14.30	14.53	30.06	21.28
3.0 to 4.0	7.36	7.48	17.2	12.18
4.0 to 5.0	5.3	5.39	8.85	6.27
5.0 to 7.5	7.3	7.44	6.34	4.49
7.5 to 10	3.9	3.95	11.2	7.93
10 to 20	3.99	4.06	2.8	1.98
20 to 30	0.47	0.49	0.29	0.20
30 to 40	0.03	0.08	--	--
40 to 50	0.04	0.04	--	--
Above 50	0.04	0.03	--	--

Source : Collector, Panna District

Table No. 77

Criminal Cases Under

Year	I.P.C.	Cr.P.C.	Special and Local Laws
1980	3203	534	2,864
1985	6,643	3,429	6,595
1986	1,969	585	724
1987	1,143	348	914
1988	1,228	441	1,051
1989	941	348	857
1990	1,138	264	663
1991	1,913	509	1,094
1992	1,612	328	1,262

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 78

Disposal of Cases

Year	Number of Cases		Number of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1980	3,923	6,494	6,500	8,855
1985	14,695	17,152	23,876	31,794
1986	2,847	4,060	4,558	6,927
1987	2,797	3,668	4,450	5,979
1988	2,835	3,553	4,368	6,244
1989	2,050	3,849	3,462	5,661
1990	1,579	4,125	2,888	6,318
1991	2,803	4,836	4,801	7,883
1992	2,747	5,281	4,654	9,361

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 79

Number of Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Affecting Public Health	Against Property	Relating to Religion
1980	396	116	446	-
1985	1681	173	1097	-
1986	154	32	70	-
1987	393	48	291	-
1988	215	8	92	-
1989	238	15	94	-
1990	308	37	168	-
1991	130	31	171	-
1992	194	47	109	5

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 80

Number of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines Imposed	Security taken	Dealt with under Borstal Act	Death Sentence
1980	623	2,672	65	-	-
1985	2,348	9,496	519	-	-
1986	309	1,076	14	-	-
1987	686	1,272	-	-	-
1988	245	1,102	1	-	-
1989	190	957	-	-	-
1990	339	722	126	-	-
1991	448	1,277	282	-	-
1992	177	1,962	1	-	-

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 81

Witnesses Examined

Year	Number of Witnesses Discharged on the			
	First Day of Trial	Second Day of Trial	Third Day of Trial	Fourth Day of Trial
1980	8,214	220	43	-
1985	27,751	1,401	30	-
1986	4,094	329	29	584
1987	3,702	67	-	-
1988	5,512	248	18	-
1989	4,410	78	7	-
1990	3,351	233	29	-
1991	6,077	400	118	5
1992	5,268	543	112	-

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 82
Amount of Fines

(In Rs.)

Year	Imposed	Realised	Written of
1980	1,60,829	1,70,499	- 570
1985	10,68,490	8,44,823	30,300
1986	1,79,887	1,39,195	6,345
1987	1,50,734	1,45,459	15,300
1988	2,13,245	1,24,395	29,950
1989	2,73,423	2,56,728	23,375
1990	3,00,855	2,97,810	34,700
1991	4,04,170	3,27,170	37,700
1992	3,92,135	3,71,915	34,500

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 83
Number of Civil Suits

Year	Suits for Money and Movable Property	Title and Other Suits
1980	152	370
1985	218	896
1986	24	166
1987	61	224
1988	41	232
1989	47	220
1990	29	203
1991	38	201
1992	27	230

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 84
Disposal of Suits

Year	Suits disposed of by		
	District Courts	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1980	24	536	-
1985	62	1,284	20
1986	21	222	3
1987	33	261	-
1988	36	336	1
1989	45	191	-
1990	55	266	-
1991	72	490	1
1992	108	150	-

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 85
Pending Suits and Their Disposal

S.No.	Year	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1.	Pending at the beginning	361	377	461	475	498	515	611	674	718
2.	Instituted	521	1,116	190	268	273	279	259	253	297
3.	Revived	24	93	-	5	83	47	104	265	57
4.	Otherwise Received	81	241	70	44	34	6	21	89	13
5.	Total	987	1827	721	792	888	847	995	1,281	1,085
6.	Disposed by Transfer	153	351	42	22	92	36	119	331	65
7.	Otherwise Disposed	457	1,015	204	272	281	200	202	232	193
8.	Pending at the End	377	461	475	498	515	611	274	718	827

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 86
Appellate Cases

S. No.	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Regular Appeals									
1. Pending at the Beginning	49	109	171	150	152	163	199	188	147
2. Instituted & reinstituted	133	324	48	75	75	66	59	64	81
3. Otherwise Received	27	14	35	1	-	-	4	8	4
Miscellaneous Appeals									
1. Pending at the Beginning	30	24	29	32	27	30	45	50	45
2. Instituted & reinstituted	49	139	23	21	17	37	40	42	58
3. Otherwise Received	10	10	13	1	-	-	-	-	5

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Panna

Table No. 87
Home Guards Trained

Year	Number of Home Guards Trained	No of Camps
1975	25	1
1980	24	1
1985	29	3
1986	Nil	-
1987	12	1
1988	5	1
1989	154	2
1990	9	1
1991	41	2
1992	1	1

Source : District Commandant, Home Guards, Panna

Table No. 88
Number of Prisoners

Year	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. At the beginning of the year	1	7	4	-	-	65	7	8
2. Received	88	102	55	-	65	-	76	78
3. Total	89	109	59	-	65	65	81	86
4. Discharged	84	90	59	-	-	58	73	77
5. Remaining at the end	5	19	-	-	65	7	8	9

Source : Collector, Panna

Table No. 89
Number of Prisoners According to Length of Sentence

Year	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. Below 1 month	28	4	3	6	9	2
2. 1-3 months	14	-	20	12	20	34
3. 3-6 months	4	26	9	8	10	19
4. 6-12 months	9	26	20	26	20	13
5. 1-2 years	5	-	2	7	3	3
6. 2-5 years	1	33	-	6	4	7
7. 5-10 years	13	3	1	-	-	7
8. Transportation for Life	14	12	-	-	-	-

Source : Collector, Panna

Table No. 90
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Riot	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Ordinary Theft	Kidnapping	Misc. I.P.C. Crimes
1975	22	18	16	17	151	39	108	5	243
1980	45	31	33	54	241	44	152	6	516
1985	80	25	9	17	145	35	150	8	765
1986	50	23	7	18	145	32	147	3	552
1987	20	32	6	3	79	14	77	7	498
1988	19	23	7	12	74	17	79	-	591
1989	17	22	8	17	128	24	248	-	523
1990	26	34	4	13	182	30	99	8	890
1991	36	34	3	21	128	35	165	6	1,141

Source : Superintendent of Police, Panna

Table No. 91
Population of Municipalities

S.No. Municipalities	1981	1991
1. Panna	30,389	38,110
2. Ajaigarh	-	12,283
3. Devendranagar	-	11,100
4. Kakarhati	-	5,909
5. Amanganj	-	8,252

Source : Census of India 1981
District Primary Census Abstract 1991

Table No. 92
Income and Expenditure of Panna Municipality

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1980-81	9,83,053	11,68,842
1985-86	24,65,914	21,38,361
1986-87	21,07,995	22,82,626
1987-88	21,18,118	24,68,715
1988-89	34,75,684	34,66,013
1989-90	45,79,508	44,67,686
1990-91	46,26,545	43,17,874
1991-92	58,12,153	18,61,528

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Panna

Table No. 93

Income and Expenditure of Municipal Notified Area Pawai

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1981-82	32,384	31,283
1985-86	1,47,991	1,00,462
1986-87	2,28,643	1,27,327
1987-88	2,72,046	1,17,141
1988-89	3,76,748	2,78,590
1989-90	3,46,005	3,98,297
1990-91	4,62,128	3,13,850
1991-92	5,53,637	5,13,137

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Municipal Notified Area Pawai

Table No. 94

Income and Expenditure of Devendra Nagar, Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1981-82	94,082	57,152
1985-86	3,65,099	3,89,220
1986-87	2,64,673	2,81,547
1987-88	3,01,075	3,41,866
1988-89	7,27,264	6,51,428
1989-90	9,37,276	8,58,706
1990-91	6,87,509	7,23,265
1991-92	8,85,687	7,38,336

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Devendra Nagar Municipality

Table No. 95

Income of Amanganj, Ajaigarh and Kakarhati Municipality

('000 Rs.)

Year	Amanganj	Ajaigarh	Kakarhati
1985-86	293	337	17
1986-87	298	376	276
1987-88	567	430	229
1988-89	728	398	259
1989-90	616	569	304
1990-91	642	332	175
1991-92	601	391	375

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika 1990, 1991, 1992

Table No. 96

Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayat

Year	Number of Panchayats	Number of Villages	Income (In '000 Rs.)
1980-81	207	1,088	-
1985-86	257	1,093	-
1986-87	257	1,093	2,659
1987-88	256	1,093	3,422
1988-89	296	1,093	3,144
1989-90	296	1,093	4,000
1990-91	296	1,093	5,963
1991-92	296	1,093	6,017

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1982, 1990, 1992

Table No. 97

Number of Janpada Panchayats

S.No.	Name of Janpad Panchayat	Number of Words	Number of Panchayat to be Elected
1.	Panna	681	22
2.	Pawai	806	37
3.	Ajaigarh	600	31
4.	Gunnour	823	40
5.	Shahnagar	756	37

Source : Dupt. Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare

Table No. 98

Growth of Literacy Percentage 1981 and 1991

Population	1981	1991
Total	19.34	26.62
Male	29.11	36.77
Female	8.75	15.31
Rural (Total)	16.94	23.00
Rural (Male)	26.63	33.27
Rural (Female)	6.38	11.71
Urban (Total)	47.75	50.40
Urban (Male)	58.36	59.69
Urban (Female)	35.39	39.72

Source : Census Report 1981 and 1991

Table No. 99

Tahsil-wise Figures of Literacy Percentage, 1981, 1991

Name of the Tahsil	Rural Population			Urban Population			Total Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1981 Census									
1. Panna	28.65	8.12	18.85	60.17	36.96	49.44	33.08	11.97	23.05
2. Pawai	25.97	5.73	16.17	-	-	-	25.97	5.13	16.17
3. Ajaigarh	23.05	3.46	13.89	51.09	29.04	40.95	25.71	5.82	15.42
1991 Census									
1. Panna	33.55	31.12	23.92	62.19	42.41	53.00	43.61	23.30	34.11
2. Pawai	32.04	12.47	22.73	55.94	33.23	45.39	33.76	13.90	24.34
3. Ajaigarh	31.45	8.80	20.94	53.00	33.01	43.83	33.75	11.34	23.36
4. Shah Nagar	33.14	10.97	22.49	-	-	-	33.14	10.97	22.49
5. Gunor	35.76	12.76	24.97	56.00	37.58	47.42	36.97	15.03	23.32

Source : Census Report 1981 and 1991

Table No. 100

Progress of Primary Schools

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Students		Number of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1980-81	617	64	26,883	11,551	1,115	124	68,81,450
1985-86	629	60	37,179	21,347	1,359	205	1,53,25,022
1986-87	633	60	35,514	22,462	1,234	215	25,66,856
1987-88	645	60	39,285	25,571	1,320	234	32,93,428
1988-89	671	62	39,938	26,107	1,386	227	3,98,00,672
1989-90	674	64	41,332	28,301	1,523	318	N.A.
1991-91	677	64	36,841	27,189	1,530	302	N.A.

Source : Deputy Director School Education, Panna

PANNA

Table No. 101

Progress of Middle Schools

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Students		Number of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
1980-81	84	8	12,687	3,706	533	79	46,19,379
1985-86	93	11	18,759	6,644	588	130	1,35,08,476
1986-87	103	11	19,893	7,899	673	111	61,71,898
1987-88	108	12	22,304	9,139	772	133	76,76,259
1988-89	113	13	23,051	10,271	825	153	95,95,346
1989-90	114	12	22,343	11,035	799	165	N.A.
1990-91	121	12	20,305	9,886	874	170	N.A.
1991-92	128	11	20,118	10,222	817	170	N.A.

Source : Deputy Director School Education, Panna

APPENDIX - C

Table No. 102
Progress of Higher Secondary Schools

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Students		Number of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
1980-81	18	3	6,486	1,496	260	30	35,11,203
1985-86	28	3	11,975	2,256	392	44	98,46,283
1986-87	29	3	11,871	2,488	388	53	1,17,08,719
1987-88	31	3	12,205	2,693	425	58	15,10,99,908
1988-89	34	3	13,821	3,027	474	63	1,83,76,728
1989-90	39	4	17,251	4,139	458	64	N.A.
1990-91	40	5	16,391	4,445	536	94	N.A.
1991-92	42	6	15,708	4,757	625	94	N.A.

Source : Deputy Director School Education, Panna

Table No. 103
Progress of Girls Education

Year	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High/Higer Secondary Schools	
	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Number of Schools	Number of Students
1980-81	681	11,551	92	3,706	21	1,496
1985-86	689	21,347	104	6,644	31	2,256
1986-87	693	22,464	114	7,899	32	2,188
1987-88	705	25,571	120	9,139	34	2,693
1988-89	733	26,107	126	10,271	37	3,027
1989-90	738	28,301	126	11,033	43	4,139
1990-91	754	27,219	133	9,886	45	4,445
1991-92	768	26,768	139	10,318	48	4,757

Source : Deputy Director School Education, Panna

Table No. 104
Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students upto Higher Secondary Level

Year	Primary		Middle		H.S./H.S.S.		Colleges		Professional and Other Institutions	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1980-81	5,093	3,279	2,060	529	677	183	46	1	49	30
1985-86	10,545	7,165	4,387	1,165	1,779	306	122	8	29	8
1986-87	10,499	7,373	4,598	1,326	1,849	436	179	17	40	11
1987-88	11,397	8,498	4,384	1,653	1,859	452	145	3	41	18
1988-89	12,019	9,030	5,239	1,780	2,243	541	58	-	47	15
1989-90	13,036	10,250	5,613	2,063	2,390	673	69	7	40	2
1991-92	12,386	9,045	4,713	1,723	2,963	648	133	7	53	4

Source : District Organiser Tribal Welfare, Panna

Table No. 105

Number of Schools Run by Tribal Welfare Department

Year	Pre-Primary	Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary		Total Number of Schools
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1975-76	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	5
1980-81	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	5
1985-86	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	10
1986-87	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	25
1987-88	-	20	-	6	-	-	-	26
1988-89	-	20	-	7	-	-	-	27
1989-90	-	20	-	7	-	-	-	27
1990-91	4	20	-	9	-	-	-	33
1991-92	7	20	-	10	-	-	-	37

Source : District Organiser Tribal Welfare, Panna

Table No. 106

Progress of Sanskrit School, Panna

Year	Number of Students	Number of Teachers	Income (Including Govt. Grant) (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Government Grant (Rs.)
1980-81	40	7	41,968	41,968	41,968
1985-86	48	8	61,084	61,084	61,084
1986-87	34	7	45,199	45,199	45,199
1987-88	36	7	53,481	53,481	53,481
1988-89	40	7	82,546	22,546	82,846
1989-90	40	7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1990-91	30	7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1991-92	41	7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source : Deputy Director School Education, Panna

Table No. 107

Scholarships Awarded to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Vimukti Jati Students

Year	Pre-Matric					Post Matric					Amount Distributed (Rs.)
	Number of Scholarship-holders					Number of Scholarship-holders					
	Total					Total					
	S.T.	S.C.	Vimukti Jati			S.T.	S.C.	Vimukti Jati			
1980-81	300	1,400	-	1,700	95,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985-86	700	3,571	22	4,293	7,18,884.00	-	123	-	-	2,02,583.00	-
1986-87	783	8,432	30	4,245	6,86,400.00	12	173	-	-	-	-
1987-88	751	3,327	53	4,131	6,84,070.00	11	203	-	214	2,46,333.00	-
1988-89	1,012	3,729	36	4,777	8,93,826.00	23	307	-	330	2,48,355.00	-
1989-90	1,330	4,238	31	5,599	12,80,490.00	20	392	-	412	3,67,439.00	-
1990-91	1,355	4,250	44	5,649	13,61,300.00	29	486	2	517	3,75,516.00	-

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare Department, Panna

Table No. 108
Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Number of Boys Hostels		Number of Seats	Number of Inmates	Amount Spent (Rs.)	Number of Girls Hostels		Number of Seats	Number of Inmates	Amount Spent (Rs.)
	S.C.	S.T.				S.C.	S.T.			
1980-81	8	7	300	300	1,50,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
1985-86	8	10	375	364	2,31,822.00	3	-	80	80	72,300.00
1986-87	9	12	455	380	3,07,794.00	8	-	132	132	1,38,000.00
1987-88	10	12	485	466	2,94,515.00	8	-	320	220	2,21,005.00
1988-89	10	13	525	481	6,05,310.00	8	-	220	220	2,99,932.00
1989-90	11	13	545	511	7,33,916.00	9	-	264	264	3,96,852.00
1990-91	11	14	595	559	1,59,594.00	9	-	270	270	4,29,776.00

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Panna

Table No. 109
Progress of Ashrams for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Number of Ashrams		Number of Seats		Number of Students on Roll			Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000.00
1985-86	-	1	-	30	-	30	30	1,54,000.00
1986-87	-	4	-	140	-	140	140	1,54,000.00
1987-88	-	4	-	140	-	140	140	1,88,074.00
1988-89	-	5	-	190	-	147	147	1,88,074.00
1989-90	-	5	-	190	-	188	188	2,83,200.00
1990-91	-	5	-	190	-	190	190	3,01,329.00
1991-92	-	7	-	270	-	237	237	3,47,669.00

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Panna

Table No. 110

Progress of Government District Library, Panna

Year	Number of Books in the Library	Number of Members	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1975	4,089	67	66	17,900
1980	10,966	89	51	33,631
1985	12,726	114	49	45,294
1986	13,044	121	4,166	53,949
1987	13,358	131	21	64,664
1988	13,527	143	22	69,468
1989	13,671	152	31	79,320
1990	13,672	159	98	75,245
1991	13,672	164	56	88,130
1992	13,672	166	21	93,752
1993	13,672	166	20	1,22,302

Source : District Library, Panna

Table No. 111

Progress of Government Girls Degree College, Panna

Year	Number of Students	Total Number of Staff	Expenditure (Rs.)
1988-89	28	19	1,21,563.00
1989-90	41	14	4,58,806.00
1990-91	81	17	4,58,080.00
1991-92	82	17	6,34,339.00

Source : Principal, Government Degree College, Panna

Table No. 112

Progress of Government College, Shah Nagar, Panna

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers
	Arts	Commerce	Total	
1985-86	43	12	55	7
1986-87	71	33	104	7
1987-88	38	20	58	7
1988-89	17	10	27	8
1989-90	34	12	46	8
1990-91	49	5	54	8
1991-92	55	9	64	8

Source : Principal, Government Degree College, Shah Nagar

Table No. 113

Progress of Government Degree College, Pawai

Year	Number of Students				Number of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
	Arts	Science	Commerce	Total		
1985-86	89	23	68	180	13	3
1986-87	108	24	88	230	13	3
1987-88	88	21	38	147	13	3
1988-89	62	28	25	115	13	3
1989-90	76	42	14	132	13	4
1990-91	105	62	9	176	13	4
1991-92	105	44	8	157	13	4
1992-93	139	52	17	208	13	5

Source : Principal, Government Degree College, Pawai

Table No. 114

Progress of Government Degree College, Ajaigarh

Year	Number of Students	Number of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
1989-90	32	5	3
1990-91	67	5	4
1991-92	104	5	5

Source : Principal, Government Boys College, Ajaigarh

Table No. 115

Progress of Government Sanskrit College, Devendra Nagar

Year	Number of Students	Number of Teachers	Income (Including Govt. Grants) (In Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Number of Books in Library
1980-81	199	8	4,000	37,060	1,382
1985-86	63	6	10,000	49,971	1,448
1986-87	49	6	20,000	61,000	1,455
1987-88	57	7	20,000	53,790	1,455
1988-89	53	6	15,000	21,000	1,455
1989-90	48	5	15,000	82,357	1,445
1990-91	32	5	22,000	58,000	2,059
1991-92	34	4	30,000	88,000	2,216
1992-93	35	8	41,500	15,523	2,216

Source : Principal, Government Sanskrit College, Devendra Nagar

Table No. 116

Progress of Government College, Panna

Year	Number of Students	Number of Teachers	Income (Including Govt. Grants) (In Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Govt. Grant (In Rs.)	Number of Books in Library
1988-89	28	05	30,033.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	165
1989-90	84	06	1,81,138.00	91,446.00	1,80,000.00	500
1990-91	81	05	95,244.00	32,335.00	95,000.00	352
1991-92	131	05	75,500.00	68,483.00	75,000.00	343
1992-93	159	04	91,111.00	87,662.00	90,000.00	230

Source : Principal, Government Girls College, Panna

Table No. 117

Progress of Government Girls College, Devendra Nagar

Year	Number of Students	Number of Teachers	Income (Including Govt. Grants) (In Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Govt. Grant (In Rs.)	Number of Books in Library
1989-90	N.A.	04	10,5000	42,472	-	284
1990-91	N.A.	04	20,000	15,412	-	139
1991-92	N.A.	04	18,000	17,986	-	198
1992-93	N.A.	03	14,000	9,996	-	95

Source : Principal, Government Girls College, Devendra Nagar

Table No. 118
Medical and Public Health Activities

Description	Years					
	1964-65	1969-70	1975-76	1980-81	1986-87	1991-92
Primary Health Centres						
a. Number	5	5	5	5	5	5
b. No. of Beds	34	34	34	34	34	58
Dispensaries and M.C.Ws.						
a. Number	--	--	--	--	--	--
b. No. of Beds	--	--	--	--	--	--
Family Welfare Clinics						
a. Government	6	6	6	6	6	6
b. Non-Government	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hospitals including Nursing Homes						
a. Number	10	10	10	10	10	10
b. Number of beds	112	112	112	112	112	112
Special Medical Institutions						
a. Number of Leprosy Centres	-	-	-	1	1	1
b. T.B.Clinic (No)	-	-	1	1	1	1
c. V.D.Clinic (No)	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Mental Hospital (No)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 119
Progress of Medical & Health Services

Description	Years							
	1975	1977	1982	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Panna Tahsil								
Number of Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of P.H.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Civil Dispensary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Doctors	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Number of Beds	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Ajaigarh Tahsil								
Number of P.H.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Civil Dispensary	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Doctors	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Number of Beds	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pawai Tahsil								
Number of P.H.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Civil Dispensary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Doctors	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of Beds	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Tahsil Shahnagar								
Number of P.H.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Doctors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Beds	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tahsil Gunour								
Number of P.H.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Civil Dispensary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Doctors	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of Beds	6	6	6	6	30	30	30	30

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 120

Births and Deaths

Year	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths
1965	5,752	1,786	3,677
1970	7,236	2,512	4,724
1975	6,649	2,025	2,624
1980	7,768	2,794	4,974
1985	6,919	2,267	4,652
1986	7,615	3,161	4,454
1987	7,423	2,788	4,635
1988	8,114	3,420	4,694
1989	8,114	3,429	4,685
1990	7,523	2,794	4,729
1991	6,723	3,107	3,616
1992	7,554	3,424	4,130

Source : District Statistical Officer, Panna

Table No. 121

Births, Deaths and their Rates in Panna District

Year	Total Number of Births	Total Number of Deaths	Birth Rate per thousand	Death Rate per thousand
1975	6,649	4,025	66.42	40.25
1980	7,768	2,794	77.68	27.94
1985	6,919	2,267	69.19	28.67
1986	7,615	3,161	76.15	31.61
1987	7,423	2,788	74.23	27.88
1988	8,114	3,420	81.14	34.20
1989	8,114	3,429	81.14	34.29
1990	7,523	2,794	75.23	27.94
1991	6,723	3,107	67.23	31.07
1992	7,554	3,424	75.54	34.24

Source : District Statistical Officer, Panna

Table No. 122

Deaths and their Causes

Year	Cholera	Smallpox	Fever	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Respiratory Causes (T.B.)	Injuries & Accidents	All Others
1975	--	--	--	141	204	976	2,704
1980	--	--	--	68	78	675	1,973
1985	--	--	--	71	73	2,014	109
1986	--	--	--	184	122	2,777	78
1987	--	--	--	94	78	2,413	203
1988	--	--	--	55	11	2,874	400
1989	--	--	--	74	56	2,931	368
1990	--	--	--	101	8	2,290	395
1991	--	--	--	84	92	157	1,786
1992	--	--	--	42	80	21	3,277

Source : District Statistical Officer, Panna

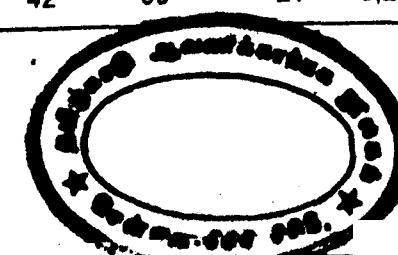


Table No. 123

Infant & Maternal Mortality Rates

Year	Infant Mortality per 1000 Live Births	Maternal Mortality per 1000 Total Births
1975	59.62	N.A.
1980	34.37	N.A.
1985	27.72	1.76
1986	26.26	3.48
1987	23.04	0.72
1988	29.83	1.34
1989	29.85	4.37
1990	36.42	2.86
1991	25.73	2.09

Source : District Statistical Officer, Panna

Table No. 124

Anti-Malaria Work done by NMEP Unit

Year	Active and Passive Surveillance			D.D.T. Spraying		
	No. of Fever Cases detected	No. of Cases in which blood smears collected	Result (Positive)	No. of Villages in which D.D.T. Spraying was done		
				First round	Second round	Third round
1980	66,404	66,404	1,302	--- No Spray ---		
1985	42,342	42,342	352	905	905	48
1986	39,714	39,714	449	883	883	No Spray
1987	65,141	65,141	595	542	542	542
1988	53,001	53,001	616	365	365	365
1989	81,104	81,104	743	452	452	452
1990	80,749	80,749	935	675	675	675
1991	67,322	67,322	1,488	281	281	281
1992	7,072	7,072	86	--	--	--

(upto 31.03.92)

Source : District Malaria Officer, Panna

Table No. 125

Tahsilwise Number of Patients Treated in the District

S.No.	Year	Tahsil	Indoor	Outdoor
1.	1975	Panna	15,216	89,167
		Ajaigarh	627	27,675
		Pawai	569	38,175
		Total	16,412	1,55,017
2.	1980	Panna	16,758	98,756
		Ajaigarh	684	39,151
		Pawai	632	49,917
		Total	18,074	1,87,824
3.	1986	Panna	17,751	1,87,310
		Ajaigarh	789	46,578
		Pawai	710	29,561
		Gunour	1,578	51,722
		Shahnagar	721	24,782
		Total	21,549	3,39,953
4.	1990	Panna	18,157	1,95,721
		Ajaigarh	813	50,215
		Pawai	716	30,205
		Gunour	1,795	57,176
		Shahnagar	728	25,161
		Total	22,209	3,58,778
5.	1991	Panna	19,945	2,05,844
		Ajaigarh	893	52,392
		Gunour	1,820	60,298
		Pawai	766	33,508
		Shahnagar	821	25,810
		Total	24,245	3,77,852

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 126

Number of Patients Treated at District Hospital, Panna

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1979	84,721	9,856
1980	1,01,460	12,315
1985	1,07,821	12,754
1986	1,10,215	14,460
1987	1,09,754	13,216
1988	1,10,925	15,160
1989	1,23,464	18,561
1990	1,39,292	19,419
1991	1,42,874	19,741

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 127

Civil Dispensaries
(As on 31.03.1992)

S.No.	Name	Year of Opening	Total Staff	Facilities For Indoor Treatment	Average No. of Inpatients Treated Annually	Maternity Facilities with beds
1.	C.D. Semaria	1911	4	Yes	227	2
2.	C.D. Saleha	1951	4	No	No	No
3.	C.D. Barach	1973	4	No	No	No
4.	C.D. Mohendra	1973	4	No	No	No
5.	C.D. Chandora	1973	4	No	No	No

Note : In the above institutions except Simaria, there is no facilities of indoor treatment, thus information is blank

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 128
Primary Health Centres & Their Sub-Centres
(As on 31.03.1992)

S.No.	Name of Block	Name of P.H.C.	Number of Sub-Centres
1.	Panna	Devendra Nagar	30
2.	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh	23
3.	Gunour	Amanganj	29
4.	Pawai	Pawai	28
5.	Shahnagar	Shahnagar	31

Source : Chief Medical & Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 129

Number of Primary Health Centres as on 31st March 1992

Name of P.H.C.	Date of Opening	Sub-Centre	P.H.	F.P.	M.O.	LHV	SI.	ANM	Dais	Staff	Total	Beds	Average of No. of Inpatients Annually Treated
Ajaigarh	22.01.1951	19	3	3	3	2	0	6	1	12	8	2	893
Pawai	1951	23	5	2	2	3	0	3	1	9	4	2	355
Shahnagar	1951	27	3	2	2	2	0	2	0	6	4	2	821
Devendra Nagar	16.10.1961	26	3	2	2	2	0	2	0	6	4	2	394
Amanganj	16.10.1961	26	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	6	24	6	820
Total		12	18	12	12	10	0	15	2	39	44		263

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 130

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Panna District
As on 31.03.1992**

Name of M.C.W. Centre	Date of Opening	Staff					Number of Maternity Beds
		M.O.	L.H.V.	S.I.	ANM	Dais	
Panna District Hospital	1955	0	1	0	4	1	24
Ajaigarh under PHC	1961	0	1	0	4	1	2
Pawai under PHC	1961	0	1	0	4	1	2

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 131

List of Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas as on 31.03.1992

S.No.	Place	Year of Opening
1.	Panna	1941
2.	Khora	1948
3.	Raipura	1955
4.	Brijpur	1955
5.	Pahadikheda	1956
6.	Kakarahta	1957
7.	Kalda	1958
8.	Bisani	1961
9.	Itwa	1963
10.	Bhagwarkala	1973

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 132

Family Welfare Centres in Panna District (As on 31.12.1991)

Name	Rural (R) Urban (U)	Exact Location	Date of Opening	Staff			
				Doctors	L.H.V.	A.N.M.	Others
Panna	U	Attached to District Hospital	1968	2	1	2	6
Ajaigarh	R	P.H.C. Ajaigarh	1967	1	1	1	3
Devendra Nagar	R	P.H.C. Devendra Nagar	1967	1	1	1	2
Amanganj	R	P.H.C. Amanganj	1967	1	1	1	2
Pawai	R	P.H.C. Pawai	1967	1	1	1	1
Shahnagar	R	P.H.C. Shahnagar	1967	1	1	1	1

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna.

Table No. 133

Progress Of Family Welfare Programme (1980-81 to 1991-92)

S.No.	Financial Year	Total Expenses in Rs.	Achievements		Number of C.C. Users
			Sterilisation	I.U.D.	
1.	1980-81	--	1,074	87	3,150
2.	1985-86	--	2,515	2,379	6,102
3.	1986-87	--	2,894	3,405	7,512
4.	1987-88	--	1,809	3,215	10,347
5.	1988-89	--	1,730	4,274	8,434
6.	1989-90	--	1,600	2,426	17,741
7.	1990-91	--	1,935	2,360	22,214
8.	1991-92	--	2,378	4,835	22,090

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Panna

Table No. 134

Number of Liquor Shops in the District

Year	Number of Shops	
	Country Liquor	Foreign Liquor
1980-81	11	1
1985-86	19	1
1986-87	20	4
1987-88	20	4
1988-89	20	4
1989-90	20	4
1990-91	20	4
1991-92	20	5
1992-93	24	5

Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

Table No. 135

Number Of Classified Offences Of Liquor

Year	Smuggling of Liquor	Illicit Distillation of Liquor	Other Offences
1980-81	-	77	-
1985-86	-	102	3
1986-87	-	93	-
1987-88	-	88	4
1988-89	-	119	5
1989-90	-	107	1
1990-91	-	92	1
1991-92	-	87	-
1992-93	-	81	-

Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

Table No. 136

Position Of Prosecution For Excise Offences

Year	Number of Persons	Fines Imposed (in Rs.)
1980-81	33	-
1985-86	59	23,903
1986-87	109	9,450
1987-88	137	42,375
1988-89	102	18,029
1989-90	130	24,035
1990-91	121	28,925
1991-92	142	17,777
1992-93	150	20,700

Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

Table No 137

Number Of Hemp Drug And Opium Offences

Year	Hemp Drug			Opium		
	Illicit Cultivation of Ganja & Sline	Other Offences	Total	Smuggling of Opium	Other Offences	Offences Relating to Madak & Sline
1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985-86	-	6	6	-	2	2
1986-87	1	6	7	-	1	1
1987-88	1	2	3	-	-	-
1988-89	-	2	2	-	1	1
1989-90	-	2	2	-	-	-
1990-91	-	1	1	-	-	-
1991-92	-	2	2	-	-	-
1992-93	-	1	1	-	-	-

Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

Table No. 138

Rates Of Duties Imposed On Liquor In Succeeding Years

(In Rs.)				
Year	High Quality		Medium	Low Quality
	Spiced	Plain		
1980-81	15.00	11.00	Nil	Nil
1985-86	18.00	15.00	Nil	Nil
1986-87	20.00	15.00	Nil	Nil
1987-88	23.40	18.00	Nil	Nil
1988-89	23.40	17.40	Nil	Nil
1989-90	23.40	20.00	Nil	Nil
1990-91	24.00	20.00	Nil	Nil
1991-92	24.00	20.00	Nil	Nil

Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

Table No. 139

Rates Of Duties On Ganja And Bhang

Year	(Rs. per kg.)	
	Ganja	Bhang
1980-81	250.00	20.00
1985-86	300.00	29.00
1986-87	400.00	30.00
1987-88	500.00	30.00
1988-89	-	30.00
1989-90	-	35.00
1990-91	-	40.00
1991-92	-	40.00

Source : District Excise Officer, Panna

Table No. 140
Cases Accused under Untouchability Offences Act, 1965

Year	Number of Offences	Number of Cases charged	How Many Cases ended in acquittal	Number of Cases Compound	Number of Cases Pending With Court
1980	2	2	-	-	2
1985	2	2	-	-	2
1986	3	3	-	-	3
1987	1	1	-	-	1
1988	4	4	-	-	4
1989	4	4	-	-	4
1990	-	-	-	-	-
1991	1	1	-	-	1
1992	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Superintendent of Police, Panna

Table No. 141
Lok Sabha Election in Damoh* Constituency, 1977-1989

Election Year	Total Number of	
	Voters	Valid Votes Polled
1	2	3
1977	6,24,551	3,45,483
1980	6,90,994	3,53,672

(Contd.)

Table No. 142
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Damoh Lok Sabha Constituency 1977-1989

Election Year	Total Number of Valid Votes Polled By							
	Congress(I)	B.L.D.	Janta(S)	Janta	B.J.P.	L.D.(B)	B.S.P.	D.D.
1977	98,032	2,47,451	--	--	--	--	--	--
1980	1,61,492	--	36,827	1,07,967	--	--	--	--
1984	2,27,570	--	--	2,205	1,77,301	--	--	--
1989	1,88,671	--	--	--	3,07,872	2,024	5,335	6,568

Source : Lok Sabha Election Reports of the respective years

Note :
B.L.D. - Bhartiya Lok Dal
B.J.P. - Bhartiya Janta Party
L.D.(B) - Lok Dal (B)
B.S.P. - Bahujan Samaj Party
D.D. - Doordarshi

Source : Lok Sabha Election of the respective years
* Panna District was included in this Constituency
** The figures relate to the assembly segments of Panna District
(Source-Deputy Returning Officer, Panna)

1	2	3
1984	7,71,797	4,42,630
1989	10,03,953	5,46,985
1991**	3,89,953	1,47,187

Table No. 143

Vidhan Sabha Elections in Panna District

Election Year	Total Number of (a) Voters (b) Valid Votes Polled	Name and Class of Constituency		
		Panna	Amanganj (S.C.)	Pawai
1977	(a)	79,933	74,313	83,685
	(b)	48,032	32,209	42,222
1980	(a)	89,490	81,699	92,523
	(b)	44,881	27,200	42,121
1985	(a)	1,02,895	92,546	1,03,652
	(b)	52,984	38,329	60,863
1990	(a)	1,34,776	1,19,473	1,34,023
	(b)	75,064	51,859	79,762

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table 144
Votes Polled by Political in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total Number of Valid Congress(I)	Votes Polled by Janta Party
1.	Panna	13,526	29,640
2.	Amanganj (S.C.)	8,724	18,099
3.	Pawai	7,408	12,563

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

Table No. 145
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total Number of Valid Votes Polled by			
		Cong. (I)	B.J.P.	J.(JP)	J(SC) CPI Rep.(K)
1.	Panna	22,346	14,959	630	2,600 --
2.	Amanganj (S.C.)	13,200	2,992	889	6,336 1,137
3.	Pawai	12,017	5,627	1,172	3,834 -- 1,964

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1980

Note : C.P.I. - Communist Party of India
Rep.(K)- Republican Party (Khobargade)

Table No. 146

Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1985

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total Number of Valid Votes Polled by			
		Cong.(I)	B.J.P.	C.P.I.	Janta Lok Dal
1.	Panna	18,716	22,444	595	298 391
2.	Amanganj (S.C.)	7,751	18,948	--	--
3.	Pawai	25,807	16,329	--	176

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1985

Table No. 147

Votes Polled By Political Parties In Vidhan Sabha Election, 1990

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled By				
		Cong.(I)	B.J.P.	B.S.P.	L.D.(B)	C.P.I. D.D.
1.	Panna	22,632	38,007	5,673	136	1,682 144
2.	Amanganj	16,552	25,576	1,593	--	-- 973
3.	Pawai	9,090	25,039	--	--	836 --

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1990

Table No. 148

List of Newspapers (1993)

S.No.	Name of Paper	Periodicity	Place of Publication
1.	Jan Pourush	Weekly	Panna
2.	Divya Prahari	Weekly	Ajaigarh

Source : Assistant Director, Public Relations, Panna

Table No. 149

Income and Expenditure of Manhar Mahila Samiti, Panna

Year	Income	Grant from		Total Income	Total Expenditure
		Education Deptt.	Panchayat Deptt.		
1980-81	33,465	609	--	36,578	39,179
1985-86	36,319	12,046	--	48,365	36,319
1986-87	38,411	--	--	38,411	38,411
1987-88	48,198	--	1,000	49,198	49,192
1988-89	52,005	--	--	52,005	50,025
1989-90	1,11,354	--	--	1,11,354	1,11,354
1990-91	1,19,829	--	2,200	2,02,029	1,99,829
1991-92	1,57,121	50,000	--	2,07,121	1,57,121

Source : President, Manhar Mahila Samiti, Panna

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(A) BOOKS

- Abul Fazal
1. Akbarnama, Tr. by H. Beveridge 3 Vols. Calcutta 1907-10.
 2. Ain-i-Akbari, Tr. by H.S. Jerret, Vol.II, Calcutta 1949.
- Aitchison, C.U. Treaties, Engagement and Sanads, Vol. V Calcutta 1909.
- Bernier, F. Travels in the Mogul Empire, Tr. by Constable, Edinburgh 1914.
- Bhatnagar, K.P. & Others Transport in Modern India, 1974.
- Bose, N.S. The History of the Chandellas, Calcutta, 1956.
- Chaudhary, S. B. Civil Rebellion in the India Mutinies, 1857-59, Calcutta 1957.
- Cunningham, A. Archaeological Survey of India Report, Vol. XXI Calcutta 1885.
- Day, U.N. Medieval Malwa, Delhi, 1960.
- Dubey, K. C. and Mohril, M.G. Fairs and Festivals of Madhya Pradesh
- Elliot and Dowson, The History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. VII and VIII, London, 1877.
- Erskine, W.C. Narrative of Events attending the out-break of disturbances and the restoration of authority in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories in 1857-58.
- Firminger, W.K. The Fifth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company July 1812, Calcutta, 1917.
- Gorelal 'Lal Kavi' Chhatraprakash, Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Kashi.
- Gupta, Dr. Bhagwandas Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela Delhi 1958.
- Hiralal Inscriptions in C.P. and Berar, Nagpur, 1932.
- Irvine, William Later Mughals, Two Vols., Calcutta, 1922.

Ishwari Prasad

Jarrett, H. S.
Krishna, M.S.

Lahauri, Abdul Hamid

Luard, C.E.

Luard, C. E.

Maasir-UI-Umra

Majumdar, R.C.

Majumdar, R.C. and Altekar, A.S.

Malviya, H.D.

Menon, V.P.

Mirashi, V.V.,

Mirza, Muhammad Kazim

Mishra M.M.,

Mitra, S.K.

Mookerji, R.K.,

Munshi Shyamlal

Nagar and Gautam

Pogson, W.R.,

Prasad, Dr. Ramayan

Qanungo, K.R.

Raychaudhuri, H.C.

The Life and Times of Humayun, Calcutta 1956.

Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II Calcutta 1949.

Geology of Transportation New Delhi 1990.

Badshahnama (Bibliotheca Indica). 1871.

Ajaigarh State Gazetteer, Lucknow. 1907.

Panna State Gazetteer, Lucknow 1907.

Tr. by Brijratna Das, Vol. IV, Kashi V.S. 2009.

History of the Gahadavala Dynasty Calcutta. 1959.

The Vakataka, Gupta Age, Delhi, 1960.

Land Reforms in India, New Delhi, 1955.

The Story the Intergration of Indian States, Madras, 1961.

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. IV Part I, Ootacmund, 1955.

Alamgirnama.

Hiron Ki Dharty, Panna, 1975

The Early Rulers of Khajuraho, Calcutta, 1958.

The Gupta Empire, Madras 1947.
The Gupta Empire, Bombay 1948.

Tarikh-i-Bundelkhand (Urdu).

Principles and Problems of Indian Transport, 1960, Kanpur.

A History of the Bundelas, Calcutta, 1828.

Local Self Government in Vindhya Pradesh.

Sher Shah and His Times, Calcutta 1965.

The Political History of Ancient India, Calcutta 1953.

- Sahu, Shyamlal Vindhya Pradesh Ke Rajyon Ka Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihas, Delhi 1975.
History of Shah Jahan of Delhi, Allahabad, 1958.
- Saqi-Mustad Khan, Maasir-i-Alamgiri, Tr. by J.N. Sarkar, Calcutta 1947.
- Sardesai, G.S. New History of the Marathas, 3 Vols., Bombay, 1946-48.
- Sarkar, J.N. 1. History of Aurangzeb, Vols. I & V Calcutta 1912 & 1924.
2. Shivaji and His Times, Calcutta, 1920.
- Sarkar, Jadunath Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol. II Calcutta, 1950.
- Sastri, K.A. Nilkanta The Age of the Nandas and the Mauryas, Banaras, 1952.
- Shah Nawaz Khan, Maasir-UI-Umara, Tr. by H. Beveridge Vol II Calcutta 1952.
- Shrivastava, S. K. Economics of Transport with Special Reference to Transport Development in India, New Delhi, 1971.
- Sinha, S.N. Subah of Allahabad Under the Great Mughals, New Delhi, 1974.
- Sinh, Raghubir Malwa in Transition, Bombay, 1936.
- Thomas Watters On Hiuen Tsang's Travels in India Delhi, 1961.
- Tiwari, Gorelal Bundelkhand Ka Sankshipt Itihasa Prayag, 1933, Allahabad, V.S. 1990.
- Varma, S.P. A Study in Maratha Diplomacy, Delhi, 1956.
- Vidyalankar, Jayachandra Bharatiya Itihas ka Unmilan. Tabqat-i-Nasiri, Vol. 1, Tr. by Raverty, H.G., London, 1881.
- Yazdani The Early History of the Deccan, Oxford University Press, 1960

(B) REPORTS, JOURNALS, GAZETTEERS, ETC.

- A Directory of Social Welfare Agencies in Madhya Pradesh State, Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare, M.P., 1958-59.
- Administration Report of Ajaigarh State for the year 1917-18.
- Administration Reports of Ajaigarh State.
- Administration Report of Panna State for the years 1905-06, 1906-07 (Alid. 1907-1909), 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911-1912, (Panna, 1913) and 1939-40 (Panna, 1942).
- Administration Reports of Panna State.
- Administration Reports of Vindhya Pradesh State.
- Agricultural Statistics, 1972 Directorate of Agriculture, M.P. Bhopal.
- Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh, D. L. R. Gwalior, 1976.
- Ajaigarh State Gazetteers 1907
- Annual Administration Report, 1972. (Labour Commissioners Office)
- Audyogik Vikas ki Sambhavanayen, Panna District 1965 (Directorate of Industries)
- Banking Statistics, 1973.
- Basic Agricultural Statistics of M.P. (1965-66 to 1974-75). Commissioner for Land Records and Settlement. M.P. Gwalior, 1976.
- Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan Series
- 1 The Vedic Age, London.
 - 2 The Age of Imperial Unity Bombay, 1953.
 - 3 The Age of Imperial Kanauj Bombay, 1955.
- Brief Reports of Health Department, Madhya Pradesh.
- Calcutta Review Vol. XXVI.
- Census of India, 1951, Vol. XVI Vindhya Pradesh, Part I (Report of Subsidiary Tables)
- Census of India 1961, 1971.
- Census of India 1961, Village Survey Monograph, Jaitpuri, Tahsil and district Jabalpur.
- Census of India, 1971, Madhya Pradesh, Series 10 Parts. II-A General Population Tables.
- Central India Agency Reports.
- Chhatarpur District Gazetteer (Cyclostyled Text)
- Chhindwara District Gazetteer, 1907, Bombay.
- Climatological tables of M.P.
- Credit Plan for Panna District (SBI, Bhopal)

- Dasvin Panchvarshiya Pashu Sanganana par Prativedan (M.P.) April 1966, pt. I Gwalior 1973.
- Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Orders 1951, 1956, 1961, 1964.
- Director General, Observatories and Metereology, Poona.
- District Employment Market Report.
- Districtwise Economic Indicators of Madhya Pradesh, Directorate of Economics and Statistics M.P. Bhopal 1973.
- Eastern State Gazetteer, Vols. V A and B, (Tables) VI A, Lucknow, 1907.
- Epigraphia Indica, Vols. I, VII, XIX, XX, XXII
- Fact Book on Man Power, Pt. I & II, Manpower Division, Planning Economics & Statistics Department, M.P.
- Fairs and Festivals of Madhya Pradesh, Census of India 1961.
- Foreign Department, Secret Proceedings, November, 1778 (Preserved in the National Archives of India)
- Gazetteer of India Vol. III, Govt. of India, 1975.
- Gyarahvin Panch Varshiya Pashu Sanganana Par Prativedan, M.P. April, 1972, pt. I Gwalior, 1976.
- Health Services in Madhya Pradesh, (1956-61), Directorate of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh.
- Hundred Years of Indian Forestry (1861 to 1961) Forest Research, Dehradun.
- Imperial Gazetteer of India Central India.
- Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. V and XIX, New Edition, Oxford 1908, 1909.
- Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXVIII.
- Indian Archaeology, A Review 1957-58, 1961-62, 1964-65.
- Indian Journal of Commerce, June, 1970.
- Industrial Survey of Panna 1963.
- Industrial Statistics, 1973 (Directorate of Industries, M.P.).
- Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1902.
- Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, vol. XXI.
- Krishi Avum Pashudhan Sankhyiki (Pt. I), 1967-68, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, M.P., Bhopal.
- Lead Bank Survey Report on Panna District, State Bank of India.
- List of Common Forest Plant Wild Birds and Animals of M.P. Nagpur.
- Livestock Census in M.P. April, 1956, Gwalior, 1962.
- Lok Sabha Election Reports 1951-52 to 1989.
- Madhya Pradesh Men Pramukh Krishi Padarthon Ke Prakshetriya Bhav, 1966-67 to 1973-74, D.L.R. Gwalior, 1975, Gwalior 1976.

- Majmuli Map, Panna District.
- Memoranda on the Indian States, 1934.
- M.P. Gazette, Dated 14-8-61, 24-10-69 and 10-4-75.
- M.P. Labour Statistics 1972.
- M.P. Labour Gazette, January 1976.
- M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959.
- M.P. Local Acts, Vol. V.
- Nagpur District Gazetteers, 1966, Bombay.
- Panna District Census Handbook, 1951, 1961, 1971, Part X A & B.
- Panna - Mandiron Ka Nagar, Nutan Sahitya Samiti, Panna.
- Panna Patra Sangrah, Preserved in the Personal Collection of Panna Ruler.
- Panna State Administration Reports 1905-06 to 1911-12, 1913-14, 1928-32, 1933-34, 1939-40.
- Panna State Gazetteers, 1907.
- Parliamentary Papers Reg. Mutinies in the East Indias further Papers No. IX, London, 1858.
- Poona Residency Correspondance, Vol. I (1785-1794).
- Rajkiya Rudrapratap High School Ki Shatabdi Samaroh Patrika, Panna, 1961.
- Report Govt. from Enquiry Committee, M.P. Vol. I, 1961-62 Bhopal, 1963 !
- Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Finorporation, 1975.
- Report on Intensive Survey of Agricultural Labour, Vol. VI, Central India, New Delhi, 1955.
- Report on the Regional Transport Survey of M.P. 1964-67, Bhopal.
- Report on Transport and Coordination, Manager, Publications.
- Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.
- Road Transport in India 1968.
- Satna District Gazetteer (Cyclostyled Text).
- Season and Crop Reports of Madhya Pradesh.
- Selections From Peshwa Daftar vol. 22 to 36.
- Smarika, 1973, District Cooperative Union, Panna.
- Souvenir, 1968, Delhi-Indian Road Congress, Bhopal, 1976.
- Statistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh, 1961, 1962, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bhopal.
- Statistical Tables Relating to Bank in India, 1968.

Techno-Economic Survey of M.P. New Delhi.
 The Story of Madhya Pradesh in Graphs and Charts, D.E.S. Bhopal, 1959.
 Topo--Sheets, Nos. 54 p., 55m., 63D, 63H, 64A.
 Vidhan Sabha Election Reports, 1951-52 to 1990.
 'Vindhya Bhoomi', (Pradesh Patichaya Ank) oct., June, 1956.
 Vindhya Pradesh Administration Reports, Rewa 1948-49, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955.
 Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Code, 1953.
 Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1949.
 Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1974, 1982, 1989, 1992.

INDEX

- AAKRATI 134
 Abdul Hamid Lahuri 49
 Abdullah Khan 49, 50, 51, 52
 Abdus Samad 59
 Abul Fazl 49, 144, 368
 Acharya Shri Nijanand Swami 94
 Acharya Shri Ram Sharma 315
 Acharya Vinoba Bhave 248
- ACTS**
- Abolition of Double Member
 Constituencies Order 1961, 358
- Advocates Act 1961, 267
- Agriculturists Loans Act 1884, 140
- Ajalgarh Forest Act 1937, 22
- Beedi and Cigar Workers Condition and
 Employment Act 1966, 164, 346
- Central Provinces and Berar Money
 Lenders Act, 1934, 167
- Central Sales Tax Act 1958, 250
- Contract Labourers (Regulation and
 Termination) Act 1970, 346
- Court Fee Act 1870, 251
- Criminal Procedure Code 262
- Delimitation of Parliamentary and
 Assembly Constituencies
 (Vindhya Pradesh) Order, 1950,
 356, 357
- Delimitation of Parliamentary and
 Assembly Constituencies Order,
 1956, 357, 358
- Delimitation of Parliamentary and
 Assembly Constituencies Order
 1961, 357
- Delimitation of Assembly and
 Parliamentary Constituencies
 Order, 1964, 357
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, 97
- Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952,
 162, 346
- Gramin Vikas Act 1974, 243
- Gram Panchayats Ordinance, 1949, 266
- Hindu Marriage Act 1955, 99
- Hindu Succession Act 1956, 95
- Indian Factories Act 1948, 152, 153, 162, 163
- Forest Act, Part C States (Laws) Act
 1950, 23
- Penal Code 256, 262.
- Registration Act 1908, 251
- Stamps Act (11 of 1899) 251.
- Trade Unions Act 1926, 161
- Land Improvement Loans Act 1883, 140
- Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act
 1961, 247
- Civil Courts Act 1958, 261
- Extension of Law Act 1958, 349
- Municipalities Act 1961, 274, 276
- Panchayats Act 1962, 266, 279, 281, 284
- Scheduled Castes (Legal Aid Assistance
 Rules 1963, 354)
- Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes (Legal
 Aid) Rules 1960, 354
- Shops and Establishment Act 1958, 162,
 346
- Minimum Wages Act 1948, 163, 164, 346, 347
- Motor Spirit and Lubrication Act 1957, 252
- Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, 164
- M.P. Bhoo-Rajaswa (Adhibhar) Act 1972, 243.
- M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959, 242, 246, 354
- M.P. Land Revenue Code (Amendment)
 Ordinance 1966, 243
- Payment of Bonus Act 1965, 163, 346
- People Representation Act 1950, 356
- Professional and Employment Tax Act 1966,
 252
- Rewa Darbar Order 124 of 8th Feb. 1937, 23

Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code 1935, 245

Rewa Municipalities Act 1946, 275

Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land reforms Act. 245

Application of Laws and Ordinance (IV of 1948) 23

Gram Panchayat Act 1949, 345

Grazing Nistar and Other Rules 1954, 23

Land Revenue and Tenancy Act 1953 (III of 1955) 245

Panchayat Act 1949, 244, 279, 284

Primary Education Act 1952, 300

Special Marriage Act 1954, 98

Vniya Fasal Kar Act 1966, 243

The Central Provinces Game Act of 1935, 25

Excise Act 1915, 349

Prohibition of Liquor Act 1929, 349

Prohibition of Liquor Act 1938, 349

The legal Practitioners Act. 1897, 267

The M.P. Panchayat Act 1962, 244

The Opium (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Act 1955, 349

The Panna State Forest Act and Shikar Rules 1945, 22

The Uttar Pradesh Opium Smoking Act 1934, 348

Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act of 1887 (Central) 25

Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act 1912 (No. VIII of 1912) section 2, 24, 25

Adhar 105

Adhar Sagar Tank 117

Adhar Tal 9

Afghanistan 32

Afrasiyab Khan, Faujdar of Dhamoni 59

Agarwal Chemicals Ltd., 152, 153

Agnimitra Son of Pushyamitra Sunga 32, 33

Agra 49, 50

Agyar Theosophical Society 95

Ahamadabad Ghora 52

Ahargawan 137

Ahmad Niyaltigin 42

Ain-i-Akbari, Abul Fazl 148, 368

Ajaigarh 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 17, 22, 27, 38, 43, 46, 47, 48, 52, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 80, 81, 82, 89, 92, 93, 99, 102, 104, 105, 108, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, 141, 145, 146, 147, 154, 155, 157, 160, 166, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 189, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 214, 215, 219, 230, 232, 233, 234, 236, 239, 240, 242, 244, 253, 254, 257, 258, 266, 273, 274, 278, 282, 285, 286, 288, 289, 291, 293, 294, 295, 298, 299, 301, 304, 305, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 321, 323, 327, 329, 330, 336, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 352, 356, 360, 362, 364, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374

Ajaigarh Fort 48, 68, 69, 70

Mahal 56

Poster House 146

Range 5, 18, 19, 23, 24

Rock inscription of Viravarman Dated V.S 1317, 43, 44, 46

Tank 9

Ajaipal Fort 285

Ajanta 373

Ajaydeva 45

Ajaypal 368

Ajay-pal-ka-talao 369

Ajmer 45, 287, 368

Akbar 48, 49, 56, 144

Akbarnama 48

Aktohan 2, 114, 119, 232, 253, 277

Alamgirnama 53, 54

Alha-ghat Inscription 44

Alha-Raso by Jagnik 45

Alha Udai 371

Ali Bhadur, A grandson of Baji Rao through Mastani 68, 69, 369

Allahabad 30, 48, 57, 58, 63, 200, 366

Hindu University 286, 287, 305

Pillar inscription of Samudragupta 34, 35

Aloni Stream 6

Amanganj 2, 3, 17, 18, 80, 106, 142, 146, 153, 157, 169, 174, 182, 185, 186, 195, 196, 201, 202, 203, 204, 299, 339, 340, 343, 357, 359, 361, 363, 370, 372

Range 19, 23, 24, 25

Aman Singh Son of Subhag Singh 65

Amanullah Khan Subahdar of Gwalior 58

Amarchi 135

Amar Diwan 57

Amarkantak Thermal Power Station 146

Ambikapur 10

Amghat 105, 379

Amha 105

Amrai 139

Amua hill 4

Anand Rai Banka 55

Anandapala

Ananta a important minister 43

Ancha 103

Andhra 41

Andhraka Sunga Family 33

Anga (Bhagalpur) 40

Angad, Son of Chanpat Rai 54, 57, 59,

Anirudh Singh, Son of Hindupat 66, 67,

Antari (12, Miles South of Gwalior) 62,

Antar Rashtriya Dharma Samaj 95

Antialkidos, A Greek King 33

Aramgunj 339

Arthashastra, Kautilya 31

Arvind Sadhanalaya 95

Asia 348

Asoka (C 273, 236 B.C.)

Attara 371

Aunder, 20 miles north-east of Sironj. 55,

Aurangabad 55

Aurangzeb 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 94

Avadhut Singh Raja of Rewa, 64

Avanti 31, 32

Awadheesh Pratap Singh University Rewa 307, 309

BABUR 47

Badagaon 194

Badagaon tank 123

Badami 36

Bade Pandwa Fall 370

Bade river 136

Badi Kagar 148

Baghain nala 5

Baghain river 5, 8, 12, 30

Bhagat, Vakata, Tikamgarh District 33

Baghelas 2

Bughera 7

Baghel Khand 38, 44, 64, 73, 188, 232

Baghora, 7

Banig river, 4

Bagoda 55

Bahadur Khan Rohilla 49, 52

Bahdur Shah of Gujarat 48

Bahlol Khan, Mughal general 59

Bajaria Diamond Mine 14

Baji Rao 64, 65

Bakchur 138

- Bakchor Choki Stream 9
- Bakht Singh 68, 69, 70, 71, 368
- Balaghat Copper Plant 34
- Balaji 66
- Balayaghati 114
- Baldau, Cousin of Chhatrasal 55
- Baldeoji Fair 183
- Balgha 105
- Bama, Feeder of the Ken river 7
- Bamhni Copper plate, Rewa 34
- Banaras 42
- Banaras Hindu University 286
- Banda District (U.P.) 1, 6, 7, 8, 35, 60, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 188
- Banda Village 9, 65, 68
- Bandhogarh 2, 33
- Bangla, 2, 232
- Bangladesh 221
- BANKS**
- Co-operative Bank 235, 370
- District Central Cooperative Bank 171, 172, 280
- District Land Development Bank 171, 172
- Land Mortgage Bank 235
- Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Jabalpur 171, 174,
- Reserve Bank of India 170, 171
- State Bank of India 155, 158, 169, 171, 353, 370
- The Central Cooperative Bank 173
- The District Cooperative Land Development Bank 175
- The Panna District Central Cooperative Bank, 174
- The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur 169, 171
- Vindhya Central Co-operative Bank Rewa 172, 174
- Banna 7
- Banpur 49
- Bansa (16 miles South-West of sagar) 56
- Baqi Khan 51, 52, 55, 56
- Barach 338, 339
- Baracha tank 116
- Barachhatal 9
- Bara Pandwa fall 9,
- Bariarpur 6, 7, 30, 195, 199, 339
- Baurouli 135
- Barour 8,
- Barwara 2,
- Basia (10 miles west of sagar) 56,
- Bateswar Stone inscription 45,
- Battle of Shamugarh 29th May 1658, 53,
- Baxwaha 2, 119, 145, 179, 254, 259, 318, 330
- Bay of Bengal 29,
- Bearma river, Principal affluent of the sonar river 4, 6, 7, 8, 18, 120
- Beejuari 50 miles south of Chhatarpur 55,
- Belha 106,
- Bengal 37, 66, 67,
- Benisagar 108, 138,
- Power house 145,
- Tank 9,
- Benra hill 4,
- Berar 33,
- Besngar Vidishsa 3, 188,
- Betwa river 63,
- Bewas The Principal affluent of Sonar river 7,
- Bhadpura 3,
- Bhadra (Kasiputra) 33,
- Bhadra, Sunga family 33,
- Bhagalpur 40,
- Bhagwant Singh 62,
- Bhagwarkala 342

- Bhagwat Rai, Father of Champal Rai 51
- Bhailasvamin (Modern Vidisha) 44
- Bhainswahi 29
- Bhanupratap Singh Amanganj 199
- Bhapatpur 156, 242, 296, 299
- Bharam-I-Khula 148
- Bharhut 188
- Bhartichand (A.D. 1531-54) 47, 48
- Bhatiha tal 9
- Bhatinda 41
- Bhatkhande 307
- Bhilsa 51, 59, 61, 62
- Bhilsai 73
- Bhima river 54
- Bhoja 37
- Bhoja II 39
- Bhoja Pritharas 36, 38, 39
- Bhojavarman 46, 369
- Bhoodan Yagya 248, 249
- Bhooragarh 65
- Bhopal, 10, 67, 194, 200, 239, 273, 287, 309, 310, 322, 323, 345, 358, 368
- Bhota or Tibet 40
- Bhuneshwar 105, 106
- Bhurukacch (Modern Broach) 188
- Bhushan 285
- Biarna river 136
- Bida King of Khajuraho 42
- Bihar 48
- Bijapur 54
- Bijaisingh 71, 72
- Bijawar 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 65, 239, 244, 317
- Basin 11
- Rock 10
- Bindusara, 32
- Binota Diamond Mine 14
- Bir, son of Gaharwar King Pacham 46, 47
- Bira 3, 6
- Birbhadra of Kashi Gaharwar King 46
- Birha 16, 144
- Brihadratha, last of the Mauryan emperors 32
- Birma river 379
- Bir Singh Deo 49, 51
- Birsinghpur 2, 134, 145, 179, 202, 232, 253, 318, 374
- Bisani 179, 299, 339, 342
- Bishoni 105, 107
- Bishoni Rithi 103
- Birram, 17
- Bisramganj Range
- Blartar 16
- Bombay 66, 87, 151, 181, 366
- Bori 3, 339
- Borwar 232
- Brahmaspati-kund 30
- Brazil 14
- Brijpur 3, 30, 341
- Tank 9, 115
- Buddharaja (A.D. 600) 36
- Buddha Singh 73
- Buddhist 31, 36
- Budhagupta 34
- Bumbore 204
- Bundelas 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 59, 61, 65, 66, 68, 282, 369, 373
- Bundelkhand 5, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 88, 92, 93, 98, 102, 103, 106, 107, 144, 189, 232, 294, 304, 317, 318, 335
- Plateau 5, 7,
- Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India, 149
- CALCUTTA 67, 286, 355

- Captain John Bailie 69
 Chalika 148
 Chalukyas 36
 Chambal river 53
 Champat Rai (A.D. 1638, 1661) 51, 52, 53, 54
 Chanda 16
 Chandanpur 6, 7
 Chandela Inscription at Ajagarh 369
 Dynasty 38, 39, 42, 45, 371, 374
 Chandelles 2, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47
 Chanderi 47, 49, 51, 53, 56, 58
 Chandi 105,
 Chandidin Chaurha 73
 Chandra 195, 369
 Chandora 338
 Chandragupta Maurya (313 B.C.) 32
 Chandrapur (13 miles South West of Dhamoni) 56
 Chandraverma 38,
 Chandrawal 7,
 Champuria 73,
 Charkhari 2, 3, 65, 66, 68, 239, 240, 244, 317, 371
 Charkhari records V.S. 1108, A.D. 1052, 43
 Chauki 67
 Chauragarh (Narasimhapur district) 50, 51
 Chedi country 31, 32, 36,
 Chedis 31, 40, 44
 Chemkiyan 2,
 Chhang Raja Bus Operator Panna 199,
 Chhatargarh (Chhatarpur) 61,
 Chhatarpur 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 46, 61, 68, 70, 79, 138, 188, 200, 238, 239, 261, 268, 270, 271, 272, 285, 317, 331, 356, 357, 359, 361, 363, 364,
 State 2, 7, 239, 241
 Chhatrasal Infantry 75
 Chhota Pandwa fall 9
 Chhote Lal Paramlal Jain Panna 199
 Chula, a place of Banda Fatehpur Road 7
 Churmila 106
 Chitrakut 55, 59, 285
 Chitrakut hill 4
 Chorhat 30
 Col. Geddard 67
 Leslie 66, 68
 Martindell 69
 Merseback 69
 Community Development Programme 229
 Copper Plate inscription of King Vidyadhar found recently at Tikamgarh district 41
 C.R. Coles 71
CROPS
 Alsi 181
 Arhar 157, 181, 182
 Baya 157
 Barley 119, 121, 122, 128, 225
 Chillies 124
 Chironji 140, 179
 Corander 124
 Dhan 219
 Garlic 124
 Ginger 124
 Gram 119, 121, 122, 126, 128, 130, 157, 179, 181, 182, 218, 219, 220, 221, 225
 Guava 124
 Jawa 181, 182
 Jowar 119, 121, 123, 127, 128, 130, 157, 181, 184, 186, 225
 Jute 125
 Kharif or Siari 120, 123, 124, 125, 221
 Kadon, Kutku 121, 122, 123, 124, 128,

- 221, 225
 Linseed 121, 125, 128, 218, 221
 Mahua 140
 Maize 121, 124, 127, 157
 Mango 124, 225,
 Masur 121, 124
 Mesta 125
 Mung 121, 128, 130
 Mustard 121, 125
 Paddy 119, 120, 122, 123, 126, 127, 128, 151, 159, 218, 220, 221
 Pahadi Channa 126
 Pan (Batal) 124, 128, 179
 Peas 121
 Potato 124
 Pulses 122, 124, 181, 218
 Rabi or Unhari 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 221
 Rice 159, 179, 181, 182, 184, 186, 219
 Sams 121
 Sesamum 121, 128, 140
 Soyabean 126, 127
 Sugarcane 124, 127
 Tur 124, 128, 144, 157
 Tur 119, 121, 124, 128, 159, 181
 Urad 121, 124, 128, 130
 Wheat 121, 126, 127, 128, 130, 159, 179, 181, 184, 186, 218, 219, 220, 221
DADWARIA 339
 Dahal 40
 Dahal territory 36
 Dahdra, king of Karusa 31
 Dakshraj Bakdora 371
 Damodara Parivrajaka Dynasty 35
 Damoh 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 57, 59, 60, 71, 79, 179, 182
 Dantunwar daughter of Hirde Shah 55,
 Dantidurga (C.A.D. 733-738) 36, 37
 Datia 32, 53, 56, 58, 356, 359, 361, 363, 364
 De Boigne Sindhia's French General in 1784, 144
 Deccan 33, 50, 51, 54, 55, 60, 61, 63
 Deccan Trap 18, 119
 Dena, a Painter of Bundela Style 286
 Delhi 30, 45, 47, 49, 181, 308
 Deogaon, 5 miles from Ajagarh 69, 370
 Deogarh 54
 Devapala 40
 Devapala of Bengal (A.D. 836-85) 37, 39
 Devavarman (C.A.D. 1051-1060) Son of Vijayapala 42, 43
 Devachandra Founder of Parnami Movement 94
 Devedhya, Parivrajaka dynasty 35
 Devendra nagar 3, 5, 17, 73, 80, 101, 116, 123, 133, 138, 146, 154, 157, 158, 180, 169, 174, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 195, 202, 203, 204, 299, 307, 311, 312, 339, 340, 343, 357, 359, 361, 365, 371
 Range 19, 20, 23, 24
 Devadhuti or Devabhumi, last ruler of Sungas 33
 Devaverman 42
 Devi, First wife of King Ashoka 32
 Devi Singh, (Grand son of Ramshah Bundela) 51
 Devi Singh Bundela of Chanderi 53,
 Devi Singh Son of Pahad Singh Gaur 62,
 Dhamoni, 24 miles north of sagar 51, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,
 Dhanga, (C.A.D. 950-1008) Son of Yaso Varman 40, 41
 Dharmapala, Pala King 37,
 Dharampur 2, 3, 17, 27, 106, 119, 171, 183, 232, 253, 370, 371.

- Dharasagar Tank 9
 Dhogwa 7
 Dhokal Singh 67, 68, 70
 Dhruva Nirupama Rashtrakuta Monarch 37
 Dhumghat, 6 miles from Dabra 55, 57
 Dilawar Khan Ghuri Sultan of Malwa 47, 62
 Diler Khan 60
 Diwan Beni Hazuri 65, 67
 Khemraj Chaube 67
 Dolanchowki 195
 Dube Tal 9, 115
 Dubkund Near Gwalior 42
 Dwari 314
- EARN 188, 373
 East Bengal 75, 82, 83
 East India Company 52
 East Indian Railway 179
 Erachh 59, 60, 61, 62,
- FESTIVALS**
- Basant Panchami 105, 370,
 Dasahra 104, 288,
 Dhan Teras 104
 Diwali 104
 Fag 104
 Ganesh Chaturthi 104
 Halder Shasthi 104
 Hartalika Teej 104
 Holi 104
 Id-ul-Fitar 106
 Jeth Dasahra 104
 Krishna Janamastami 105
 Makar Shankranti 104, 105, 183, 370
 Moharrum 105, 106
 Nag Panchami 104
 Nav Durga Puja 104, 106
- Raksha Bandhan 104, 106
 Ram Navami 104, 105, 106
 Rath Yatra 104
 Sharad Purnima 104
 Shiv-Ratri 105, 106, 183, 370
 Shobha Yatra of Swami Prannath 104
 Shravana Poornima 105
 Sita Navmi 106
 Vaisakh Poornima Ki Snan Yatra 104
 Zanki of Bhagwan Balram 104
- Fidal Khan 55
 Fifth Five Year Plan 117, 137, 138, 152
 Firishta 41, 42
 Firoz Jang 50, 63
 First Five Year Plan 151, 191, 202, 220, 229,
 294, 301, 303, 305, 319
 First World War 75, 219
 Fourth Five Year Plan 117, 130, 305
 Fulwari 105
- GAGRAUN IN MALWA 62**
- Gagraun Sarkar 59
 Gahadevala Dynasty 45
 Gaharwar 46, 47
 Gaisabad 195
 Ganda, Son of Dhanga 41, 42,
 Gandhi 229
 Ganga 40, 41, 369, 373
 Gangai 6
 Gangau Dan Sanctuary 26
 Gangeyadeva, Kalachuri king 42
 Ganj 2, 33, 124, 232, 288, 371, 372, 373
 Gardizi, Muslim historian 42
 Garhakota 56, 60, 61, 65
 Garh Kunder, (30 miles east of Jhansi) 47
 Garibdas, Son of Chhatrasal 62
 Garotha (16 miles west of Raath) 57

- Garra Plates dated A.D. 1205, 46
 Gasabad 201
 Gathauri 67
 Gauda 37
 Gautam Buddha 31, 32
 Gaya 355
 Gayakarna, Kalchuri King 44
 Gaya Prasad Shukla 73
 Gazni 42
 Geeta 93
 Ghaura 2
 Ghora 144
 Godawari 32
 Gopala 43
 Gorakhpur 37
 Gorneh river 4
 Gosin Baldeo Himmat Bahadur 66, 68
 Govind II, Rashtrakuta Monarch 37
 Great Indian Peninsula Railway 188
 Great Revolt 1857-58, 378
 Guara 9, 11, 179
 Gujarata 36, 37, 48, 166
 Gujara Inscription (Datia District) 32
 Guman Singh, son of Kirat Singh 65, 66, 68
 Guna 60, 65
 Gunaur 3
 Gunaura Tank 9
 Guner Tank 115
 Gunor 10, 133, 134, 174, 183, 185, 229, 339
 Gunor Block 118, 147, 230, 234
 Gunour 105, 106, 146, 195, 196, 199, 282,
 339
 Gupta Empire 37, 373
 Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty 36, 37
 Gurne hill 4
 Gurne stream 6
- Gurni river 136
 Gwalior 31, 41, 48, 50, 52, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63
 Gwalior or Gopadri Fort 40
 HAJARA 148
 Hamid Khan, Mughal General 59
 Hamirpur 39, 58, 59
 Hammiravarman 46, 369
 Haqiqul-ul-Alima 46
 Haradeva 46
 Harbans Rai 70
 Haraul Lala 93
 Hardi 339
 Hardua 16
 Harpaipur 375,
 Harpaipur 179, 188, 372
 Harsha (C.A.D. 900-925) 39, 40
 Harshacharita of Banbhata 31
 Haryana 181
 Hastin, Parivarjaka King (A.D. 475-517) 35
 Hata 65, 179, 199
 Hatta Tahsil 8, 59, 71
 Hatupur tank 117
 Haveli 119, 130
 Heliodoros, ambassador of the Greek King
 Antialkidos 33
 Hemavati, a widowed daughter of the royal
 preist of Prattaras 38
 Herambapala 40
 Himilton 144
 Himmat Bhadur, Subahdar of Allahabad 58
 Hindupat 65, 66,
 Hinota 17, 20, 149
 Hinota Range 18
 Hirdayanagar 65
 Hirde Shah 55, 63, 64, 65
 Hiuen Tsang, Chinese Pilgrim A.D. 630-644,
 36

- Humayun 48
 Huzur tahsil 368
 IBN-UL-ATHIR Muslim historian 42
 Ikhlas Khan, Faujdar of Dhamoni 59, 60
 Indarkhi, 43 miles east of Gwalior 58
 India 5, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 68, 73, 74, 79, 82, 94, 104, 144, 145, 149, 166, 176, 177, 179, 187, 190, 192, 200, 224, 226, 229, 232, 253, 256, 278, 286, 296, 322, 330, 335, 342, 348, 350, 355, 363, 369
 Indore 177, 200, 287, 356
 Indra III, Rashtrakuta King 40
 Indramani Ruler of Orchha 53, 57
 Intwa Tank 9, 115
 Iraj Village 50, 58, 59, 60
 Islam Shah 48
 Itama Village 31
 Itawa 62, 342, 375
 JABALPUR 1, 4, 6, 32, 35, 79, 199, 258, 269, 271
 Jabalpur Copper Plate 42
 Jadvendra Singh 72
 Jagannath Prasad Mishra 73
 Jagat Raj (third son of Chhatrasal) 2, 64, 65
 Jagat Singh Bundela, Nephew of Chhatrasal 59
 Jagraj, son of Jujhar Singh 51
 Jahangir 49
 Jaipur 87, 181
 Jaitpur 2, 64, 65, 66, 71, 378
 Jaitwara 179
 Jalanpur (25 miles north east of Banda) 61
 Jalaun, U.P. 46, 65
 Jamnagar State 355, 376
 Jam Shah 54, 57
 Jamuna 63, 66
 Jamunhai 16
 Jamuni-pahadi 30
 Janakpur, 6 Km away from Panna 104, 106, 128, 183, 268
 Japan 123
 Jaso 25 miles east of Panna 2, 60
 Jaso state 2
 Jaswantoura 145
 Jatahara (16 miles south of Mairanipur) 52, 57
 Jaumabia 16
 Jayachand, Gahadavala Monarch 45
 Jayanath 35, 373
 Jayapala 41
 Jayasakti 39
 Jaya Varman (C.A.D. 1115-1120) Son of Sallaksana 44
 Jaypur 368
 Jeeron (8 miles south of Lalitpur) 57
 Jejakabhukti or Jajhoti 36, 39
 Jejakabhukti-Mandla 45
 Jhalar 18, 145
 Jhansi 46, 47, 51, 52, 65, 200, 366
 Jhansi-Manikpur Section, Line 7, 179, 188, 371, 375
 Jharkua Tank 9
 Jheria hill 4
 Jhilmila 117
 Jhinna 371
 Jhor 145
 Jhuna Barana 62
 Jhunnaghat 148
 Jigni 2
 Judo-Mahera Sanctuary (Pawai Range) 26
 Jujhar Singh (A.D. 1627-36) 49, 50, 51, 52
 Jukehi 195
 Jukehi hill 4
 Jyesthamitra, Sunga family 33

- KABUL 49
 Kacchapa gatha 42, 43
 Kachanaya 57,
 Kaimur hill 8, 17, 44
 Kakarahati 3, 117, 169, 171, 182, 203, 204, 299, 314, 342
 Kakar-Kachnai village 52
 Kalachuri 36, 40, 43, 44
 Kalanjar 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 46
 Kalchuri dynasty 38, 46, 373
 Kalanjar Fort 35, 36, 40, 45, 48, 62, 72
 Kalda 3, 17, 19, 142, 342
 Kalda Range 24, 25
 Kalianpur Diamond Mine 14
 Kali feeder of the Ken River 7
 Kalindi 40
 Kaling 32
 Kalinjar 2, 46, 47, 48, 52, 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 144, 195, 368, 369
 Kalinjar Sarkar 48, 56
 Kalpi 46, 59, 62, 65
 Kamal Bai tal 9
 Kamtana 339
 Kanauj 36, 37, 39, 41, 42
 Kanchi 41,
 Kaneri 7,
 Kangati Baghora 106
 Kanhaiya Lal Gupta Panna 199
 Kanishka I, 33
 Kanpur 200
 Kanva Dynasty (75, 30, B.C.) 33
 Karamat Khan 66
 Kareji 106
 Karitalai (Jabalpur District) 35
 Karmuria 16
 Karandla 16
 Kartal 179, 199, 201
 Karusda country 31
 Kasariya 145
 Kashiram Chourasia Panna 199
 Kasi 32, 44, 46, 47
 Katha 139
 Kathbarya 73
 Kathiawad 355, 376
 Kathiawar Peninsula 37
 Katni 139, 152, 179, 199, 201
 Katni Allahabad Line 179
 Kauhari 16
 Kauhaseh fall 9
 Kausambi 31, 33
 Kedar Parvat 368
 Ken Canal 5, 6
 River 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 20, 30, 31, 93, 120, 132, 136, 138, 368, 372, 373
 Valley 4, 5
 Keshava, Thakur 355
 Keshvarai Dangi, Jagirdar of Bansa 56
 Khairabad 59
 Khairagarh 59
 Khairandesh Khan, Faujdar of Itawa, 62
 Khajuraho 38, 40, 188, 285, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 369, 376
 Inscription dated V.S. 1011, (A.D. 953-54) 39, 40, 41
 Panna Region 39
 Khajuri, 144
 Khalik, Faujdar of Dhamoni 56
 Khamariya 16, 103, 145
 Khami 6
 Khar-i-Dauran 50
 Khan Jahan 49, 50, 51, 61
 Kharia 149
 Khas Kuthara 372

Khethar (7 miles South of Jhansi) 52
 Khet Singh 56
 Khinnighat 148
 Khoh, (Satna District) 35
 Khora 341
 Khotla, in Dhmoni region 60
 Khuman Singh 68, 72
 Kilakila Country 34
 river 34
 stream 1, 9
 Kimur 12
 King Vyaghra 33
 Kira or Kangra 40
 Kirat Singh 65, 144
 Kirtiverman 41, 43, 369
 Kishanganj 196
 Kishori Lal Amanganj 199
 Kishor Singh (1798-1834) 70, 286
 Kokalla I (A.D. 850 - 885) 38, 39
 Kola 199
 Kopra affluent of the Sonar river 7
 Kosala 32, 34, 41
 Kota 199
 Koth State 2
 Kotra 59, 69
 K.P. Sinha, Eminent Geologist 148
 Kartha, Yeotmal Vidarbha 41
 Krishna II, 37
 Krishna Chedi 35, 36
 Krishnagarh 339
 Krishnaraja 35, 36
 Kshitpaladeva 39
 Kuar Pratap Singh 70
 Kudra 371
 Kudui 9
 Kuhman Singh 66

Kundeshwar 303
 Kundia river 376
 Kunjban 82, 137, 138, 338
 Kuntala 41
 Kunti feedder of the ken river 7
 Kuran sharif 93
 kurser river 8
 Kusair, Feedder of Ken river 7
 Kushanas 33
 Kutcha 379
 Kuthar 285, 371, 373
 Kutharagarh 373
 Kuyayal 106
 Kymore 6
 Kymore, Range- 4, 5
 LACHHMAN DAS DARWARI LAL GUPTA
 PANNA 199
 Lachhman Dewa 69, 70
 Lahar 16
 Lakhura Fort 374
 Lakhura or Lakhawara 373
 Lakhuria 373
 Lakshmanaraja 38
 Lakshmi Karna, Kalachuri king 43
 Lakshmi Kwda 378
 Lalar 7, 145
 Lalitpur 57
 Laikunwar, wife of Champat Rai 54
 Lal Pahad inscription, 44
 Lalpahadi 31
 Lal Swami 285
 Lamghan 41
 LANGUAGES
 Bengali 83, 84
 Bundeli 82, 83
 English 366

287, 297, 307, 313, 319, 322, 323,
 324, 326, 327, 334, 345, 346, 348,
 365, 368,
 Electricity Board, Formed in 1957, 145
 Madlodo (19 Km. north of Hattia) 50
 Media 3, 17, 18
 Media Range 26
 Medras 151, 181
 Megadha 37
 Megharpura 145
 Mahabat Khan 49, 50
 Mahakoshal 358
 Mahal 48
 Mahalonkasha 148
 Mhapadma Nanda 32
 Maharaja Prithwisena 33
 Maharaja Sewai Bhupal Singh 72
 Maharajgarj 179
 Maharashtra 181
 Maha Singh Bhadoria 53
 Mahatma Tarantaran 68
 Mahauri, District Jaisur, U.P. 46
 Mahavir Swami Jain Tirthankar 94
 Mahendra 194, 374
 Mahendrapala 37, 40
 Mahewa 2, 51, 52, 372
 Mahewa Tank 9
 Mahipat Singh 71
 Mahishmati 35, 36, 38, 188
 Mahmud of Gazni 41
 Mahoba 38, 39, 45, 47, 52, 57, 60, 64, 66, 179,
 369
 Mahoba inscription 42, 43
 Mahodra 2, 232, 253, 317
 Mahua 8
 Malhar (47 miles West-South of Panna) 2,
 36, 56, 67, 139
 Gujarati 84
 Gondi 84
 Hindi 82, 83, 84, 365, 366
 Khetola 82
 Majhi-Korwa 84
 Malayalam 84
 Marathi 83, 84
 Marwar 83, 84
 Nepali 84
 Paradhi 84
 Punjabi 84
 Sindhi 84
 Urdu 83, 84
 Lanji 51
 Lanka 105
 Laxmipur 203, 261, 310,
 Lodi Dynasty 47
 Lokpal Sagar tank 9, 114, 115
 Lokpal Singh 71, 72
 London 149
 Lugat 2
 MAASIR-I-ALAMGIRI 60, 63
 Masir-Ul-Umsa 51
 Madanpur inscriptions 45
 Madan Verman 43, 44, 45, 369
 Madanaverman Vijayapala 42
 Madania Tank 9
 Madartunga hill 9
 Madhogarj 81
 Madho Singh 71, 72
 Madhukar Shah Son of Rudrapratap (A.D.
 1584-62) 47, 48
 Madhya Bharat 315, 358
 Madhya Pradesh 1, 13, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 73,
 185, 199, 183, 184, 167, 172, 177,
 181, 198, 232, 236, 239, 241, 243,
 246, 251, 260, 271, 272, 275, 279,

- State 2, 73
- Majgama Fall 8
- Majhgaon 169
- Majhawan 149, 182, 183
- Diamond Mines 9, 14, 15
- Major Ellis 71
- Makarand 135
- Makrandgunj 339
- Matahara 2, 179, 232, 317, 318
- Malavas 34, 44
- Malvika a Princess of Vidarbha 33
- Malavikgnimitram, Kalidas's Drama 33
- Maleha Parihar 371
- Malwa 32, 40, 44, 47, 48, 49, 53, 59, 61, 62, 63
- Mamemantpura 3
- Manavendra Mandal 315
- Mandha 372
- Mandhata Chaube, Kiledar of Kalinjar 62
- Mandsaur 36
- Mandwa 103
- Mangalesha (C.A.D. 597-611) of Badami 36
- Manik Pathak 73
- Manor 105
- Manour Diamond Mine 14
- Mara 6
- Marla 7
- Mastani 68
- Mathura 375
- Mathondh 61
- Mau 56, 57, 61, 62, 65, 67
- Mau (Mau Sahania, 4 miles South of Norogong) 55, 65, 67
- Maudaha, 12 miles north-west of mahoba 52, 60, 61
- Mauranipur 57
- Mauryan empire 32
- Mau Stone inscription 42, 43, 44
- Mekala 31, 34
- Mirhasan river 6, 136, 157
- Mirja-Raja-Ki-Taliya 138
- Mirja Raja Jai Singh 54
- Moghania 139
- Mohandra 17, 18, 124, 338
- Mohendra Range 19, 24
- Molndra 379
- Morengaon 54
- Mowhadol hill 4
- Mowhari 7
- Mr. Jardine 287
- Mr. Manty 376
- Mr. Williamson, Deputy Conservator 140
- M/S Hazi Ali Mohd & Sons 149
- Ishwar Industries 152
- John Taylor & Sons London 149
- Nandan Wollen Industries 152, 153
- Pankaj Ice Factory Panna 153, 154
- Panna Diamond syndicate Ltd. 149
- Panna Stone Associated Industries Panna 153, 154
- Punjab National Bank Ltd. 152
- Mughal Empire 48, 49, 51
- Muhammad Afzal, Kiledar of Kalinjar 60
- Ghori 45
- Hashim 55
- Khan Bangesh 63
- Kasim Wakianawis of Dhamoni 60
- shah 63
- Muhandra 171
- Muheraj Sagar 9
- Muktipooth 315
- Munawar Khan Faujdar of Raath and Mahoba 57

- Mungawali 61
- Munni Lal Tiwari 73
- Murad Khan 60
- Muskira 61
- Mutmuru Sanctuary (Saleha Range) 28
- Muwar 6
- Muzaffarnagar 311
- Mysore 32
- NACHNA 33, 34, 105, 124, 372, 373, 374
- Nagabhata I 37
- Nagabhata II 36, 37, 38
- Nagod 2, 3, 36, 71, 72, 372
- State 2
- Tahsil 35
- Nagpur Plan of Road Development 190, 193
- Nahari 7
- Nalgaon 374
- Nana Fadnavis 68
- Nanchand 105
- Nanda Chandella King 42
- Nandpur inscriptions 45
- Nannuka Founder of Chandella dynasty (A.D. 825-840) 38
- Nanyaura Plate V.S. 1107 (A.D. 1051) 42, 43, 44
- Narayanpur 6, 103
- Narendra Sena 34
- Narmada 34, 36, 37, 63
- Narmada-Godawari Valley 30
- Narasimhapur 50, 259
- Narsinghgarh (19 Km. north of Damoh town) 60
- Narwar 56
- National Mineral Development Corporation 15, 149, 150, 151
- Nauna-Arjun, General of Banda 67, 68
- Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of south 66
- Nayagaon 106, 370
- Nazar Muhammad 49
- Neminath Jain Tirthankar 94
- Neo Buddhist Movement 95
- Nepal 31, 79, 94, 355, 377
- New Delhi 152, 308
- NEWS PAPERS & MAGAZINES
- Aaj (Varanasi) 366
- Bharat (Allahabad) 366
- Glitz 366
- Chhatrasal 365
- Chukri 365
- Cine Advance 366
- Dharmyug 366
- Dinman 366
- Eve's Weekly 366
- Femina 366
- Filmfare 366
- Hindustan 366
- Hitavada 366
- Illustrated Weekly 366
- Jagaran (Bhopal-Jhansi) 366
- Kadambini 366
- Kartavya 366
- Madhuri 366
- M.P. Chronicle 366
- Mukta 366
- Nagar Jyoti (Satna) 366
- Nai Duniya (Indore) 366
- Nandan 366
- National Herald 366
- Nav Bharat 366
- Nava Bharat (Bhopal) 366
- Nav Bharat Times 366
- Naveen Duniya 366
- Navneet 366

- Nishantika 366
 Observer 366
 Panchjanya 366
 Panna Samachar 366
 Patriot 366
 Saptahik Hindustan 366
 Sarita 366
 Sarita 366
 Sawdhan 366
 Screen 366
 Star and Style 366
 Star Dust 366
 Sushama 366
 The Hindustan Times 366
 The Indian Express 366
 The Statesman 366
 The Times of India 366
 Veer Arjun 366
 Vindhya Bhumi 315
 Yugdhama 366
 Nijanand Sampradaya 94
 Nimali Sindhi 63
 Nirpat Singh 70, 72
 Nizamuddin, Muslim historians 42
 Nonapanji 6, 7
 Nowgaon 188, 201, 319, 331, 332
 Nowgong 2, 138, 270, 271
 Nripati Sagar 9
 ORCHHA 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58
 Orissa 104
 Oudh 66
 PADAM SINGH 63
 Padaria Bazar 178
 Tola 202, 318
 Padmavati Devi 1
 Padshahnama, Abdul Hamid Lahauri, 49, 52
 Pagra 287
 Tank 9
 Pahadikhera 3, 105, 342, 375
 Pahad Singh Gond, Zamindar of Indarkhi 43 miles east of Gwalior 58
 Pahad Singh Gour of Indarkhi 62
 Pahar Kothi 201
 Pahar Singh 52, 66
 Pallam 7
 Paleun-Nala 5
 Pakistan 30, 75, 79, 82, 83, 220
 Palas 37
 Paldeo 2
 Chobiyana State 239, 241
 Panchal 31
 Pancham 46, 373
 Pandavavarni Bharatabala 34
 Pandwa Fall 11, 30
 Panguraria inscription (Sehore District) 32
 Panna Block 11, 118, 128, 146, 147, 229, 230, 234, 339
 Diamond Mines 1, 144
 Division 8, 19, 23, 24
 District 2
 Municipality 9, 182, 276, 277
 Power House 146
 Range 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 17, 20, 23
 State 2, 3, 14, 67, 72, 73, 86, 109, 111, 113, 120, 123, 124, 133, 134, 140, 141, 145, 166, 167, 179, 187, 188, 189, 190, 202, 219, 232, 239, 244, 253, 254, 259, 274, 278, 286, 289, 291, 294, 295, 301, 304, 305, 312, 317, 318, 323, 327, 328, 329, 330, 336, 344, 347
 Sub Division 3, 146, 233
 Tahsil 3, 16, 74, 78, 81, 83, 84, 89, 102, 105, 106, 113, 115, 116, 117, 120,

- 128, 160, 173, 180, 183, 184, 186, 201, 214, 215, 230, 232, 233, 234, 253, 292, 298, 299, 321, 336, 370, 372, 375, 378
 Town 1, 2, 8, 48, 80, 81, 84, 88, 92, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105, 129, 145, 148, 149, 155, 181, 196, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 208, 287, 298, 211, 212, 118, 226, 276, 286, 287, 310, 327, 345, 371, 378
 Panwari Village 9, 58, 60, 61
 Paramara 40, 44
 Kingdom 44
 Paramardideva (C.A.D. 1165-1202) 45, 46, 369
 Parari 117
 Parbati, Chief Rani of Bir Singh Deo 51
 Parhawanath Jain Tirthankar 94
 Parhrajaka Dynasty 35
 Parmal Tal 369
 Patilputra 188
 Patharia (30 miles east of Sagar) 56, 57
 Patharpur 6
 Patna river 4
 Patni river 136
 Pawal 2, 4, 6, 8, 17, 26, 27, 69, 80, 92, 106, 107, 109, 111, 116, 117, 119, 122, 123, 125, 133, 134, 144, 146, 160, 167, 168, 169, 174, 175, 182, 185, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 236, 254, 259, 273, 274, 282, 291, 299, 317, 319, 339, 340, 341, 343, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 370, 377, 378
 Block 11, 20, 118, 230, 234, 339
 Range 19, 24, 26
 Sub Division 3, 233
 Tehsil 16, 74, 78, 80, 81, 89, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 113, 117, 120, 123, 124, 152, 159, 173, 174, 180, 183, 186, 201, 214, 215, 230, 232, 234, 242, 253, 266, 292, 293, 198, 321, 336, 378, 379
 Tank 9
 Perennial river 157
 Peshwa 68, 69
 Peshawar 41
 Phadikhera 199
 Pawan rock inscription 42
 Pindola A member of Buddhist order 31
 Pipartola 7, 8, 12
POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS
 Bhartiya Jana Sangh 361, 362
 Communist Party 365
 Congress 359, 360, 361
 Fifth general elections 1972, 363
 First general election 1951-52, 356, 362, 364, 365
 Fourth general election 1967, 360, 363
 Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party 364
 Mid Term election 1971, 360, 363
 Praja Socialist Party 364
 Second general election 1957, 357, 360, 362, 365
 Socialist Party 363
 Third general election 1962, 357, 358, 362, 363, 364, 365
 Poona 30, 54, 68
 Prabhavati daughter of Chandragupta II 34
 Prabodha-Chandrodyia (drama) Krishna Mishra 43
 Pradyota, King of Avanti 31
 Praja Mandal 73
 Pranami Movement 94
 Pranami Sampradaya 57, 285, 287
 Pran Nath (a Preacher and a religious leader) 1, 14, 57, 94, 95, 144, 285, 355, 376, 377
 Pran-nathi Sampradaya 94
 Prasenjit 32

542

INDEX

PANNA

Prathana Bhavan 95
 Pratihara 38, 40
 Pratihara Empire 37, 40
 Mahendrapala I (A.D. 803-907-8)
 Mahipala I 39
 Prabhanjana, Parivrajaka Dynasty 35
 Prayag 34, 42
 Sangeet Samiti Allahabad 310, 311
 Prince Aurangzeb 50, 53
 Prince Dara 52, 53
 Muazzam 58
 Salim (Jahangir) 49
 Prithviraj 57
 Prithviraja Son of Juhar Singh 51, 52
 Prithviraja III (A.D. 1169-1192) 45
 Prithviraj Raso by Chand-Bardal 45
 Prithvisena 373
 Prithvisena II 34
 Prithvivarma (C.A.D. 1120-1129) 44
 Pravarasena I, Vakatakas 34
 Pukhari 16, 148
 Puldik Khan, Faujdar of Bhilsa and Dhamoni 62
 Pulindaka Sunga family 33
 Punjab 37, 42
 Purana 152, 154
 Purandar 54
 Purika, Capital of Pravarasena I, 34
 Pushyamitra Sunga, founder of Sunga royal dynasty 32
 Pyarejoo (Village Veera) 73
 Pyarelal Patwari 73
 RAATH 57, 61
 Radha (West Bengal) 41
 Raghunath Rao 66
 Raghurajenagar 3

Rahila (C.A.D. 885-905), 39
 Rahiya Sagar 39
 Rohila Verma 39
 Rahiya Village, U.P. 39
 Raigadh 135
 Raipur 269
 Raipura 2, 3, 17, 142, 174, 199, 202, 339, 341, 378
 Raipura Range 18, 19, 24
 Raisen District 32
 Raja Agrasen Maharaj 87
 Bhira 375
 Raja Chhatrasal Bundela 1, 2, 47, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 94, 178, 285, 355, 375, 376
 Rajahmundri 34
 Raja Kishor Singh (1798-1834) 177
 Paramardideva 369
 Prem Narayan (Bhim Narayan) 50
 Parikshit 378
 Rajapur 194
 Ram Chandra of Rewa 375
 Rudraprastap founder of Orchha house 51, 376
 Sabha Singh 376
 Satar 371
 Rajasthan 157, 194
 Rajesh Kumar Gupta Timber, Rice and Flour Mill 152
 Rajgarh (14 miles West of Panna) 59, 67
 Rajnagar 199
 Rajyapala, King of Kanauj 42
 Ramayan 31, 93, 374
 Ram Charit Manas Bhavan 95
 Rameh 6
 Ramital 9
 Ramkheria 149, 161, 169, 182, 185

Ramkheria Mines (Brihaspati Kund) 9
 Ramkund Tank 378
 Ramnagar (2 miles South of Kalinjar) 58
 Rampura 8
 Rampura tank 117
 Ram Sakha Chaurha 73
 Ramshah, Son of Madhukar Shah 49, 51
 Ram Singh 49
 Raneh Fall 9
 Rangir 56, 60
 Ranigang 108
 Ranipur 148
 Ranipura 171, 179, 185
 Ranital 115
 Ranj river 8
 Ranjor Singh 72, 288
 Ranod, 70, miles north of Sironj 62
 Rastra kutas 36, 37, 40
 Ratan Shah 53, 55, 57
 RELIGION AND CASTE

Ahir 87, 109
 Ahirwar 90
 Badhai (Carpenter) 87
 Basor or Bansphor 89, 90, 91
 Beldar 89
 Bharhunjas (Carpurchers) 87
 Bhumiya 90
 Bharia or Paliha 91
 Brahman 86, 109
 Bengali 36
 Bhatta 86
 Brahma 86
 Dhamis 86
 Gujarati 86
 Jasondi 86
 Joa 86
 Jujhotiya 86

Kanya-Kubja 86
 Khedarwal 86
 Maha Brahman 86
 Maharashtra 86
 Rao 86
 Sanadhya 86
 Saryuparin 86
 Buddhists 84, 85
 Chamar 89, 90
 Chitrakar (Painter) 87
 Christians 84, 85
 Darji (tailor) 87
 Dharker 89
 Dhobis (Washerman) 87
 Dom 89
 Domar or Doris 89
 Gond 48, 51, 56, 90, 91, 96, 140, 141, 145, 375
 Hindu 84, 85, 86, 93, 94, 96, 97, 102, 166
 Jain 84, 85, 88, 93, 94, 166
 Digambar 88
 Kabir 376
 Kachhis 87, 109
 Kalars (Wine-Sellers) 87
 Kanjar 101
 Kaseras (Metal workers) 87
 Kayasthas 87
 Bhatnagar 87
 Nigam 87
 Saxena 87
 Shrivastava 87
 Khairwar 90, 91
 Kol (Dahait) 90, 91, 92, 144, 372
 Kondras 91
 Kori (Weaver) 87
 Korkus 91
 Khatriya 86, 376
 Baghel 86

Bundela 86
 Chandela 86
 Chauhan 86
 Dhandher Thakur 86
 Gaharwar 86
 Panwar 86
 Parihar 86
 Rajputs 86, 101, 109
 Khumar 89, 90
 Kurmis 87, 109
 Ladhya (builder) 87
 Lakheras (Lac Bangel-manufacturers) 87
 Lodhis 87, 109
 Luhar (Black-Smith) 87
 Mangan 90
 Mawasi 90, 91
 Mehatar, Bhangi or Dhanuk 89, 90
 Mochi (Raikas) 90
 Muslims 84, 85, 87, 93, 95, 96, 97, 369
 Behar (Cotton carders) 87
 Chhipas 87
 Manihar (Glass bangles sellers) 87
 Raj Karigas (builders) 87
 Rangrez (Dyers) 87
 Saidgars (Cullery-Repairers) 88
 Nais (Barbers) 87
 Neo-Buddhist 85
 Pasi 89
 Saharia 91
 Sansi or Bedia 89
 Saur 90, 92
 Sikas 84, 85
 Sonr 90, 91, 92
 Sunar 87
 Tamoli (betelgrowers) 87
 Tels (Oilmen) 87, 109

Vaishyas 36

Agarwal 87

Ghos 86

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Ashta - Bhuj 92

Ashta - Shakti 369

Baram Baba or Thakur Baba 93

Bhagvan Ramchandra 105, 285

Bhanmati in Lakhenscha 92

Brihaspati 375

Chamunda 369

Chandi 369

Chaturmukh linga 374

Chaturmukh Mahadeva 373

Geja Lakshmi 374

Ganesha 92

Garudadhwaj Locally Known as
Khambeba At Beshnagarm,
Vidisha 33

Geuri 92

Ghatiya Deo (deity of the river ghāt) 93

Harumana 92

Jatkhari Mahadeva 379

Jayapura-Durga 369, 369

Kalshi in-powai 92, 377

Kalka 369

Khamata 93

Lord Krishna 92, 94, 95, 108, 355, 375

Lord Rama 92, 105, 106, 378

Mahadeo 92

Mahalakshmi (padmavati-Badi Dewi) 92

Meenakshi 92

Midhoya Deo. (deity of the field) 93

Padma 92

Parvati 373

Pauriya Baba 93

Radha- Krishna 377

Santoshmata 92

Saraswati in Ajaigarh 92

Sharda 92

Shashti 369

Shiva 108

Vindhya vasin 92

Vishnu 40

RELIGIOUS CENTRES

Badrinath in north 93

Baldeoji Temple 376

Bheron kund 93

Chandel Temple 369

Chandeli Mahal 369

Chaturbhuj Temples 40

Choumukh Nath Temple, Saleha 105

Chaturmukh Temple 373

Dwarka in West 93

Fakir Oliya Madaar Saheb and Badshah
Sai (Majaor) 95

Gor ke Chopra (tank) 93

Govindji Temple 375

Gudar ka Akhara Aur Ashram 93

Jaganath Puri in east 93, 104

Jugal Kishor Temple 375

Kandariya Mahadeo Temple Khajuraho
104, 376

Old Surya Temple 372

Padmavati temple 375

Pandwa 93

Prannath temple 375, 376

Parvati temple 34, 373, 374

Ram Janki temple Panna 105, 375

Ranga nath temple Vrindavan 376

Saint Paul Cathedral England 104

Setubandh Rameshwaram in South 93

Siva temple of Bhumra (Satna) 34

Shri Baldeoji Ka Mandir, Panna 104, 375

Shri Govindji Ka Mandir, Panna 105

Shri Jagdish Swami temple 104

St. Paul's Cathedral of England 376

Thakur Baba Ki Garhi 377

Vishnu temple, Beshnagar Vidisha 33,
40

Zor Ashram 93

Rewa 2, 3, 12, 13, 36, 44, 48, 64, 73,
74, 76, 77, 78, 139, 200, 219,
232, 251, 269, 270, 271, 345,
374, 375,

Rewa inscription 46

Rishi Agastya 285

Rishi Sutikshna 8, 285

ROADS

Ajaigarh-Amanganj Road 189

Ajaigarh Bachhan Road 189

Ajaigarh Banda Road 370

Ajaigarh-Chandla Road 195, 368

Ajaigarh-Deogaon Road 189

Ajaigarh- Nagod - Kalinger Road 195, 368

Ajaigarh-Panna Road 189

Ajaigarh-Toria Road 195, 368

Amangani - Gunour Road 195, 370

Amangani - Kishahganj Road 196

Amanganj - Kishahganj Road 370

Amanganj - Powai Road 195, 370

Amanganj - Somaria Road 370

Amanganj - Samaria - Galsabad Road
195

Banda - Satna Road 370

Bari - Chakra Road 196

Burha -ka-kuan-Toria Road 189

Buxwaha - Simaria Road 189

Buxwaha Road 318

Chakra - Palanghat Road 196

Chhapa - Koha - Seha Road 196

Chhatarpur - Katni Road 194

Chhatarpur - Panna Road 9

Chhatarpur Panna Satna Road 194

Devendranagar Road 195

Dharampur-Imlenia Road 196

Dharampur - Kudra Road 196

- Dharmaagar - Safar Bagh Road 189
 Dolanchowki-Toria Road 195
 Gaudaka-Kani-Majholi Road 196
 Ghutehi-Kalda Road 196
 Girwara-Lahargaon-Mahewa Road 189
 Gunour-Ajaigarh-Bhapatpur-Mandla Road 189
 Hada-Kothi Road 196
 Hatta Panna Road 8
 Hinota-Talgaon Road 196
 Kalda-Bachhon Road 196
 Kalda-Kalinjhir Road 196
 Kalda-Rampur Road 196
 Khajuraho Road 9
 Kothi-Mohindra Road 196
 Mahodra-Raipura Road 189
 Makundpur-Bachhon-Banianagar Road 189
 Mandla - Budhrood Road 196
 Mandla - Harsa Road 196
 Mandla-Pipartota Road 196
 Nagod-Kalinjar Road 189
 Nachna-Gani Road 372
 Navagaon- Panna Road 30
 Padaria-Ganj Road 189
 Pahadikhara-Imtiena Road 196
 Panna - Ajaigarh-Kartal Road 194, 368, 375
 Panna - Amanganj Road 195, 375
 Panna - Chhatarpur National Highway 372
 Panna-Damoh Road 378
 Panna-Hatta Road 6
 Panna-Kalingar Road 370
 Panna-Kohaseha Road 196
 Panna-Molndra Road 379
 Panna-Pahadikhara Road 285
 Panna-Pawai-Kalehi Road 377
 Pipartole-Gaugau Road 196
 Pipri (U.P.) -Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) 194
 Raipura-Govindpura Road 196
 Sakaria-Gunour Road 196
 Salekha-Pawai-Mahendra Road 195
 Saihu Ghutahi Road 196
 Samria-Mahendra-Raipur Road 195
 Sarangpur-Dwar Bisani Road 196
 Sarangpur - Shyamgiri Road 196
 Satna - Chhatarpur highway 375
 Satna-Nagod Road 189
 Satna-Nowgong Road 189
 Satna-Panna Main Road 154
 Satna Panna- Nowgaow Road 190
 Shahnagar-Jukehi Road 195
 Shyamgiri-Kalda Road 196
 Shyamgiri-Mahgawa Road 196
 Shyamgiri-Sandraja Road 196
 Subansa-Gunour Road 195
 Surajpur-Barliarpur-Kharoni Road 189
 Talgaon-Hinota Road 196
 Tikaria Bari Road 196
 Tikaria Shahpur Road 189
 Toria Barliarpur Road 195
 Toria Harsa Road 196
 Robert Pasenah 286
 Rudradamana I, Saka Ksatrapa ruler 33
 Rudrapratap 47, 51.
 Rudra Pratap Singh 72, 286, 316
 Rudrasena I, Grandson of Pravarasena I 34
 Rudrasena II, Grandson of Rudrasena I, 34
 Rung river 136
 Ruhulla Khan, Faujdar of Dhamoni 56, 57
 Rupnath inscription (Jabalpur District) 32
 SABAR 58
 Sabdua 242
 Sadar-ud-din , Faujdar of Dhamoni 58, 59
 Saduwa Bridge 30
 Sadwa 179
 Sagar 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 56, 66, 73, 102, 177, 199, 200, 232, 270, 273
 Sage Agasthya 378
 Sahastrarjuna Kartaviraja, Haihaya King 35
 Sahi, Kira or Kangra King 40

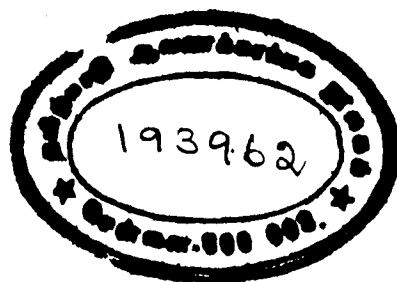
- Sahib Kiran 45
 Sahra 53, 54, 55
 Saiyyad Bahadur, Faujdar of the Mughals 56
 Sakaria 196, 200
 Sakkara 105
 Salaiya 139, 195, 199, 371
 Saleha 3, 17, 19, 26, 105, 124, 157, 158, 171, 195, 338, 339
 Salivahan, Son of Champat Rai 52
 Sallakasana Varman (C.A.D. 100-1115) 43, 44
 Samaria 16
 Sambhua nala 9
 Samudragupta 34
 Sanchi 373
 Sanchi inscription (Raisen District) 32
 Sankaragana (A.D. 575-600) 36
 Sankshobha, Parivarjaka King 35
 Saqi Mustad Khan, Maasir-i-Alamgir 58
 Sarandhu 148
 Sarang-13 Km. from Panna 285, 378
 Sarangpur 8, 378
 Sarkar 53
 Sarila 2, 65
 Sarju Prasad 73
 Sarnat Singh 67
 Saroj Kumar Gupta, Timber , Rice & Flour Mill Panna 152, 153.
 Sarvanath, Uchchakalpa Dynasty 35
 Sati inscription at Ajaigarh, dated V.S. 1368 (A.D. 1311) 46
 Satna 1, 4, 5, 8, 30, 34, 35, 46, 79, 139, 146, 177, 179, 188, 199, 200, 201, 202, 219, 262, 263, 264, 265, 308, 356, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 366, 371, 372, 274, 375
 Sathaniya 339
 Sattar Khan, Muhammadan general 46
 Saugor and Nerbudda Territories 71
 Saver 179
 Sayyid Latif, Faujdar of Kotra 59, 61
 Sbahnagar, 134
 Second Five Year Plan 116, 129, 136, 191, 194, 203, 294, 303, 305, 319, 321, 351
 Second World War 75, 185, 190
 Sehora 179
 Sehore District 32
 Sehore (Saihur) town 51
 Semaria 146, 159, 160, 195, 201, 203, 204, 318, 338, 339, 378
 Semri 12
 Seoni 259
 Sersebahara river 4
 Shadipur (District Hamirpur) 59
 Shah Alam 66
 Shahbuddin Ghuri 47
 Shahdol District 33
 Shahgarh 65, 71
 Shah Jahan 49, 50, 51, 52
 Shah Kulin Khan 61
 Shahnagar 2, 3, 27, 88, 106, 133, 139, 142, 144, 146, 147, 160, 169, 171, 174, 179, 182, 185, 186, 195, 201, 202, 230, 234, 269, 282, 299, 339, 340, 343
 Block 11, 118, 339
 Mines 9
 Range 19, 24, 26
 Tank 9
 Shahpur 51
 Sanctuary (Pawai, Sahnagar Range) 26
 Shaika Anwar, Mughal Officer 59
 Shamsheer Khan 60, 61
 Shamsud-din-Altamash 45
 Sharangdhar 378
 Shayista Khan 50
 Shehsalikpur 148
 Sher Afghan 61, 62
 Sher Khan 48
 Sher Shah Suri 48
 Shimla 106
 Shivaji 54
 Shrivasti or Savatthi 32
 Shri Basant Kumar Chudasama 309
 Shrimad Bhagwata 93
 Shri Rukmani Mahila Samiti, Ajaigarh 99
 Shri Shyamji Panna 199

- Shubakaran Bundela of Datia 53, 54
 Shyangiri Sanctuary (Kalda Range) 25
 Shyamlejoo 71
 Siddharaja Jayasimham of gujarata 44
 Sidhi 200
 Sihonda 52
 Sikandar Lodi 188, 375
 Simarda river 4
 Simaria 2, 3, 71, 119, 167, 199
 Simaria Pargana 72
 Simariya 27, 111, 379
 Simariyagarh 378
 Simhala 41
 Sindh Transport Company 199
 Singhora 105
 Singhpur 2, 3, 117, 119
 Singora or Singhora 6, 379
 Sing Sagar Tank 9
 Singwara 296, 299
 Sinhuda, 12 miles South of Banda 60
 Sinhera tank 115
 Sironj 48, 51, 55, 65
 Sivi Sanctuary (Amangang Range) 25
 Siyaka Paramara ruler 40
 Sohanpal 373
 Sohanpal Bundela 47
 Soleha Range 24
 Sohawal State 2
 Somavamsi King of Kosala 40
 Sonar river 6, 7, 8, 120
 Son river 9, 31
 Son valley 30
 Sothhivatinagar of Suktimati 31
 Subansa 195
 Subhag or Sabha Singh 65, 144
 Suhawal (17 miles north-east of Jaso) 60
 Sujon Singh 53, 55
 Sukheja Transport Company Panna 199
 Sukuha Range 5
 Sultan Mahmud 42
 Sumidra Stream 6
 Sunawani 3
 Sunder Lal Awasthi 73
 Sunehara 135
 Sunga Dynasty 33
 Sungarh 16
 Sungarha 116
 Supa (12 miles north east of Jaitpur) 66
 Surasmichandra 34, 35
 Surat 151, 181
 Surendra Mohan Chorasias Panna 199
 Surrender 45
 Sutikhashna 375
 Sutikshna river 8
 Swami Dayanand Ved Pracharak Samiti 95
 Swami Hariram Vyas 376
 TABAQAT-I-NASIRI 46
 Tahavvar Khan 58
 Talgaon tank 117
 Talgaon Sanctuary (Amanganj Range) 25
 Tara 16
 Tarhaoni Gate 369
 Tarik-i-Baihaqui 42
 Tarikh-i-Bundel Khand 52
 Teonthar, Rewa district 44
 The Great Revolt of 1857, 71
 The Panna Transport Company (Pvt.) Ltd.
 Panna 199
 Third Five Year Plan 117, 129, 130, 154, 192,
 194, 294, 301, 303, 305, 351
 Tibet 355
 Tiduwahar 105
 Tieffenthaler, Visited Panna in 1765, 144, 375
 Tigharghat 6
 Tikamgarh, 303, 331, 356, 359, 361, 363, 364
 Tikaria 339
 Tikawara hill 4
 Tons or Tamasa 5, 8, 63
 Toria 195
 Trailokyavarman 46, 369
 Treaty of Bassein (31 Dec. 1802) 69

- Tripuri Tewar (Modern Jabalpur) 36, 38, 39
 Twenty Years Road Development Plan
 (1961-81) 192
 UCHCHAKALPA DYNASTY 35, 373
 Uchchakalpa, modern Unchchara, Capital of
 Uchchakalpa Kingdom 35
 Udaki 148
 Udayajit of Mahewa 51
 Udayana 31
 Ujjain 32, 36, 37, 61, 62, 188
 Ukri, eastern bifurcating point of Panna range
 8
 Umaria 104
 Umrayan 16
 Unchachara 35, 139
 Union of Baghelkhand (integrated on 10 July
 1948) 2
 Vindhya Pradesh 2
 Urmal Das 374
 Uttar Pradesh 1, 3, 6, 8, 35, 39, 46, 157, 159,
 181, 241, 315
 VAJRAMITRA, SUNGA FAMILY 33
 Vakataka dynasty 33, 34
 Vakataka inscription of Lakhuria 373
 Vakpati (c.845-865) 38, 39
 Varanasi 87, 312, 366
 Vasavadatta, Princess of Avanti 31
 Vasumitra Sunga Family 33
 Vatsaraja 37, 43
 Vatsas 31, 32
 Vadpur Fort 53
 Veera Village 73
 Vidarbha 36, 37, 41
 Vidisha 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 59
 Vidyadhara 41, 42, 374
 Vijayachandra Gahadevala 44
 Vijayapala (C.A.D. 1030-50) 42, 43
 Vijaypur 148
 Vijayasakti 39
 Vikramasimha A.D.1088, 42
 Vikramjit (Jagraj) Son of Jujhar Singh 49, 50,
 51
 Vindhya Carbide and Chemicals Ltd. Purana.
 Pawai Tah. 152
 Vindhya Pradesh 3, 23, 73, 91, 129, 145, 156,
 190, 191, 219, 222, 225, 232, 244,
 245, 249, 254, 255, 257, 261, 266,
 274, 275, 277, 278, 279, 284, 295,
 296, 300, 312, 319, 322, 329, 336,
 344, 347, 348, 350, 356, 358, 360, 363
 Union of Bundelkhand 2
 Vindhychal Cooperative Society Panna 197
 Plateau 5
 Range 4, 8, 10, 12,, 17, 30, 371
 Vindhyaashakti, Vakataka 34
 Viraseha 46
 Viravarma (C.A.D. 1250-1286) 43, 46, 369
 Vishnu Bandhutva Samiti 95
 Vrindavana 375, 376
 Vyaghra Deva 373
 Vyaghraraja of the Mahakantara 34, 35
 WAHABI MOVEMENT 95
 Warren Hastings 66
 Wasalat Khan Faujdar of Erachh 60
 YADVENDRA SINGH 1902-48 286
 Yamini King Amir, Subuktgin 41
 Yamin-ul-Daulah (Sultan Mahmud) 42
 Yamuna 5, 7, 8, 31, 34, 40, 41, 47, 369, 373
 Yashkarana, Kalachuri King 42
 Yasovarman (C.A.D. 925-950) Son of
 Harsha 40
 Yasovarman (C.A.D. 1163-1165) Son of
 Madanvarman 45
 Yeotmal 41
 Yuvrajadeva I, Kalachuri chedi-King 40
 ZERGHATI OR HUZUR TAHSIL 2, 232, 368,
 371

Page 1	Para 2	Line 3	For 4	Read 5
3	2	5	Pocice	Police
712	6	2	1Fineg. aimed	Finegrained
14	1	3	; 80°2'; 63D/2)	:80°02'; 63D/2)
14	1	5	:80°47'45"	:80°7'45"
19	Headline		Decidous	Deciduous
26	5	2	barpets	barbets
41	5	2	nonarch	monarch
57	1	1	minitary	military
66	2	4	April, 1761	April, 1762
66	3	1	Anirudh Singh	Anirudh Singh
93	1	5	Listned	Listened
94	1	3	Parhswanath	Parshwanath
109	1	5	thier	their
111	1	8	a	A
123	1	7	by	up
126	1	15	form	from
131	3	5	barseem	burseem
139	6	2	based	base
165	1	10	place find	place, find
174	Table	Heading	Advanc	Advanced
195	Table	2	and-	and-W.B.M.
195	Table	5	and	..
205	4	7	decreases	decrease
238	Last	3	Siglnar	Singlar
254	4	6	affected	effected
255	1	2	Session	Sessions
255	Table	Col. Heading	P.G.	I.P.C.
258	3	7	Platon	Platoon
265	1	4	or	of
268	2	2	department	development
268	4	4	the	two
290	Table Col	4	1109-10	1909-10
290	..	5	1010-11	1910-11
290	..	6	1011-12	1911-12

1	2	3	4	5
290	..	7	1012-13	1912-13
290	..	8	1013-14	1913-14
290	..	9	1031-32	1931-32
290	..	10	1039-40	1939-40
296	2	12	to	for
296	Footnote	1	71-72	pp. 71-72
297	Table	Heading	Total	Year
299	Table	Colm. 1	2	1
303	1	5	bias	base
310	2	Heading	institution	Institute
316	3	Heading	--	Zoo and Gardens
317	1	3	obligatory	Obligatory
317	2	2	system	system
342	3	3	modified	modified
371	6	1	office	office
378	2	4	Bud-Di-	Bud-Ki



V25 6215

1134



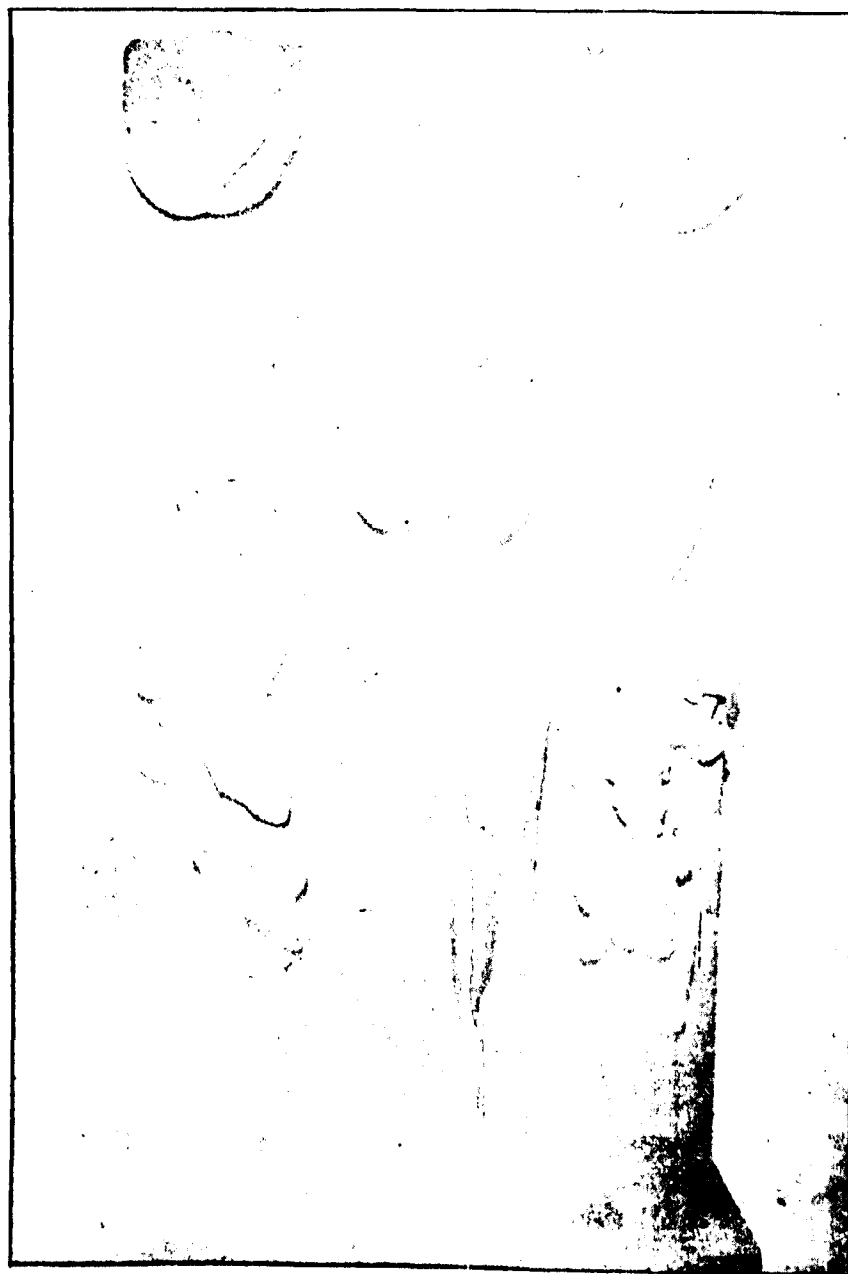
Hindupat Mahal, Panna



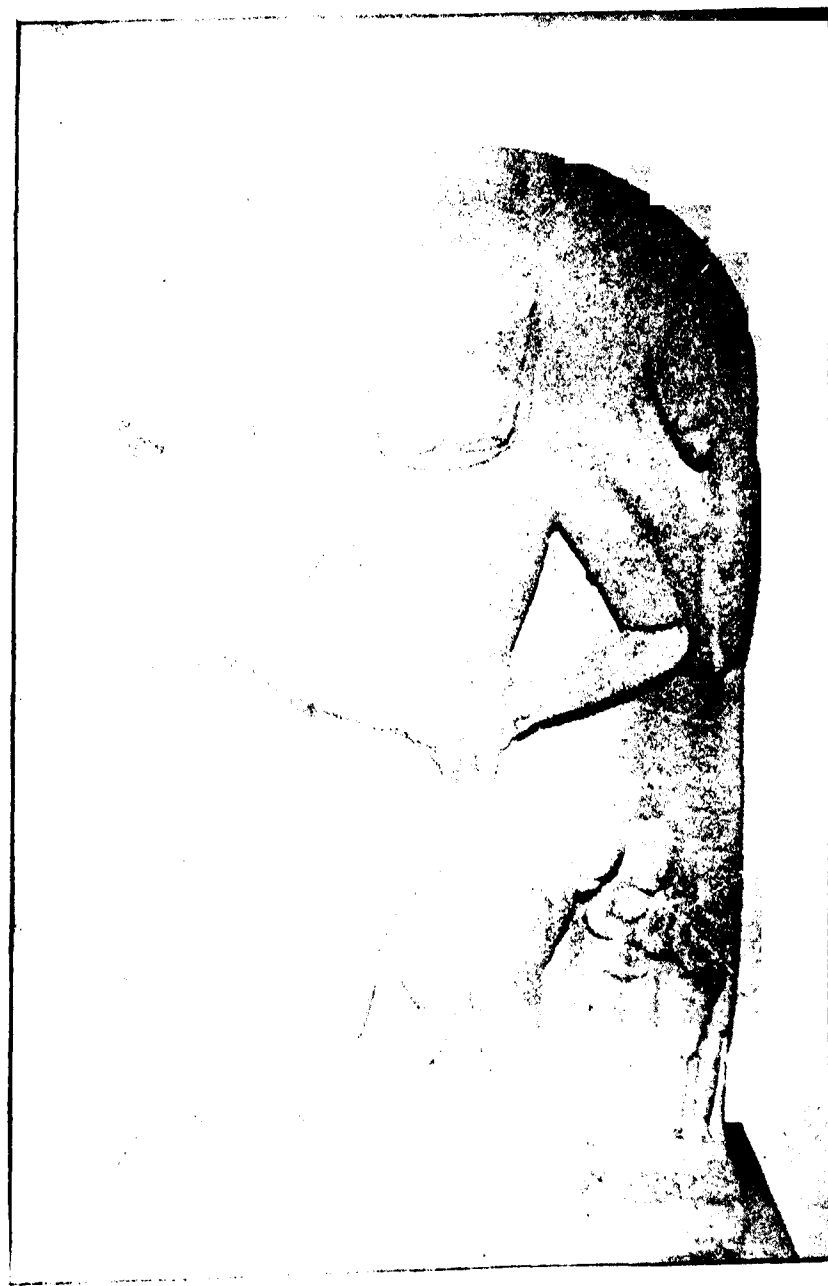
Maheshwari, 7th Century, Panna.



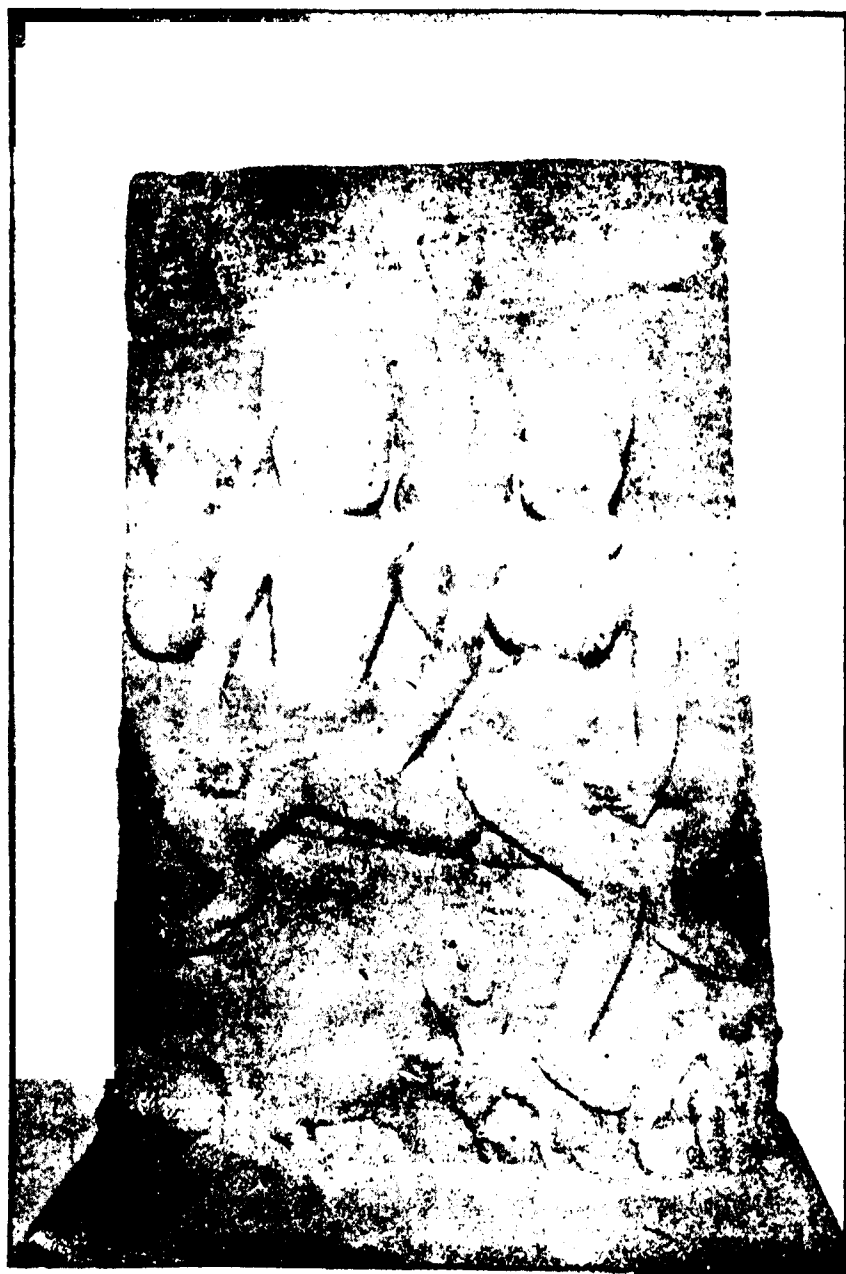
Tripurantak Shiva, 7th Century, Panna.



Parbati, 7th Century, Panna.



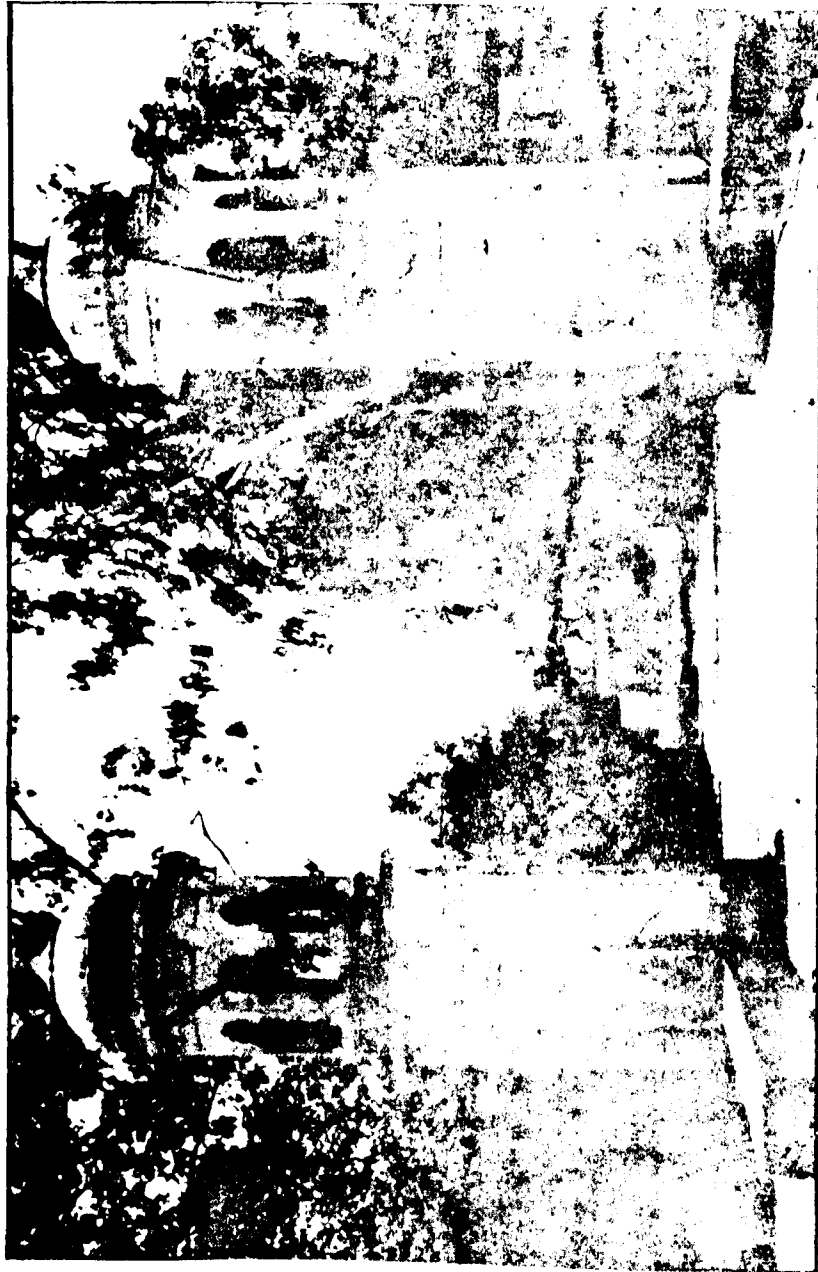
Parbati, 7th Century, Panna.



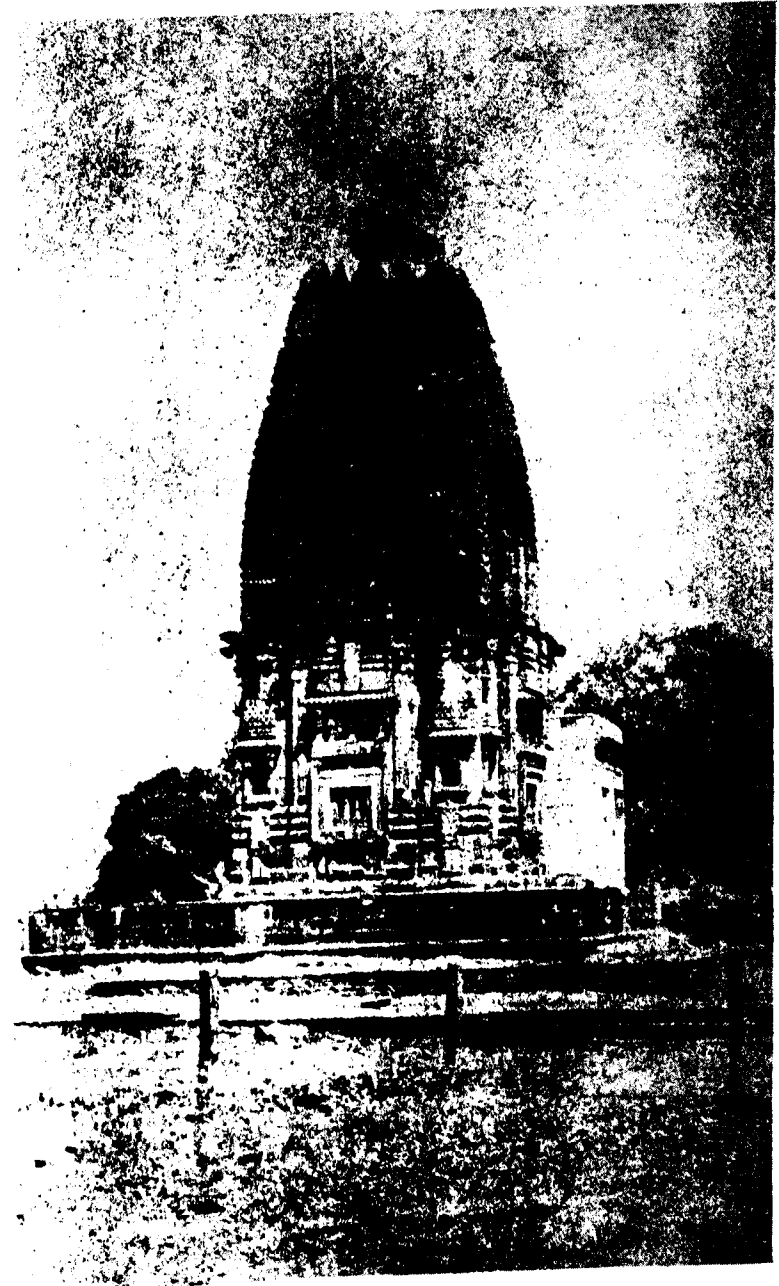
Uma-Maheshwar, 7th Century, Panna.



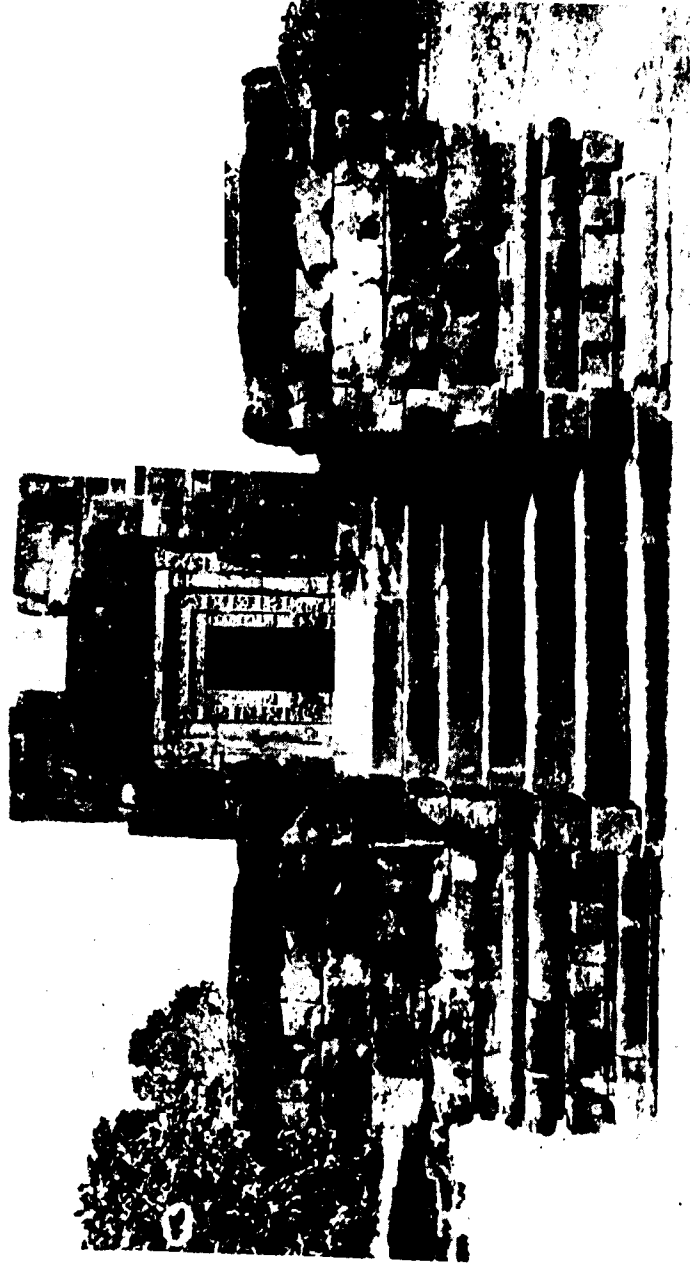
Mansa-Devi, 7th Century, Panna.



Gate of Rajendra Park, Panna.



Chumukha nath Mahadev, Nachana(Panna.)



Parvati Temple, Nachana(Panna.)



Temple at Ajaigarh.